



U.S. MISSION

*to the*

**DISEC**  
*committee*

*Carlos Gutiérrez*

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## Opening Speech of the General Assembly

*Honorables miembros de la Mesa, presidentes, delegados, y todos aquellos que están comprometidos con la significativa misión de esta institución, reciban un cordial saludo.*

Los Estados Unidos de América, la nación que ha construido el camino de la historia, es un poema de esperanza donde las palabras de la libertad, y la justicia, resuenan en cada rincón. Es tanto así, que en nuestra sorprendente historia nunca hemos tenido, ni tendremos, un sentimiento falso en nuestra esperanza y patriotismo. Con esta misma voluntad nos presentamos ante esta prestigiosa Asamblea General, para instaurar el orden y ser aquella luz en medio de la tormenta que vive la tierra prometida.

El medio oriente una vez más es el blanco de embestidas motivadas por los intereses de un grupo al margen de la ley, el cual ha revivido, dolorosos recuerdos y cicatrices dejadas por el antisemitismo y genocidio del pueblo Judío. Por esto, condenamos fuertemente aquel grupo que pretende engañar a la comunidad internacional, Hamás, que usa como mensaje la liberación del pueblo Palestino, para ocultar su verdadera motivación: el exterminio del pueblo judío.

La ausencia de justificación para el acto impulsado por grupos subversivos es innegable y constituye un ultraje ante nuestros principios, es por eso, que América defenderá aquella labor de protegerse que tiene el pueblo Israelita contra estas barbaries, pero no acolitara el uso excesivo de fuerza contra el pueblo Palestino. Tenemos que trabajar por un futuro donde dos Estados democráticos, Israel y Palestina, vivan uno al lado del otro, algo que Hamás no quiere ver.

Delegados, resulta insensato darse el lujo de ceder ante el efecto tranquilizante del gradualismo, es hora de hacer realidad las promesas de las Naciones Unidas. Cosa que solo con el liderazgo de Los Estados Unidos se puede lograr, ya que otras potencias, se han mostrado incompetentes e incapaces de promover estos ideales, tales como Rusia y China, que mucho

dicen hacer por la comunidad, pero vetan soluciones cerrando las puertas a poder solventar esta problemática, y son las primeras en promover la fuerza como solución.

Concluyendo así, fieles a nuestro destino manifiesto “de muchos, uno”, ratifica ante la comunidad internacional su deseo y compromiso, para no dejar apagar esa llama de esperanza que nos llevará a alcanzar el soñado camino de la paz. Por último, aclaramos y reiteramos que no descansaremos hasta que el último centímetro del terror y la tiranía sea extinguida en este planeta.

*Dios Bendiga a América que antes los ojos de Dios será solo para los Americanos.*

*La delegación cede la palabra a la mesa.*

## Topic A

**Topic of Discussion:** “Possible sanctions against countries supplying key components for the proliferation of nuclear weapons.”

*Honorable members of the Chair, delegates, and others present receive cordial greetings from the virtuous delegation of the United States of America*

It will never be normal for the international community to talk about the topic brought to the table, Armageddon. Today we are facing what some call ‘ The Second Cold War’, to conflicts like the invasion of Ukraine; and not that far away from there, the Hamas-Israeli war. Both, and many of these conflicts, have something in common: the possible use of Nuclear Weapons.

*“I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones”*

— Albert Einstein

Nuclear weapons present a great threat to civilian life, but they also serve as a deterrent, to the perversions, and criminal minds of other countries who seek destruction and bloodshed. The Non-Proliferation-Treaty has been convenient for the past five decades, it is notable how it has been possible to reduce the nuclear arsenals of both the United States and Russia to levels not seen since the 1950s. To those countries supplying components to non-nuclear weapons states, or other organizations, we must relocate their path, and if they are not willing to do so, they shall face the consequences. The U.S. stockpile today has been reduced to less than one-eighth of its Cold War peak. We expect that each day, the threat of Armageddon and proliferation is less probable, and with the leadership and compromise of the US, we guarantee this will happen.

