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**Guiding Package**

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1. **Abstract :**

This Irani-Israeli hate dates back to 1979 during the establishment of the Shiite theocratic republic. Before that, Iran was the Second Muslim country to recognize Israel in 1950. After the Iranian Revolution, the relation between the two nations had flipped as a result of Iran’s Supreme leader of the Islamic revolution, Khomeini, stating that their main enemies are the US and its main ally Israel.

 Later on, Iran’s civil nuclear program resumed in the mid 90’s after being interrupted during the Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988). From then, Iran was under Israel’s surveillance, being suspicious, seeing its increase in the production of enriched Uranium. For that, Iran was inspected by Israel and the US as they are a signatory to the nonproliferation treaty organization (NPTO) of 1968 and Israel, Pakistan and India are giving them the right not to be inspected, along its agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

 After the bombing of the Argentinian Jewish center, Israel accused Hezbollah which is believed to be backed by Iran to take full responsibility for the 82 deaths in South America. Tensions began escalating as a result of this attack.

 Over the years, Iran kept progressing its nuclear program, violating the nonproliferation treaty which resulted in being sanctioned by the US. They were economically sanctioned by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), and “ban on selling aircraft and repair parts to Iranian aviation companies.” In order for the US to drop these sanctions, the signing of a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPA) meaning “the Iranian nuclear agreement” took place in 2015, but eventually was denied by Israel, as they believed it wasn’t enough to stop Iran’s nuclear progression. Trump then withdrew the US from the JCPA. At the same period of the US withdrawal, an attack by Israel on Iran/South of Syria, Damascus, was reported by London-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights. The proxy conflict escalated at that point up until this day with an attacked Israeli oil tanker in 2021, by Iranian made drones as investigated by the NATO.

The main issues in the conflict are: Iran's support for groups opposed to Israel, Israel's support for armed groups against Iran, Iran's nuclear program, and Israel's relations with other opponents of Iran such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United States of America.

1. **Introduction :**

The Israel-Iran proxy conflict is an ongoing indirect conflict between the state of Israel and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The conflict focuses on the Iranian rulers' political war against Israel and Israel's goal of preventing Iran from producing nuclear weapons and weakening its allies and supporters such as Hezbollah in Lebanon.

 The conflict gradually developed from Iran's position against Israel after the 1979 Iranian revolution, Iran's covert support for Hezbollah during the conflict in southern Lebanon (1985-2000), and in 2005 it turned into a regional proxy conflict. In 2006, Iran was actively involved in supporting Hezbollah during the 2006 Lebanon war and began to also assist Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ). On the other hand, Israel launched a campaign to weaken Iran's nuclear program, using several anti-regime militias in Iran. At the beginning of the civil war in Syria, the conflict developed into a direct Iran-Israel war in 2018.

 Rising tensions between Israel and Iran have reached an alarming stage in recent weeks. What used to be a shadow war of covert operations, sabotage, and proxy conflict is turning into more direct military confrontation between the long-time regional adversaries. Blaming Iran for the July 29 2021 deadly drone [strike](https://www.centcom.mil/Portals/6/PressReleases/MERCERSTREETATTACK06AUG2%20final.pdf) on an Israeli-managed tanker off the coast of Oman, Israeli officials have [made](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/8/5/with-tensions-high-gantz-says-israel-is-ready-to-strike-iran) explicit threats of direct military action against Iran. Such an escalation could lead to a range of unforeseen outcomes.

 In the past few years, Israel has reportedly launched a number of covert attacks against Iran, especially against its nuclear program. The November 2020 assassination of Mohsen Fakhrizadeh, one of Iran’s most prominent nuclear scientists, near Tehran was attributed to Israeli operatives—as were the killings of a half dozen Iranian scientists and technicians a decade ago. Israeli commandos have hit Iranian cargo ships at least ten times since 2019, according to a New York Times storey citing US authorities. Iran has retaliated by launching its own covert attacks against Israeli ships. The Israeli ship Lori was assaulted in the Arabian Sea in March 2021, and Iran was the main suspect.

