

XXXIV

TECMUN

Security Council

Dearest

delegate,

First and foremost, in this letter, I wish to address you, not as your president, but as an ardent lover for the model we are all gathered here for. Due to my experience, I have come to learn that the ultimate objective of every Model of the United Nations, is not simply to pretend to be something for three days, perfect said position and win a debate. On the contrary, the whole objective is for you to understand the power of your own voice by the adoption of a position in which change at a global scale is possible. It allows you to understand problems taking place in different parts of the world, analyze their repercussions and resolve them in a matter of three days with the best resolutions possible.

Overall, every single one of these models helps you develop your abilities and each one brings the proximity toward change closer, if you are invested and informed enough. Nevertheless, in my personal experience, the MUN granted me the opportunity to meet passionate individuals with an equal fervor for change as mine, and has developed my voice and the power it contains, if used correctly, through the wonders of a globalized world. So, to all of you, delegates and chair, through my experiences and your own, I urge you to understand the circumstances you are in at the moment. It is true, that every nation you are representing today is mere pretend, but global issues about to be resolved in this committee, are not. Every single committee in this model is working towards the solution of a factual and contemporary problem, and it is your job to bring peace to a world filled with fear and war. Finally, delegates, take advantage of the privilege that allows you to be here and make the most out of this three days. Not only will you go back to your life a more knowledgeable person, but you will feel rewarded for placing your mark in the world. It starts here, in TECMUN, but this is merely a stepping stone for what i know you will achieve later on in your life. You are just starting, don't give up.

Sofía Mitre de Jacobis
President of the Security Council
XXXIV TECMUN

Outline of the Security Council

The Security Council (hereinafter referred to as SC) is the primary organ of the United Nations, established in 1945, who pledged responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It consists of fifteen UN member states, five of which are permanent, while the remaining members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. Collectively, they meet for public and private sessions in their permanent headquarters in New York City to resolve international conflict. Correspondingly, under the authority of the ulterior purpose of the Security Council, it is the only organ in the United Nations that holds enough power to coerce member states to act upon dictated decisions and constitutes. For instance, the SC is allowed to undertake investigation and mediation, dispatch military observers or peacekeepers, implement economic sanctions, military actions, travel bans and blockades in member states for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Topic A

Measures to relieve the tension between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, taking into consideration the relation between separatists groups in Eastern Ukraine and the Russian Federation and the seizure of Ukrainian vessels in the Black Sea, as well as the American support towards Ukraine

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Introduction

At this moment, the relation between the Russian Federation and Ukraine is in its most delicate point since the dissolution of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (USSR) in 1991. Following the Ukrainian Revolution in 2014 which brought a pro-America president into power and thus the illegitimate annexation of Crimea by Russia, the relation of these countries has been increasingly worsening. In the aftermath of the revolution and the Annexation of Crimea, some rebel groups started an armed conflict in the Eastern region of Donbass, in Ukraine. The aim of these groups was and continues to be, the eventual and legal annexation to the Russian Federation, meanwhile they have declared the independence of the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic. According to the Ukrainian government, between 15 and 80% of the combatants fighting in the side of the separatist rebels were Russian paramilitaries. There have been several ceasefires, however none of them lasted more than six weeks, and the conflict is still ongoing. More recently, in November 26th, 2018, Russia seized Ukrainian vessels in the Kerch Strait, in the Black Sea. Likewise, that same day, Russian ships fired against the Ukrainian vessels, leaving six Ukrainian citizens injured, along with the deployment of two helicopters and two fighter jets. Thereupon, the Kremlin announced two days later that the Russian Federation would install a missile system in Crimea and as a response from the Ukrainian government, the president, Petró Poroshenko, called upon NATO to send warships to the Black Sea to aid and defend his country.

The situation between Russia and Ukraine is an increasingly worrying problem, for Crimea is still under Russian illegal control and Russia is supporting an independentist belic conflict in Eastern Ukraine which has taken the lives of approximately ten thousand people and displaced about 1.5 million citizens. The Security Council must focus on relieving tensions between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, as well as in the Black Sea, so that neither NATO nor the United States send warships, thus Russia is prevented from installing the new missile system in Crimea.