*God bless America, which in the eyes of god will only be for Americans.*

*Thank you, the delegation yields the word to the Chair*

## **Topic A: Summary**

The proliferation of nuclear weapons poses a significant global security threat, and efforts to prevent it have led to discussions on possible sanctions against countries supplying key components for such weapons. These sanctions aim to deter states from assisting or engaging in activities that enable the spread of nuclear weapons. Key aspects of this topic include:

- **Proliferation Concerns:** The spread of nuclear weapons can lead to regional and global instability, making it a top international security concern. Countries that provide key components for nuclear programs contribute to this risk.
- **Key Components:** The term “key components” encompasses various elements crucial for nuclear weapon development, including fissile materials, dual-use technologies, and missile delivery systems. These items are of particular interest to those seeking to develop or expand their nuclear arsenals.
- **International Agreements:** Several international agreements and organizations aim to prevent nuclear proliferation. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is a cornerstone in these efforts. Countries that violate their NPT obligations or supply components to non-signatory states may face sanctions.
- **Sanction Mechanisms:** Sanctions against countries supplying key components for nuclear proliferation can take various forms. These may include economic sanctions, arms embargoes, travel restrictions on individuals involved, and the freezing of assets.
- **Diplomatic and Economic Pressure:** Diplomacy often plays a crucial role in resolving proliferation concerns. Sanctions can serve as diplomatic tools to pressure countries into changing their behavior and complying with international norms.
- **Challenges:** Implementing effective sanctions is not without challenges. Care must be taken to minimize adverse humanitarian consequences, and measures must be carefully crafted to target individuals or entities involved in proliferation activities without harming innocent civilians.
- **Global Cooperation:** Multilateral cooperation is essential in addressing nuclear proliferation. The United Nations and regional organizations often coordinate efforts to enforce sanctions and promote non-proliferation goals.

- **Case Studies:** Notable cases of countries facing sanctions for supplying key components include North Korea and Iran. The international community has employed sanctions to pressure these nations to cease their nuclear activities.

## Topic A: Position of the United States

The proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems, advanced conventional weapons, and related materials, technologies, and expertise *present a grave threat to the security of the United States and to international peace.*

North Korea, for example, pursues nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles in defiance of its international obligations, destabilizing Northeast Asia and increasing the risk of nuclear war. The Iranian regime develops ever more capable ballistic missiles and proliferates them to regional proxies and terrorist forces. Both ISIS and the Assad regime in Syria have used WMD. Russia and China have increasingly potent and diverse WMD and missile arsenals, and they provide advanced arms to partners and proxies in various regions.

It is a strategic goal of the Department of State to counter threats to the United States and the international order. Ultimately, the Department's work improves the security of the United States and all the nations of the world.

## Topic A: Guiding Questions

### 1. What are the advantages and disadvantages that nuclear proliferation could bring?

Advantages of Nuclear Proliferation:

- **Deterrence:** New nuclear-armed states can use their nuclear capabilities as a deterrent against potential adversaries, reducing the likelihood of conventional conflicts.
- **National Security:** Possessing nuclear weapons can enhance a country's national security by making it less vulnerable to external threats and potential invasions.
- **Sovereignty:** Nuclear weapons can be seen as a symbol of national sovereignty and autonomy, allowing states to assert their independence on the global stage.
- **Negotiating Power:** Nuclear-armed states often have increased leverage in international negotiations, as other countries may be more inclined to engage diplomatically.

Disadvantages of Nuclear Proliferation:

- **Arms Race:** Proliferation can trigger regional or global arms races, where neighboring states or rivals feel compelled to acquire their own nuclear weapons, escalating tensions and risks.
- **Nuclear Terrorism:** As more states possess nuclear capabilities, there's a greater risk of nuclear materials falling into the hands of terrorists or non-state actors, leading to the possibility of nuclear terrorism.
- **Increased Instability:** The more countries with nuclear weapons, the higher the chances of misunderstandings, accidents, or unintended escalations, leading to potential conflicts.
- **Erosion of Non-Proliferation Norms:** Nuclear proliferation can weaken global efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, undermining the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and related international agreements.
- **Humanitarian and Environmental Risks:** Nuclear weapons pose enormous humanitarian and environmental risks. Their use can lead to catastrophic consequences, including mass casualties and long-lasting environmental damage.
- **Economic Costs:** Developing and maintaining a nuclear arsenal is costly, diverting resources from other vital social and economic needs, such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure.
- **Diplomatic Isolation:** Nuclear-armed states may face diplomatic isolation, as international pressure, sanctions, and isolation can be used to discourage proliferation.

## 2. Which countries have a track history of using nuclear weapons?

- I. **The United States:** The United States is the first and only country to have used nuclear weapons in a wartime situation. During World War II, in 1945, the U.S. dropped two atomic bombs on Japan:
  - a. On August 6, 1945, the U.S. dropped an atomic bomb named "Little Boy" on the city of Hiroshima.
  - b. On August 9, 1945, another atomic bomb called "Fat Man" was dropped on the city of Nagasaki.
- II. **Soviet Union (now Russia):** The Soviet Union conducted a nuclear test in 1949 and became the second country to possess nuclear weapons. While the Soviet Union did not use nuclear weapons during a conflict, they engaged in a nuclear arms race with the United States during the Cold War. The use of nuclear weapons by either superpower was avoided due to the policy of Mutually



Assured Destruction (MAD), which emphasized that any use of nuclear weapons would lead to catastrophic consequences for both sides.