A British and Romanian crew member of the Israeli-managed Mercer Street was assassinated in an attack on July 29 2021 that US and European sources suspect was carried out by Iran. Iran was suspected of possibly seizing the Emirati-owned Asphalt Princess off the coast of Oman on August 4, just days after the event. Iran has provided funds, weapons, and training to groups such as Hezbollah in Lebanon, Hamas in Gaza, and Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) in the West Bank, all of which have pledged and carried out attacks against Israel and have been recognised as terrorist organisations by various countries. This no longer “cold” war is becoming extremely dangerous to the middle-east entirely.

1. **Definition of key terms :**

**Proxy wars:** Armed conflicts on territories other than those of the disputing countries, using third parties to play this role, called intermediaries.

**Manifestations:** The act of expressing themselves in public.

**Dictatorial manner:** A manner in which power is expressed independently by one person.

**Pahlavi Dynasty:** The last governing house in Iran, from 1925 to 1979. The founder of the dynasty, named Reza Khan, was responsible for the division of Kazakh forces under the Qajar dynasty (1878-1941).

**Invasion:** General occupation of a place.

**Zionism:** Zionism is a Jewish nationalist movement, Zionism defended the right to create the national state of Israel.

**Civil War:** A civil war is the internal war in a country whose parties are different population groups.

**Ceasefire:** It is a temporary state of ending the war or armed conflict, in which both armed parties declare to stop acts of aggression on both sides.

**Militias:** A Militia is usually an army or other fighting organization of non-professional soldiers (citizens of a country.)

**Hezbollah:** Hezbollah is an armed group and a Shiite Islamic political party founded in Lebanon. It was founded in 1982, during the Lebanese civil war, initially as a militia, composed of Lebanese citizens carrying weapons and a supposed police power.

1. **Background information :**

*Israeli-Iranian relations:*

Iranian-Israeli relations have gone from very strong ties between the two countries (Israel and Iran) during the period of the Pahlavi dynasty to a situation of conflict since the Islamic Revolution. Iran has ended all diplomatic and trade relations with Israel, and its government has not recognized Israel as a state, calling its government a Zionist regime.

Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) left Lebanon. Israeli allies in Lebanon and the Israeli civilian population benefited from the creation of the new security zone in southern Lebanon, where the Galilee was less attacked by Hezbollah compared to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the 1970s (hundreds of Israeli civilian casualties).

The Israeli invasion made the conflict more violent with the Lebanese armies and led to the strengthening of several Shiite movements in Lebanon, such as Hezbollah and Amal, from a previously unorganized guerrilla movement in the south. Over the years, military casualties on both sides have increased as both sides have used modern weapons and Hezbollah has improved its tactics. Iran has provided the militant Hezbollah organization with large amounts of financial aid, training, politics, diplomacy and organization, weapons and explosives, while persuading Hezbollah to take action against the state of Israel. According to reports in February 2010, Hezbollah has received $400 million from Iran. By the early 1990s, Hezbollah, with Syrian and Iranian support, had become the largest group and military force.

*Iranian-Israeli rapport with Hezbollah and Hamas :*

Hezbollah is an armed group and a Shiite Islamic political party founded in Lebanon. The relationship between Hezbollah and Iran touches on all political and religious aspects. Some Lebanese Shiites who represent Hezbollah's cadres have strong religious ties to Iranian religious leaders, and the senior leader of the Iranian revolution, Ali Khamenei, is considered the highest religious authority for them.

Iran has provided significant support to Hezbollah, Hamas and the Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine, while Israel has supported the People's Mojahedin of Iran and has directly carried out death actions and attacks against Iranian women, Israel has also launched an electronic war against Iran and has officially announced international military action against Iran.

 Israel has also accused Iran of trying to form a continuous land transport route from Iran to Lebanon through Iraq and Syria, which Israel considers a major strategic threat.

Despite the political and financial support that Hezbollah receives from Iran, its secretary general, Hassan Nasrallah, said that this does not mean that the party is an Iranian party on Lebanese soil. On Lebanese soil, defending and offering victims to liberate the Lebanese land, and all this means that it is a sufficient test for the party to be Lebanese and not Iranian.