Background of the parties involved

Ukraine

After the dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (hereinafter referred to as USSR) in 1991, Ukraine gained its independence and established its neutrality in their

Declaration of State Sovereignty, as well as their newfound ability to engage in international relations and participate in their organizations. As a result of their newfound sovereignty, Ukraine joined the Partnership for Peace programme by NATO and the Euro-Atlantic countries in 1994 countries to ensure bilateral cooperation even though they were not members of said organisation. Likewise, the Ukraine–European Union Association Agreement was signed, which had as its objective an economic and political partnership between the members. However, specifically in 2013, former Ukrainian president, Viktor Yanukóvich, decided against the ratification of the previously mentioned agreement and instead continued negotiations with the Russian Federation, which had as a consequence the rise of the Ukrainian Revolution in 2014. Moreover, the revolution led to the establishment of a new government that intended to strengthen European relations, and many citizens, specially inhabitants of the Crimean Peninsula, were against it. These Ukrainian citizens were for Russian influence and control, so on the 16 march of the same year, a referendum was requested by the Crimean Peninsula for its annexation to the Russian Federation.

Russian Federation

As it was stated previously, the dissolution of the URSS allowed several countries under its command, to achieve their independence and sovereignty, *ergo* Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Estonia and Letonia; however, it also allowed the creation of the Russian Federation as a whole. After its disintegration, Russia recognized itself as the successor of the Soviet Union, and as a result it inherited the USSR permanent seat in United Nations UN Security Council and the membership in other international organizations, such as the Organisation for the Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which replaced the Soviet Union once it disappeared, due to the integration of ten post Soviet countries for continuous economical, political and military cooperation. Nevertheless, even though Ukraine formed part of the CIS, after the Ukranian revolution, Russian soldiers invaded the disputed territory of Crimea to ensure its annexation through a referendum, and resulted in the null participation of Ukraine in CIS forums.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (hereinafter referred to as NATO) is an intergovernmental organisation that focuses on the protection of the freedom of its member countries, which do not include Ukraine nor Russia. However, NATO has had a working relationship with Ukraine since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, through its annexation to

the North Atlantic Cooperation Council in 1991 and the Partnership for Peace in 1994, and with the signing of the NATO-Ukraine Commission for further cooperation between both parties.

Correspondingly, the Russian Federation also joined the North Atlantic Cooperation Council and the Partnership for Peace programme. Contrarily to the relationship of Ukraine with NATO, in 2002, the NATO-Russia Council (hereinafter referred to as NRC) was established “as a forum for consultation on current security issues and to direct practical cooperation in a wide range of areas”. (NATO, 2018) However, due to excessive military action at the hand of Russia in Georgia in 2008, forums from the NRC and cooperation with the Kremlin were suspended, until 2009, but were suspended again in 2014 due to the military intervention by Russia in Ukraine.

Relation between the Russian Federation and Ukraine

As it was stated previously, the Ukrainian–Russian conflict began in 2013, when protests emerged in Kiev when former president, Viktor Yanukovich, decided against ratifying the Ukraine–European Union Association Agreement to strengthen its relationship with Russia instead. As a consequence of the equally previously stated Ukrainian Revolution, the Ukrainian citizens of Crimea wanted to annex to Russia, so they executed a referendum to achieve their objective. But to guarantee the union of Crimea to the Russian Federation, the Kremlin sent military troops to Crimea in order to protect its citizens, who identified as Russians, not Ukrainians. Thus, as a consequence, the results of the referendum were almost unanimous: 96.7% of the Crimean population voted in favor of the annexation to Russia, so months after it was executed, Russia signed alleged unification. Nevertheless, due to the military intervention by the Kremlin, the European Union and the United States of America –among other countries– considered the referendum illegal and illegitimate. Likewise, as a consequence of the Russian intervention, the pro Russian belligerents in eastern Ukraine, the Ukrainian and the Russian government themselves, a war broke forth in the region of Donbass, deteriorating the bilateral intergubernamental relationship even more.

In July 2014 a Malaysian aircraft with 298 people on board was shot down by a missile in eastern Ukraine. After being hit by a surface-to-air missile, the MH17 crashed in the Donetsk region, the area where the War in Donbass took place. Several investigations were carried out by a Joint Investigation Team (JIT), which brought together experts from the Netherlands, Australia, Belgium, Malaysia and Ukraine, who all arrived to the conclusion that the missile

was fired from Pervomaysk, a Ukrainian village who was controlled by Russia. However, the Russian government denied these accusations and clarified that the missile had been of Buck type, which is a missile that is present in the arsenal of weapons in Ukraine. This way, the relationship kept deteriorating and the tensions increased. In the same month the pro-Russian rebels shot down two Ukrainian fighters of type SU-25 and the United States affirmed that Russia created the necessary conditions for these attacks to be carried out, and after preliminary investigations by the Ukrainian government "the firing of the missiles was made from the territory of the Russian Federation," said the spokesman of the Security Council and of Ukrainian Defense, Andrei Lisenko (2014), to which the Russian defense minister denied the accusations.