Some countries, which have tested nuclear weapons:

- United States
- Soviet Union (Now divided into multiple countries, with Russia inheriting its nuclear arsenal)
- United Kingdom
- France
- China
- India
- Pakistan
- North Korea

**3. What can your delegation do to prevent nuclear proliferation (new treaties, strengthening of treaties, creation of organizations, or other)?**

What the USA plans to do, is to separate the IAEA agency, and create a new organization that will evaluate the risk of nuclear proliferation in different regions, to proceed and assess the situation of nuclear risk. When that happens, this underdog agency of the UN will take measures to tackle the issues. Another form of denuclearization, that the United States will achieve, is to remodel the Non-Proliferation Treaty, This will be evaluated by the Security Council, which will make it less obsolete (since many countries do not pay attention, to or ignore the agreed treaty, since many countries that are relevant to the discussion have not signed it), for it to become more solid, and more enforced around the world.

**4. Is your delegation in favor of or against the nuclear weapons covenants made by the commission?**

The United States has historically been both in favor of and against various nuclear weapons covenants, depending on the specific treaty or agreement in question and the prevailing policies of the U.S. government. Here's a brief overview of the U.S. stance on some key nuclear weapons covenants:

- ***Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)***: The United States is a party to the NPT and has generally been in favor of this treaty, which seeks to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote disarmament. The U.S. is one of the five recognized nuclear-weapon states under the NPT and has committed to pursuing disarmament in exchange for the

non-nuclear-weapon states' commitment not to acquire nuclear weapons. However, the pace and extent of disarmament efforts have been subjects of debate and criticism.

- ***Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)***: The United States signed the CTBT in 1996, but the U.S. Senate has not ratified it. As a result, the CTBT has not entered into force. The U.S. has been divided on the issue, with some administrations and lawmakers supporting ratification while others have opposed it, citing concerns about verification and national security.
- ***Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)***: The United States, along with other nuclear-armed states and several of their allies, has been against the TPNW. This treaty, adopted in 2017 and opened for signature in 2021, seeks to comprehensively ban nuclear weapons and establish a framework for their elimination. Nuclear-armed states argue that the TPNW does not provide a practical path to disarmament and that they are committed to disarmament through other means.

**5. Is your delegation a signatory to the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty?**

Yes

**6. Is your nation a major carrier or wealthy in nuclear weapons components?**

The United States is one of the world's major nuclear powers and possesses a substantial arsenal of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons components. The U.S. has a long history of nuclear weapons development, dating back to the Manhattan Project during World War II, which led to the creation of the first atomic bombs.

The specific details of the U.S. nuclear arsenal and its components are classified, but it is also widely recognized that the United States has a diverse and powerful nuclear stockpile, including both strategic (long-range) and tactical (short-range) nuclear weapons. The U.S. has also invested heavily in maintaining and modernizing its nuclear arsenal.

The U.S. is a nuclear-armed state under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and is one of the five recognized nuclear-weapon states (the P5), along with Russia, China, France, and the United Kingdom. These countries are permitted to possess nuclear weapons under the NPT, while other nations are committed to non-proliferation and disarmament.

It's important to note that the specifics of the U.S. nuclear arsenal are classified, so precise details are not publicly available. *The U.S. maintains a policy of nuclear deterrence and has various systems and components to support this policy.*

**7. Has your country ever been threatened or received any sanctions for misuse or violation of weapons?**

**a. If yes, how has it affected your country?**

The United States has not faced significant international sanctions for the misuse or violation of its nuclear weapons. The United States, as one of the five recognized nuclear-weapon states under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), is subject to certain international obligations regarding the use and control of nuclear weapons.

The United States, like other nuclear-armed states, has maintained a policy of nuclear deterrence, which involves the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons to deter aggression or threats from other countries. This policy has been a subject of debate and criticism by various non-proliferation and disarmament advocates, but it is not considered a violation of international law.

However, the United States, like other nuclear-armed nations, is bound by various arms control and disarmament agreements. The United States has been a party to agreements such as the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) and the New START Treaty with Russia, which aim to limit and reduce the number of deployed strategic nuclear weapons. Additionally, the United States has been involved in efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons technology to other countries.