The Hamas movement is a Palestinian, Sunni Islamic, popular and national movement that fights against the Zionist occupation. When the Iranian Islamic revolution broke out, the Palestinians sang. Hamas enjoys good relations with all countries outside the Arab world, including Iran, which has accepted the sale of Iranian weapons to Hamas, many Arab governments refuse to sell them weapons, and the good relations between Hamas and Iran continued until they began to destroy in 2011. After refusing to support the Baathist regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad (an ally of Iran), the movement was forced to move its decision-making center from the Syrian capital (Damascus) to the Qatari capital (Doha).

The Hezbollah group launched several rockets into the territories of the Golan Heights region, occupied by Israel since 1967, on 6 August 2021, leading the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) to launch attacks against Lebanon, in a further increase in tension between Israel and the Iranian-backed Shiite movement. According to an Israeli military official, at least ten rockets were fired from Lebanon into Israeli territory. The attacks were carried out in response to Israeli air strikes in southern Lebanon the previous day.

*The involvement of Iran and Israel in the Syrian civil war:*

The Syrian civil war began in 2011, involving several armed groups. It began in the aftermath of the Arab Spring, the protests that developed in Arab countries with increasingly democratic demands. The violence of the government's response led opposition groups to take up arms, and 10 years of conflict have left 600,000 dead.

The Arab Spring came about when the people of the Arab world demonstrated to demand peace and a better quality of life in their countries. The protests began in late 2010 in Tunisia and grew in other countries like Libya and Egypt.

The civil war in Syria began in March 2011 and it turned into a large-scale conflict, which is due to the involvement of countries in Syria. Several countries were directly or indirectly involved in the conflict. Thus, the world has seen Syria become an area of conflict between nations.

Until 2015, the situation of Bashar al-Assad's government was very difficult in the country. Iranian and Russian intervention on behalf of el-Assad was essential to keep him in power. Today, his situation has become easier, and many opponents have become weak in recent years.

 For more than 10 years, the Syrian civil war has had serious consequences for this Middle Eastern country.

The involvement of both countries in the Syrian civil war has created additional opportunities for direct conflict between the two countries.

And Iranian forces are fighting in Syria in support of Bashar al-Assad's government. In contrast, Israel provides medical services to Syrian rebels, including members of the Al-Nusra Front. (Al-Nusra Front was founded in late 2011, after al-Qaeda in Iraq ( and later Islamic State leader) Abu Bakr alBaghdadi, Abu Muhammad al-Jolani called for the creation of jihadist groups in the region). On November 18, 2020, Israel launched air strikes on a wide range of Syrian and Iranian targets in Syria. The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights claimed that at least 10 people were killed including 5 prominent Iranian figures. In recent years, Israel has systematically attacked Iranian-linked targets in Syria to reduce Iran's influence in the country.

Iran and Syria are strategic allies, and Iran has provided significant support to the Syrian government in the Syrian civil war, including logistical, technical, and financial support, training of the Syrian army, and the transfer of some Iranian combat forces to Syria. Iran views the Syrian government's success as a way to protect its own objectives in the region.

During the outbreak of the Syrian civil war, Iran stated that it would technically support the Syrian government from what it produced after sanctions were imposed on it following protests related to the 2009-2010 Iranian elections. After the events turned from a revolt movement to a civil war. Iranian security and intelligence services provided advice and military assistance to Syria to keep Bashar al-Assad in power. This assistance includes technical support and combat forces. As of December 2013, the number of Iranian fighters in Syria was estimated at almost ten thousand. Since 2012, Lebanese Hezbollah forces have played a key role in the conflicts, with support from Tehran.

Starting in 2013, Iran and Hezbollah supported Bashar al-Assad in major battles, allowing him to gain an advantage over the opposition. In 2014, at the time of the Geneva II Middle East peace conference, Iran increased its support for Syrian President Bashar al-Assad. Iran views the pursuit of the Syrian government as a protection of its own affairs, as Syria has been an ally of Iran since the 1979 Iranian revolution and is also a strategic source for Hezbollah in Lebanon. Some Iranian leaders have declared Syria to be Iran's (35th region). Bashar al-Assad has turned his country into a protection against attacks from Saudi Arabia and the United States.

The Syrian city of Zabadani is considered very important to Bashar al-Assad and Iran because at least until June 2011, it was used as a base by Iranian defenses to assist Hezbollah. The Syrian minister of economy announced that Iran has helped the Syrian government with more than 15 billion dollars.