On June 29, 2014 the ambassadors of the European Union imposed economic sanctions on the Russian government for violating the sovereignty of Ukraine by its military intervention and they reached an agreement with the rebel forces and Ukraine. After said agreements, the Ukrainian government gradually recovered the territories taken by the rebels, until August, when the president of Ukraine claimed that a thousand Russian soldiers were supporting the rebel forces. The Russian government stressed that it had no intention of invading Ukraine. With this situation the president of Ukraine called a meeting with the security council to catalog the situation of his country as difficult. During this meeting the Russian government clarified that the Russian soldiers were supporting voluntarily and had not been sent by the government. Likewise, Russia complained about the presence of military advisers from the United States in Ukraine.

Current situation in the Black Sea

On November 25, 2018 there was a major tension escalation in the Black Sea after the Russian Federation seized two gunboats- which are small warships- and a tug- a type of vessel used to move other ships and to maneuver them- with the excuse of them violating Russian territorial waters. The incident happened in the Kerch Strait, the only exit of the Ukrainian ports located in the Azov Sea. According to the version given by the Russian Federation the traffic had been suspended for security reasons, but Ukraine said that some Russian elements tried to ram the tug. Finally Russia physically cut the way putting a tanker- a special ship which carries liquids such as petroleum- in the strait, effectively blocking it. Russian Air Force also deployed two fighter jets and two helicopters in the area. While the Russians captured the ships, about six Ukrainian crew members were injured out of the 23 that were in the three ships. The

involvement of various warships from both sides and elements of the Russian Air force could have started a major international crisis if the Ukrainian warships had decided to answer the shooting.

This incident violates the “Agreement between the Russian Federation and the Ukraine on cooperation in the use of the sea of Azov and the strait of Kerch”, a treaty signed in 2003 which stated that both countries would freely be able to pass through the strait. But this is only the biggest violation of the treaty, as the Russian Federation has been inspecting thoroughly any ship going to or coming from Ukraine.

Four days after the incident, on November 29th, the Ukrainian president Petro Poroshenko urged NATO to send ships to the Sea of Azov to aid Ukraine defend its sovereignty. Even though some high commanders of NATO dismissed the possibility saying that it is improbable because they would have to pass through Russian territorial waters, it would be possible for them to go to ports in Western Ukraine such as Odessa, as they would only have to cross the NATO-controlled Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits, which are both completely in Turkey’s territory. Mr. Poroshenko did also say that Ukraine is in very serious danger of a Russian land invasion. He has meanwhile declared martial law for 30 days in all regions bordering the Russian Federation, the Sea of Azov or the rest of the Black Sea.

The very delicate situation of the Black Sea does not stop there, for president Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation announced on November, 28th that a new missile system was to be installed in the Crimean Peninsula, a territory that has been disputed by Russia and Ukraine since 2014. The new missile system would be the S-400, an anti-aircraft defense system which can also be used favorably in a belic conflict to prevent aircraft from attacking ground and naval units.

Relation of the conflict with external countries

Since the independence of Ukraine from the Soviet Union in 1991 and the extermination of their nuclear arsenal because the Russian Federation was the official sucesor of the Union’s Weapons, the United States and the western countries have established a diplomatic and overall advantageous relationship, hence Ukraine counts with the western support of countries like the Kingdom of Spain, the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Republic and several others, due to the absolute support from NATO because of the illegal and illegitimate annexation of Crimea to the Russian Federation and the deliberate destabilisation of eastern Ukraine by

Russian military intervention and support for the militants in that region, thus the allies suspended all civil and military cooperation with Russia and have collectively established eight Trust Funds for Ukraine to improve its capacity of self defense and national security through the Comprehensive Assistance Package. Although the United States has condemned the actions of Russia, as a result of their recent interest in a congenial and peaceful relationship with Russia, the presidential and national position regarding this conflict is still unclear. Nonetheless, the Russian Federation has established advantageous relations regarding military and strategic aid with countries like China, Serbia and Syria.

Actions taken by the United Nations Security Council

Heretofore, the United Nations Security Council has attempted to resolve the Ukrainian–Russian conflict since 2014, through the establishment of Resolution 2202 (2015) that instituted the Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements, that were originally signed by Ukraine, the Russian Federation, the Donetsk People’s Republic and the Lugansk People’s Republic under the name of the Minsk Protocol to finalize the war in the Donbass region of Ukraine on September 2014. Allegedly, it was supposed to halt the war, nevertheless it failed to do so, hence the intervention of the United Nations Security Council with the previously stated resolution. However, the president of the Security Council in June of 2018, Vasily Nebenzya, expressed in a statement the concern of the SC due to the continuous deterioration of the Ukrainian conflict, *ergo* indicating the incompetence of the Minsk Protocol and Resolution 2202 (2015) for a ceasefire in Eastern Ukraine.