**8. Has your country been involved or interested in the search for nuclear weapons components through illegal negotiations or the black market?**

No. The United States has a strong interest in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the illicit trade in nuclear weapons components through illegal negotiations or the black market. The U.S. government, along with its international partners, actively works to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and materials and to counter nuclear smuggling.

The U.S. government supports various initiatives to prevent the illicit trade in nuclear weapons components and materials. These efforts include:

- ***Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiatives:*** The United States has been a leading advocate for non-proliferation and disarmament efforts through diplomatic means. It has played a key role in negotiations for international agreements, such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), which aim to limit the spread of nuclear weapons.
- ***Counterproliferation Efforts:*** The U.S. government has implemented a range of programs to counter the illicit trafficking of nuclear weapons components, technology, and materials. This includes cooperation with other countries to enhance export controls, border security, and intelligence sharing.
- ***Cooperative Threat Reduction Programs:*** The United States has supported programs, often in partnership with other countries, to secure and eliminate nuclear weapons materials and facilities in countries of concern. These programs aim to prevent the leakage of nuclear weapons technology and materials.
- ***Sanctions and Law Enforcement:*** The U.S. has used sanctions and law enforcement measures to target individuals and entities involved in nuclear proliferation and illicit trade. These measures are part of a broader strategy to disrupt and deter illicit activities related to nuclear weapons.

## Topic B

**Topic of discussion:** “The Future of Afghanistan After the Return of the Taliban.”

*Honorable members of the chair, delegates, and others whose ideals align with those of the UN receive cordial greetings from the honorable delegation of The United States of America.*

Today, we are peacemakers, and tomorrow we are the fathers of a new generation that we must start building from yesterday. That civilization has failed many, including Afghanistan. A country that suffers the consequences of extremism and tyranny. Thousands of families are afraid to go out, or they don't have enough resources to live. Why?, the answer lies in the current Afghan de facto government, how it got there, and what it has done to get there.

*“The Taliban could take our pens and books, but they couldn't stop our minds from thinking.”*

— Malala Yousafzai

The U.S. will always seek the bright in the obscure, but sometimes that darkness is so deep that it will absorb some of our light, as happened with our long-lasting 20-year fight in Afghan territory. However, when that combat was over, darkness rose again, called the Taliban. This darkness has ended thousands of lives, raped, and repressed, civilians, and are now the ones who claim to be their leaders. To the U.S. those aren't the leaders of the tomorrow, nor the present or the past, because us leaders, do what is best for our citizens, not cause them more damage. We stand with the Afghan people and their universal rights that are being ignored, such as education, self-expression, and liberty.

*God bless America, which in the eyes of god will only be for Americans.*

*Thank you, the delegation yields the world to the chair.*

## **Topic B: Summary**

The return of the Taliban to power in Afghanistan has raised significant questions and concerns about the country's future. The situation is complex, with a range of political, security, and humanitarian challenges that will shape Afghanistan's trajectory. Key points regarding the future of Afghanistan after the Taliban's return include:

- **Taliban Governance:** The Taliban's return marked a significant shift in governance. Their interpretation of Islamic law (Sharia) and past record of strict rule have raised concerns about civil liberties, particularly for women and minorities.
- **International Recognition:** The international community's response to the Taliban's return varies, with some countries engaging in diplomatic relations, while others remain cautious. The future of Afghanistan depends on whether the Taliban can gain international recognition and support.
- **Security Challenges:** Afghanistan faces ongoing security challenges, including the presence of various armed groups, drug trafficking, and potential resistance to the Taliban's rule. These factors contribute to instability.
- **Humanitarian Crisis:** The Afghan people face a growing humanitarian crisis, with millions in need of assistance, including food, shelter, and healthcare. Access to aid, and relief efforts is crucial for averting a larger catastrophe.
- **Role of Regional Powers:** Afghanistan's future is influenced by regional powers such as Pakistan, China, and Russia, all of whom have interests in the region. Their actions and support for the Taliban will have significant implications.
- **Economic Challenges:** Afghanistan's economy is in dire straits, with international sanctions and aid cuts impacting the country. The Taliban will need to address these economic challenges to provide stability and basic services to the population.
- **Afghan Diaspora:** The Afghan diaspora plays a critical role in shaping the country's future. Many Afghans have fled the country, and their support, expertise, and resources can contribute to the rebuilding process.
- **Role of Civil Society:** The extent to which civil society can operate under the Taliban's rule will be a critical factor in shaping Afghanistan's future. Their involvement is crucial for fostering social progress and representing diverse voices.
- **Peace and Reconciliation:** A long-term solution to the conflict in Afghanistan hinges on inclusive peace and reconciliation efforts. Negotiating with various Afghan factions is essential for lasting stability.