*Iranian nuclear issue:*

The Vienna nuclear deal is a way to enhance security and stability in the Middle East. The Iran nuclear deal was announced on July 14, 2015 after major disputes that lasted more than a decade between Iran and the major countries represented by the five permanent members of the Security Council in addition to Germany, known as the 5+1 group (the United States of America, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the French Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany). The agreement was concluded in Vienna (Austria) under the coordination of the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (Federica Mogherini). The agreement generally includes the limitation of Iran's nuclear activities. The program was as follows:

* Eliminate two-thirds of the centrifuges.
* Transfer almost the entire stockpile of uranium to Russia
* Fill the Arak plutonium reactor center with cement and make it useless.
* A maximum of 5,060 first-class centrifuges were used for enrichment work at the Natanz site for 10 years.
* Not to enrich uranium to more than 67.3% for 15 years
* Never to store more than 300 kg of enriched uranium (uranium hexafluoride) inside the country
* To allow the application of the strictest international controls in Iran by the International Atomic Energy Agency.
* Refrain from any fuel reprocessing activities for 15 years.

The agreement was intended to resolve one of the most dangerous and long-lasting nuclear proliferation crises in the Middle East, to ensure the strict sustainability of Iran's nuclear program and contribute to peace and stability in the region. However, on May 8, 2018, former U.S. President Donald Trump unacceptably withdrew from the deal, and imposed harsh U.S. sanctions against Iran. After a few months, Iran exceeded the decided limits to its low-enriched uranium reserves, and thus began the period of withdrawal from its international commitments to force the Europeans to help it avoid U.S. sanctions. Despite its many insults, the state of Israel and the United States of America continue to accuse the Islamic Republic of Iran of seeking to build an atomic bomb. Economic sanctions have been imposed on Iran since that time.

