



PACE MUN 2025
CONFLICTS TO CONSENSUS

BACKGROUND GUIDE

COMMITTEE: United Nations Security Council

AGENDA: Formulating Measures to Prevent the
Militarization of Disputed Territories



LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS

Dear Delegates,

It is with immense pleasure and pride that the dais welcomes you all to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Committee at the inaugural edition of PACEMUN'25. It is both a privilege and a profound responsibility to preside over this council of bright, committed individuals as we embark on a journey defined by diplomacy, collaboration, and critical engagement.

We recommend that all necessary research be done before the conference and that all of your content is organised so that you can form your responses efficiently. Remember, researching thoroughly and speaking confidently is truly the key to successful debate. However, please note that this background guide only serves as a starter for some information and some direction.

We are confident that, with your commitment and passion, this Model UN will be a platform for insightful discussions, innovative solutions, and meaningful progress towards a more secure and unprejudiced world. We, the Chairs, are here to guide and support you throughout this journey. We will ensure that the proceedings are fair, the rules are upheld, and that every voice is heard.

Please feel free to contact us for any questions you might have. We'd be delighted to help! And last but certainly not least, welcome to UNSC at PACEMUN'25!

Warm Regards,

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INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

Formed in 1945, the UN Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the UN. It was formed in the aftermath of the failure of the League of Nations and aimed to prevent another world war and other forms of conflict. In a nutshell, its primary responsibility is to ensure international peace and security.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) serves as the foremost body tasked with upholding international peace and security. The uniqueness of this committee comes from its Permanent Five Members (P5) - China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States - who possess veto power, granting them the ability to block any substantive resolution.

Under the authority of Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the UNSC is empowered to take decisive actions such as authorizing peacekeeping missions, enforcing economic sanctions, and implementing arms embargoes or no-fly zones to manage and resolve conflicts.

The UNSC is the only UN body with the authority to impose sanctions, authorize the use of force, and establish peacekeeping operations. It was formed in 1945 under the UN Charter, following the end of World War II, and is headquartered in New York City. The decisions made by the UNSC are legally binding on all UN member states, distinguishing it from other UN organs.

Delegates in the Security Council are entrusted with substantial responsibilities. They are active participants in high-level negotiations, debates, and policy formulation, all aimed at preventing conflict and fostering global stability.



A DELVE INTO THE AGENDA:

Disputed territories have always been some of the world's most fragile flashpoints, as places where borders, pride, and power collide. When these regions become militarized, tension rises, dialogue fades, and the threat of conflict grows stronger.

From the South China Sea and Kashmir to Crimea and Nagorno-Karabakh, history shows how territorial disagreements can quickly turn into armed standoffs. What begins as a matter of sovereignty often leads to troop deployments, base constructions, and shows of force.

Today, the world continues to witness the consequences of such militarization. Civilian populations are displaced, regional security is threatened, and trust between nations weakens. The UNSC faces the challenge of finding ways to prevent these tensions from escalating, through diplomacy, confidence-building, and adherence to international law.

In recent years, rising nationalism, shifting alliances, and competition over strategic resources have made these regions even more sensitive. The construction of artificial islands, advanced weaponry, and large-scale military drills have all contributed to growing mistrust. These actions threaten regional stability and, ultimately, global peace.

*But beyond politics and strategy, there's a **human side** to consider. Militarization directly affects the people living in or near these territories, their daily lives disrupted, access to resources limited, and futures made uncertain. Refugee flows, displaced communities, and humanitarian crises often follow, reminding us that at the heart of every dispute are real people whose lives hang in the balance.*

As delegates, you'll explore how peacekeeping efforts, demilitarization frameworks, and cooperative policies can help maintain peace in disputed areas. The goal isn't just to assign blame, but to build solutions that reduce hostility and protect the people who live amid these conflicts.



PAST ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE

Article 2(4) of the UN Charter prohibits using force against another country's territory or sovereignty.

Key Resolutions:

- *Resolution 242 (1967): No state can gain land by force; calls for withdrawal from occupied areas.*
- *Resolution 338 (1973): Calls for ceasefire and implementation of Resolution 242.*

Peacekeeping Missions

Some examples:

- ***Golan Heights*** – *Following the 1973 Yom Kippur War, the UNSC established **UNDOF (United Nations Disengagement Observer Force)** in 1974 to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and Syria, maintain buffer zones, and prevent renewed military escalation.*
- ***Lebanon*** – ***UNIFIL**, created in 1978, has worked to stabilize the region after conflicts between Israel and Lebanon, monitoring troop movements and helping to prevent territorial disputes from turning violent.*
- ***Cyprus*** – ***UNFICYP**, active since 1964, maintains peace between Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities, overseeing buffer zones and preventing militarization in a long-standing territorial conflict.*

Beyond the UN, global arrangements such as the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai Desert (1981) ensure territories remain demilitarized following peace treaties. International law, including the Geneva Conventions (1949), protects civilians and limits military actions in disputed regions.

UNSC Oversight also renews peacekeeping mandates, monitors reports from the Secretary-General, and prevents new military deployments in sensitive zones.



THINGS TO RESEARCH ABOUT

1. *What are the major disputed territories around the world today, and how has militarization affected peace and security in those regions?*
2. *What actions has the United Nations Security Council previously taken (resolutions, peacekeeping missions, sanctions) to reduce military presence in disputed areas? (including your country)*
3. *What is your country's official stance on militarization and the use of force in resolving territorial disputes?*
4. *How has your country voted or responded to past UN Security Council resolutions related to territorial conflicts or demilitarization?*
5. *What measures or solutions does your country support, such as peacekeeping missions, negotiation frameworks, demilitarized zones, or UN monitoring to prevent militarization?*
6. *Has your country ever deployed military forces or peacekeeping missions in a disputed territory, either its own or another's?*
7. *What are your country's national security concerns that might justify military deployment in disputed regions?*



QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION SHOULD ADDRESS

1. *How can the international community strengthen collective efforts to prevent the deployment of military forces in disputed territories and ensure compliance with international law?*
2. *What mechanisms for monitoring, verification, and reporting can be established or enhanced to oversee demilitarization processes effectively?*
3. *How can the Security Council balance national sovereignty and global security interests while addressing the militarization of disputed regions?*
4. *What measures can be implemented to protect civilian populations residing in disputed or heavily militarized areas and ensure humanitarian access?*
5. *In what ways can the UN address the root causes of territorial disputes, such as historical grievances, border ambiguities, or competition over natural resources, to prevent future militarization?*
6. *How can the UN promote accountability and transparency for member states that fail to comply with demilitarization commitments or Security Council resolutions?*
7. *What role can peacekeeping, observer, or special political missions play in maintaining ceasefires and ensuring long term stability in these territories?*



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GOOD LUCK DELEGATE!

See you at the Conference!