- **Uncertainties:** The future of Afghanistan remains highly uncertain. It will depend on the Taliban's ability to govern, international engagement, regional dynamics, and the resolve of the Afghan people to shape their own destiny.

## Topic B: Position of the United States

The United States established diplomatic ties with Afghanistan in 1935. In 2012, the United States and Afghanistan concluded the Strategic Partnership Agreement to strengthen our bilateral relationship, support Afghanistan's capabilities as a partner, and improve the lives of the Afghan people. On February 29, 2020, the United States and the Taliban signed the Doha Agreement, which led to the August 30, 2021, withdrawal of U.S. and Allied forces from Afghanistan. Since the forcible takeover by the Taliban in August 2021, culminating in the fall of Kabul on August 15, the United States has shifted to a position of pragmatic engagement in Afghanistan. The United States has not yet made a decision as to whether to recognize the Taliban or any other entity as the Government of Afghanistan or as part of such a government. The U.S. has undertaken significant efforts in coordination with the international community to assist the Afghan people during a period of humanitarian and economic catastrophe.

## Topic B: Guiding Questions

1. **Has your delegation spoken out about this issue or intervened in any way? If so, explain how.**

The United States has been actively involved in discussions and efforts related to Afghanistan's future following the Taliban's return to power. The U.S. government has taken several steps and initiatives in response to this situation:

- **Evacuation and Humanitarian Aid:** After the Taliban's rapid takeover of Afghanistan in August 2021, the United States conducted a massive evacuation operation, known as Operation Allies Refuge, to evacuate U.S. citizens, Afghan allies, and vulnerable Afghans. This operation involved military and diplomatic efforts to safely evacuate thousands of people.
- **Diplomatic Engagement:** The U.S. has engaged in diplomatic efforts to address the situation in Afghanistan. This includes participation in international discussions and negotiations aimed at finding a peaceful resolution to the conflict and ensuring the protection of human rights and humanitarian assistance for the Afghan people.

- **Humanitarian Assistance:** The U.S. has provided humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan to address the urgent needs of the Afghan population. This assistance is designed to alleviate suffering and support critical sectors such as food, health, and education.
- **Sanctions and Pressure:** The U.S., along with its international partners, has used sanctions and diplomatic pressure to encourage the Taliban to respect human rights, protect women and girls, and prevent Afghanistan from becoming a safe haven for terrorism. The U.S. has also urged the Taliban to form an inclusive government and engage in peaceful negotiations.
- **International Engagement:** The United States has worked in coordination with other countries, international organizations, and regional partners to address the situation in Afghanistan. This includes participation in multilateral forums and discussions on Afghanistan's future.
- **Supporting Afghan Civil Society:** The U.S. has expressed support for Afghan civil society organizations and women's rights activists who continue to advocate for their rights and the rights of all Afghans.

**2. What role may countries that have little to no involvement in this issue take to find a solution?**

Countries that have little to or no direct involvement in the issue of Afghanistan's future and the return of the Taliban can still play constructive roles in finding solutions and contributing to stability in the region. Here are some ways in which such countries can get involved:

- **Diplomacy and Mediation:** Neutral countries can offer their services as mediators or facilitators in diplomatic negotiations. They can provide a neutral platform for discussions and encourage dialogue between conflicting parties.
- **Humanitarian Assistance:** Humanitarian aid is a critical need in Afghanistan, and countries with limited political involvement can provide financial and material support for humanitarian organizations working in the country. This aid can help alleviate the suffering of the Afghan people.
- **Advocacy for Human Rights:** These countries can use their diplomatic channels and international platforms to advocate for human rights, including the protection of women and girls' rights, religious freedom, and the rights of ethnic and minority groups in Afghanistan.

**3. Has this issue affected your country? If so, how has this issue affected your country? First-hand or not.**



The issue of Afghanistan and the broader problem of terrorism and instability in the region have indeed affected the United States, both first-hand and indirectly, in various ways. Here are some of the ways in which this issue has had an impact:

- ***9/11 Attacks:*** The most significant and direct impact of instability in Afghanistan on the United States was the 9/11 terrorist attacks. The terrorist group Al-Qaeda, which had found safe haven in Afghanistan under the Taliban's rule, planned and executed the attacks on September 11, 2001. These attacks resulted in the deaths of nearly 3,000 people and had a profound and lasting impact on the United States. In response, the U.S. initiated the War on Terror, including the invasion of Afghanistan in 2001 to overthrow the Taliban regime and eliminate Al-Qaeda's presence in the country.
- ***Ongoing Conflict and Military Engagement:*** The United States' military involvement in Afghanistan, which lasted for nearly two decades, had significant human and financial costs. Thousands of U.S. military personnel were deployed to Afghanistan, and many lost their lives or were wounded in the conflict. The war also placed a considerable economic burden on the U.S. government.