1. **Main countries and organizations involved :**
2. **Countries:**
* Islamic Republic of Iran: Iran is currently one of the two major nations involved in the Irani-Israeli proxy war. Iran and Israel have been in rivalry ever since Iran declared itself the Islamic state. Moreover, the tensions intensified between both states and has become a proxy conflict because of Iran’s aim to dissolve Israel and Iran’s nuclear arms production. Iran assisted and provided support to Hezbollah in the South Lebanese conflict and to the Syrian president Assad during the Syrian Civil War, which are both opponents to Israel. Therefore, the conflict then gradually progressed from a declared hostility since 1979 into an ongoing proxy conflict between the two parties.
* State of Israel: Israel is currently belligerent in major proxy conflicts in the Middle East with Iran in the purpose of downgrading Iran's allies and proxies, and its nuclear program. In the past few years, Israel has reportedly launched a number of attacks against Iran, especially against its nuclear program. Recently, in November 2020, Mohsen Fakhrizadeh, one of Iran’s most prominent nuclear scientists, was assassinated by Israeli operatives. Six Iranian scientists and technicians were also killed a decade ago by orders of Israel. It is clear that Israel is still strongly trying to shut down nuclear production in Iran as the Natanz nuclear enrichment facility in Iran was cyber-attacked in April 2021 by Israel’s intelligence agency, almost 11 years after the same facility was hit by a US-Israel cyber-attack in 2010.
* United States of America : The United States, after the Iranian Revolution, is recognized to be Iran’s main enemy, and Israel’s main ally, which makes it a major country in this conflict. The US is involved in multiple points in this proxy war, from its support to the Iranian authoritarian rule in 1953 to its help to Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war. This intervention often happens in very direct ways, with attacks on Iran bases during the Syrian civil war, the withdrawal from the Vienna agreement and most importantly the U.S imposed sanctions after the agreement was broken by Iran. The US is therefore a major player in this conflict with a very biased position due to its unconditional support towards Israel and hostility to Iran.
* Syrian Arab Republic: Syria is one of the major theaters in which Iran and Israel's proxy war takes place through its own civil war. Iran’s influence in Syria is significant, especially since the Syrian government under Assad’s control has been a major ally to Iran for decades. That is because Iran has provided significant logistical, technical, financial and military support for the Syrian government in the Syrian Civil War. Iran believes the Syrian government’s survival is crucial to its interests in the Middle East. However, Syrian territory is now a violent playground for Iran and Israel’s proxy wars, as many attacks in this conflict happen in Syria, on each of the two belligerents bases. The Syrian government has been supported by the Russian federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which send troops as well as weapons and money.
* Russian Federation: The Russian Federation is an important supporter of the Syrian government, and so an ally to Iran in the proxy war in Syria. After 2001, the government of Vladimir Putin intensified Russia's involvement in the region, supporting Iran's nuclear programs and forgiving Syria 73% of its $13 billion debt. Moreover, Russia was involved in the Vienna agreement, where Iran was supposed to transfer its uranium stock to Russian territory.
* Kingdom of Saudi-Arabia: Saudi-Arabia is already opposing Iran in several proxy wars in the Middle East. The conflict between both parties characterizes as an ongoing struggle for ideological, political and military influence in the Middle East. The two powers have supported opposing sides with multiple types of assistance in nearby conflicts, mainly civil wars in Yemen, Syria and Iraq. Moreover, the rivalry extends to other minor disputes in Bahrain, Lebanon and other countries. However, despite being against Iran, Saudi Arabia does not have any democratic relations with Israel. The relationship between Iran and Saudi Arabia therefore adds a layer of complexity in the Iran-Israel proxy war.
* The Lebanese Republic: The importance of the Lebanese Republic in the Iran-Israel proxy war comes mostly from the Hezbollah organization. Hezbollah is a Shia Islamist party and militant group based in Lebanon and acts as Iran’s main proxy in Syria and Lebanon. Lebanon was an area of proxy conflict between Iran and Israel especially during the 2006 war. It was a conflict in South Lebanon and North Israel, where mostly Israel and Hezbollah were the two main belligerents. Due to unprecedented Iranian military support to Hezbollah before and during the war, some consider it the first round of the Iran–Israel proxy conflict.
1. **Organizations**
* Hamas: Hamas is a militant movement and one of the Palestinian territories’ two major political parties. It governs more than two million Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, but the group is best known for its armed resistance to Israel. Iran has for decades supported Hamas and its interests in battling Israel align with Iran’s. Iran provides it with material and financial support, which means it continues leading its war with Israel through this organization. Hamas’s recent 2021 conflict with Israel ended in a cease-fire, but experts say future violence between the two sides is almost certain.
* Hezbollah: Hezbollah is a Shiite Muslim political party and militant group based in Lebanon, where its extensive security apparatus, political organization, and social services network fostered its reputation as “a state within a state.” Founded in the chaos of the fifteen-year Lebanese Civil War, the group is Iran-backed and driven by its opposition to Israel. Hezbollah has grown to an organization with seats in the Lebanese government, a radio and a satellite television-station, programs for social development and large-scale military deployment of fighters beyond Lebanon's borders. Following the end of the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon in 2000, its military strength grew significantly such that its paramilitary wing is considered more powerful than the Lebanese Army. Hezbollah receives military training, weapons, and financial support from Iran, and political support from Syria. Hezbollah also fought against Israel in the 2006 Lebanon War. Hezbollah has been a major combatant in the Syrian Civil War, helping to ensure the survival of the Iran-backed Assad government. All of these factors make Hezbollah the main proxy for Iran in its conflict versus Israel.
* Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ): Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) is a Palestinian Islamist terrorist group sponsored by Iran and Syria. is the second-largest terrorist group in Gaza today, after Hamas. PIJ is dedicated to eradicating Israel - just like Iran- and establishing an autonomous Islamic Palestinian state in the lands currently comprising Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza. PIJ has partnered with Hezbollah in carrying out joint operations. During the last Israel-Palestine conflict, a PIJ sniper team fired on a group of Israeli soldiers along the Gaza-Israel border. Israeli forces then kill a PIJ member attempting to plant explosives along the Gaza-Israel border fence. PIJ launched more than 21 rockets into Israel from Gaza in retaliation. Similar activity kept going until the cease-fire.
1. **UN Involvement :**
* The Israeli diplomat urged the Security Council to condemn Iran for violating the UN Charter and to “hold the Iranian regime responsible for this attack and for destabilizing the region. However, Iran regards this statement as hypocritical considering Israel's actions that also contribute to destabilizing the region. He also stressed Israel will take “all necessary measures” to protect its citizens and sovereignty.
* The United Nations Security Council will reportedly discuss the end of July’s deadly attack on an Israeli-linked tanker near Oman amid escalating tensions with Iran, at a closed-door meeting on August 6th 2021.
* The talks in Vienna, Further talks between Iran and global powers took place in June to try to negotiate and restore a landmark 2015 agreement to contain Iranian nuclear development that was later abandoned by the Trump administration. It was the first official meeting since Iran’s hard-line judiciary chief won a landslide victory in the country’s presidential election on June 18th 2021.
* Continued even after the 11 April explosion at the Iranian nuclear facility in Natanz. The explosion disrupted the power supply to some of the centrifuges used in the uranium–enrichment process. Iran described the incident as sabotage and blamed Israel, which neither confirmed nor denied its involvement. The US denied involvement and refused to speculate on the causes of the incident. In the following days, Iran released more details indicating that explosives were used to target the centrifuges’ power supply. It named Reza Karimi as the main suspect in the attack and said that he left the country shortly before it occurred.
* Even the veto country, the United Kingdom, spoke regarding this war: “Israel has launched hundreds of strikes against Iran and its allied proxies inside Syria since the country’s descent into civil war over a decade ago, with officials in Tel Aviv making it clear they will refuse to tolerate any Iranian entrenchment along their northern border”. Wondering, will it use its power to help ?
1. **Possible Solutions:**
2. Establish a new agreement between Iran and Israel, with the United States, which limits the nuclear productions of both countries relatively.
3. Allow the use of nuclear energy only in scientific and medical fields, for the purpose of developing and strengthening specific scientific projects, research and procedures.
4. Demand an annual report by the UN in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency on Iran's and Israel's nuclear activity to ensure compliance with the agreement. Impose economic limits and sanctions for non-compliance with the 1970 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
5. Prohibit Iran and Israel from attacking each other on territories outside their borders (Syria, Lebanon, Yemen...).
6. Requests the help of specialized organizations to repair the damage caused in Syria, Lebanon, and Yemen by the proxy war of Iran and Israel.
7. Limit the support and aid sent from Iran to Hezbollah and Hamas. Ensure compliance with this limit through regular audits.
8. Reaffirm the Vienna Accords on the question of Iran’s nuclear program between Iran, Israel and the United States, and impose strict economic sanctions if they are breached
9. **Guiding questions:**
10. Why does Iran’s nuclear programmes threaten Israel and the United States of America, to the extent of interfering with the country’s development?
11. What sanctions were imposed on Iran that made them sign the 2015 deal to limit their Uranium production?
12. Were there any severe actions taken against Israel’s attacked oil tanker by 4 Iranian drones?
13. Why does the United States interfere in these local regional tensions?
14. Why did Israel and the US withdraw from the Nuclear treaty with Iran?
15. What were the reasons for the escalation of tensions between Iran and Israel?
16. What were the Vienna talks conclusions, and how were they effective in this conflict?
17. What are the solution that the delegates can coke up with
18. How can both countries reach a compromise
19. How can we eliminate the continuous deaths of civilians men el proxy countries
20. What are the solutions that we can come up with that will be beneficial to my country?
21. **Useful Links :**
22. Iran–Israel proxy conflict explained: https://everything.explained.today/Iran%E2%80%93Israel\_proxy\_conflict/
23. Vienna talks: <https://iranintl.com/en/vienna-talks>
24. Proxy war between Iran and Israel heats up: <https://www.orfonline.org/research/proxy-war-between-iran-and-israel-heats-up/>
25. Iran-Israel conflict escalates - BBC Newsnight: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZEGiaYYo7Nc>
26. Iran and Israel's shadow war takes a dangerous turn : <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-56724039>
27. Une chronologie de la guerre en Syrie : du « printemps arabe » à la guerre civile et étrangère: <https://langloishg.fr/2020/09/04/une-chronologie-de-la-guerre-en-syrie-du-printemps-arabe-a-la-guerre-civile-et-etrangere/>
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