**4. Does your delegation help the Taliban financially in any way?**

No, the United States does not provide financial assistance or support to the Taliban. In fact, the U.S. government has designated the Taliban as a terrorist organization and has been actively involved in counterterrorism efforts to combat the group and its associated entities.

The United States has imposed various sanctions on the Taliban and its leaders, including asset freezes and travel restrictions. These measures are intended to restrict the Taliban's access to financial resources and to prevent the flow of funds to the group.

The U.S. government's policy is focused on supporting the Afghan people, promoting human rights, and preventing Afghanistan from becoming a safe haven for terrorist organizations. While the U.S. has engaged in diplomatic efforts to facilitate a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Afghanistan, it does not provide financial support to the Taliban. Instead, the U.S. supports humanitarian efforts, civil society organizations, and the Afghan government in its efforts to promote stability and security in the country.

**5. How could your delegation help with the situation?**

The U.S. has helped enough, it was time that our soldiers could see their families, that is the reason our honorable president Joseph R. Biden retreated the U.S.'s military aid from Afghan territory. It is important to note that this has been an ongoing war with thousands dead, for 20 long-lasting years, in which our presence has been permanent.

**6. Are sanctions truly the best way that countries can speak out against Talibans, or does this conflict call for direct intervention?**

Both sanctions and direct military intervention have been used at different points in time, and the choice of approach depends on various factors, including the specific circumstances, objectives, and the international and domestic context. Here are some considerations:

- **Sanctions:** Sanctions are a non-military tool that can be used to pressure the Taliban and influence their behavior. Sanctions can include asset freezes, travel bans, and trade restrictions. They are designed to limit the group's access to financial resources and isolate its leadership. Sanctions can be a way to signal international disapproval and promote diplomatic solutions.
- **Diplomacy:** Diplomatic efforts, including negotiations and dialogue, are essential for finding a peaceful resolution to the conflict. Diplomacy can involve both direct talks with the Taliban and broader international negotiations. The international community has been involved in various diplomatic initiatives aimed at reaching a political settlement in Afghanistan.
- **Military Intervention:** Military intervention has been used in the past, including the U.S.-led invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, to remove the Taliban from power and eliminate Al-Qaeda's presence in the country. The decision to use military force is a significant one and is influenced by the perceived threat, national security interests, and international support.

But it is also substantial to understand that if the U.S. is attacked, in any sort of way, or if our citizens suffer because of the Taliban, there will be nothing of them that remains.

**7. In which ways could power countries help to end this problem?**

Powerful countries can play a significant role in helping to end the difficulty in Afghanistan by using their influence, resources, and diplomatic capabilities. Here are some ways in which powerful countries can contribute to finding a solution:

- **Russia and China:** they must stop permitting acts of violence, hatred, or aggression from Taliban to Afghans, and they must stop economically supporting these kinds of out-of-law organizations, from becoming more powerful, just to destroy the U.S.

**8. What are the Taliban's objectives? What do they want to gain?**

Power. Destroy the Afghan people. Doom democracy.

## Topic C

**Topic of discussion:** “Armed and geopolitical conflict in Syria and its destabilizing effect in society.”

*Honorable members of the chair delegates, and others present, receive cordial greetings from the honorable delegation of the United States of America.*

Today, democracy has once again screamed and cried out loud for liberty. Simple things that work like a domino effect, a graffiti, that unveiled the flaws of the corrupt and incompetent Syrian government. Freedom, dignity, which are the fuel of peace and equality, are at stake, with this 12+ year conflict, which has left thousands wounded, displaced, separated from their families, lost their lives, and a long-list of inhumane acts, which Syrians are exposed to.

*“It's like a terrifying nightmare that goes on and on. You think that every day is your last because you could die at any moment.”*

*— Doctor in rural Damascus*

When the United States speaks, countries listen carefully, so in this great healing opportunity, the US wants to send a clear message, and it is that of democracy. It's been a long time since a man and an ample military along with a guilty government, decided how people should live and if they could be against something, Bashar Al-Assad. Furthermore, we condemn those nations that support the so-called leaders of Syria, such as Russia and China which just deepen the conflict, and have selfish interests. The Syrian people are everyday repressed, silenced, and in an obscure state, and America will not permit this, our fight against tyranny is not over, and it is the moment in time to bring back peace, dignity, and most important freedom, to Syrian territory.

*God bless America, which in the eyes of god will only be for Americans.*

*Thank you, the delegation yields the word to the chair.*

## **Topic C: Summary**

The armed and geopolitical conflict in Syria has had profound and destabilizing effects on the country's society. Since the outbreak of the Syrian civil war in 2011, Syria has become a focal point for regional and international powers, leading to a complex and multifaceted conflict. Key points regarding the conflict's destabilizing impact on Syrian society include:

- **Origin and Complexity:** The Syrian conflict began as a popular uprising against the authoritarian regime of Bashar al-Assad but quickly evolved into a multifaceted conflict involving various rebel groups, international actors, and extremist organizations. This complexity has exacerbated the instability.
- **Humanitarian Crisis:** The protracted conflict has led to a severe humanitarian crisis, with millions of Syrians displaced both internally and as refugees. Basic necessities, including food, shelter, and healthcare, are often in short supply.
- **Destruction and Displacement:** The conflict has caused extensive damage to infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, and homes, leading to massive population displacement. This has had profound social and economic consequences.
- **Sectarian and Ethnic Divisions:** Sectarian and ethnic tensions have been exacerbated by the conflict, with various groups frequently targeted based on their identity. This has torn at the fabric of Syrian society.
- **Radicalization:** The conflict has provided fertile ground for the radicalization of individuals and the emergence of extremist groups, including ISIS. Radicalized elements have further destabilized the country and posed a global security threat.
- **Geopolitical Proxy Warfare:** The involvement of regional and international powers, including Russia, Iran, Turkey, and the United States, has turned Syria into a battleground for their geopolitical interests. Their competing agendas have perpetuated the conflict.
- **Political Fragmentation:** Syria is now divided into multiple zones of control, with various entities, including the Syrian government, opposition forces, and Kurdish militias, vying for control. This political fragmentation hinders prospects for a peaceful resolution.
- **Disintegration of Social Fabric:** The conflict has fractured the social fabric of Syrian society, with communities torn apart, families separated, and trust eroded. The resulting social divisions will present long-term challenges for reconciliation and rebuilding.

- **Trauma and Mental Health:** The prolonged conflict has left many Syrians suffering from trauma and mental health issues. These effects will continue to be felt in post-conflict Syria and will require significant attention and resources.
- **Reconstruction Challenges:** Rebuilding Syria and re-establishing a functional state will be an enormous undertaking. The question of who bears the financial and logistical burdens of reconstruction remains a subject of international debate.

### **Topic C: Position of the United States**

The United States maintains comprehensive sanctions on Syria that broadly restrict the ability of U.S. persons to engage in transactional dealings involving the Government of Syria.

The United States established diplomatic relations with Syria in 1944 following the U.S. determination that Syria had achieved effective independence from a French-administered mandate. Syria severed diplomatic relations with the United States in 1967 in the wake of the Arab-Israeli War. Relations were reestablished in 1974. Syria has been on the U.S. list of state sponsors of terrorism since the list's inception in 1979 because of its continued support of terrorism and terrorist groups, its former occupation of Lebanon, its pursuit of weapons of mass destruction and missile programs and use of chemical weapons, and its ongoing efforts to undermine U.S. and international stabilization activities in Iraq and Syria. Syria is subject to legislatively mandated penalties, including export sanctions under the Syrian Accountability Act and ineligibility to receive most forms of U.S. assistance or to purchase U.S. military equipment. Since conflict erupted in Syria in March 2011, subsequent Executive Orders have been issued in response to the ongoing violence and human rights abuses taking place in Syria.

The United States is the largest single donor to the humanitarian response in Syria, providing over \$12.2 billion in humanitarian assistance for vulnerable individuals inside Syria and those displaced in the region since the start of the crisis. The U.S. government supports emergency food assistance, shelter, safe drinking water, urgent medical care, humanitarian protection activities, and other urgent relief. U.S. humanitarian aid reaches 4.8 million people inside Syria's 14 governorates every month, as well as more than five million of the 5.6 million refugees from Syria in the region.

## Topic C: Guiding Questions

**1. Is your delegation implicated in this conflict?**

Yes, the United States has been involved in the Syrian conflict, both directly and indirectly, its mission is to help the Syrian people form their retrograde government.

**2. Is your country in favor of President Bashar al-Assad?**

No.

**3. How has your country been involved in this conflict?**

The U.S. involvement has taken various forms, including political, military, and humanitarian efforts:

- **Support for Rebel Groups:** The United States has provided support to certain rebel groups fighting against the Syrian government. This support has included financial aid, training, and the provision of weapons. However, the complex and shifting nature of the conflict has made it challenging to determine clear-cut distinctions between moderate opposition groups and more extremist elements. These groups have helped freed many Syrians, which America is proud of.
- **Anti-ISIS Campaign:** The U.S. has been actively involved in the international coalition fighting against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). The U.S.-led coalition has conducted airstrikes and provided support to local forces, including Kurdish-led groups, in their efforts to push back and defeat ISIS in Syria.
- **Military Presence:** The U.S. has maintained a military presence in Syria, primarily focused on combating ISIS. This presence has involved both special forces and conventional troops. However, it has been a subject of contention, with debates about the legality and strategic objectives of the U.S. military deployment.
- **Diplomatic Efforts:** The U.S. has been actively engaged in diplomatic efforts to address the Syrian conflict. This has included participation in international conferences and negotiations aimed at finding a political solution to the crisis. However, finding a comprehensive and lasting political resolution has proven to be challenging due to the complexity of the conflict and the involvement of various stakeholders with divergent interests.
- **Humanitarian Assistance:** The United States has contributed significant humanitarian aid to address the dire humanitarian situation resulting from the conflict. This assistance has included

funding for food, shelter, healthcare, and other essential needs for those affected by the conflict, both within Syria and among refugees in neighboring countries.

4. **Has your country manifested its presence in Syrian territory?**
  - a. **If so, what has your country done there?**
  - b. **If not, does your country intend to do anything in it?**

The United States has had a military presence in Syria, primarily focused on the campaign against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

- ***Military Presence Against ISIS:*** The primary justification for the U.S. military presence in Syria has been the campaign against ISIS. The U.S.-led coalition has conducted airstrikes and provided support to local forces, including Kurdish-led groups such as the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), in their efforts to counter and defeat ISIS.
- ***Special Forces and Conventional Troops:*** The U.S. military presence has involved both special operations forces and conventional troops. These forces have been engaged in advising, assisting, and supporting local partners on the ground.
- ***Control of Territory:*** U.S.-backed forces, including the SDF, have gained control over significant territory in northeastern Syria, which was previously held by ISIS. The objective has been to reclaim territory from ISIS and prevent its resurgence.

5. **How has the issue affected your country? First hand or not.**

The Syrian conflict has had several indirect effects on the United States, both in terms of its foreign policy considerations and its impact on global security.

- ***Security Concerns:*** The rise of extremist groups like ISIS in the context of the Syrian conflict has raised concerns about global security, including potential threats to the United States and its allies. The U.S. has been actively involved in efforts to counter ISIS and prevent the group from posing a significant threat.
- ***Humanitarian Impact:*** The humanitarian crisis resulting from the Syrian conflict has led to a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons. While the direct impact on the U.S. population has been limited compared to the impact on Syria and neighboring countries, the



refugee crisis has contributed to global discussions on immigration and refugee policies, with implications for the United States.

- 6. Would your nation be able to provide any type of assistance?**  
**a. If so, what kind?**

The United States already provides military, economical, social, and other types of assistance, directly, and through NGOs, and several UN watchdogs

- 7. Has your country shown any kind of support or sponsorship to any non-governmental organization or to the different groups that form the opposition?**  
**a. If yes, what led your country to support such an organization?**  
**b. If so, how did that contribution influence the course and development of the Syrian war?**

Yes, the United States has provided support to various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and groups within the Syrian opposition during the course of the conflict. The reasons for such support and its impact on the Syrian war are multifaceted. Here are some key points:

- ***Humanitarian Assistance:*** The U.S. has been actively involved in providing humanitarian aid to alleviate the suffering caused by the Syrian conflict. This assistance has been channeled through NGOs and international organizations to address the urgent needs of civilians affected by the war, including food, shelter, healthcare, and other essential services.
- ***Support for Moderate Opposition:*** The U.S. has sought to support moderate factions within the Syrian opposition with the aim of promoting a political solution to the conflict. This support has included funding, training, and the provision of non-lethal assistance. The goal has been to strengthen groups that are more aligned with democratic values and less prone to extremism.
- ***Counterterrorism Objectives:*** The U.S. has provided support to certain factions within the opposition as part of its broader counterterrorism efforts. This has involved backing groups engaged in fighting against extremist organizations such as ISIS.

- 8. Who or what could be responsible for the destruction and chaos in Syria?**

Russia and China. ISIS. Syrian Government. Iran.

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