Possible outcomes caused by null interference from the United Nations Security Council

In the East of Ukraine the situation will continue being as precarious if the belic conflict continues: the number of migrants will continue increasing and the living conditions will deteriorate. In the Black Sea there is considerable risk of military fight. If the tensions grow into a full-scale belic conflict there will be several casualties, and there is no way of ensuring that Ukraine will not receive the aid of NATO, thus possibly involving nuclear weapons in the conflict.

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Glossary

A

Accost: to confront boldly.

Acquisition: The act of acquiring or gaining possession.

Alarmingly: Causing alarm or fear.

Annihilated: to defeat completely; vanquish.

Annexation: The addition of an area or region to a country, state, etc.

Assets: Items of ownership convertible into cash; total resources of person or business, as cash, notes and accounts receivable, securities, inventories, goodwill, fixtures, machinery, or real estate (opposed to liabilities).

B

Belic conflict: Contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state.

Belligerent: Inclined towards hostility, combativeness or that it is recognized as a state at war.

Besieged: To lay siege to.

C

Ceasefire: Suspension of hostile activities by a military order.

Correspondingly:

D

Distorted: Not truly or completely representing the facts or reality; misrepresented; false.

E

Expelling: To drive or force out or away; discharge or eject.

I

Inflicted: to impose as something that must be borne or suffered.

Intergovernmental: conducted between or involving two or more governments.

N

Nearsighted: Seeing distinctly at a short distance only; myopic.

O

Orchestrated: To arrange or manipulate, especially by means of clever or thorough planning or maneuvering.

Overthrow: To put an end to by force, as a government or institution.

Q

Quarrel: An angry dispute or altercation; a disagreement marked by temporary or permanent break in friendly relations.

R

Radicalism: The holding or following of radical or extreme views or principles.

Referendum: The practice of submitting to popular vote a principle or measure proposed by a legislative body or popular initiative.

S

Sovereignty: The power and right of a governing body to manage itself without interference from external sources or bodies.

Scheme: a plan, design, or program of action to be followed.

Strife: Vigorous or bitter conflict, discord, or antagonist.

V

Vessel: A ship or a large boat

W

Warship: A naval and combatant ship built and primarily intended for naval warfare.

Warrant: An authorization, sanction, or justification.

Withdrawal: The act or condition of removing or take back

Tópico B

Measures to eradicate the current tensions between the Gulf Arab States caused by the Yemeni Civil War, focusing in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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Introduction

In 2015, an armed conflict between Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi, the current President of Yemen, and the Houthi Armed Movement commenced, on the grounds that both factions claimed to constitute the official government of Yemen. The Houthi Armed Movement controlled and carried out many attacks alongside extremist groups in Sana'a, the capital of the country. This attracted international attention due to the fact that the legitimacy of the government of Yemen was being overruled by the Houthis and eventually led to the involvement of the Gulf Arab States in a Saudi Arabia-led coalition for the protection of the legitimate ruler of Yemen, Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi.

Since the beginning of the conflict between the Houthi movement, the government of Yemen and the Saudi-led coalition international peace and security has been threatened multiple times. For instance, there have been casualties of over 6,000 civilians and the laceration of over 10,000 others since 2015 due to the air strikes carried out by the coalition. Consequently, about 75% of the Yemeni population is in need of humanitarian assistance, only half of the medical facilities in the country are functioning, 16.4 million people lack healthcare and other 3 million have been forced to flee from Yemen due to the disarray and the involvement of the coalition. Likewise, due to the Yemeni Civil War, tensions between Saudi Arabia and Iran have emerged. Saudi Arabia and members of the Saudi-led coalition have accused Iran of supporting the Houthis, and when Iran denied stated allegations, the coalition then turned towards the African nation of Eritrea and accused it of filtering and funneling Iranian material towards the Houthis because of its geographical proximity to Yemen. Thus, the objective of this topic is to center around the negative effect the Civil War of the Republic of Yemen has towards the neighboring countries and their international relations, but specifically the possible conflict that could emerge between the Gulf Arab States and Iran due to the Yemeni Civil War and the measures the Security Council could take to ameliorate the hostility and the tensions to prevent stated conflict by the resolution of the Civil War in Yemen.

Background of the countries involved

Republic of Yemen

The Republic of Yemen was consolidated in 1990, after the union of the Arab Republic of Yemen, also known as North Yemen, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, conjointly known as South Yemen, under the Islamic religion. Specifically, with 65% of its population belonging to the Sunni Islam and 35% belonging to the Shia branch, also known as the Zaydi school of thought.

Moreover, the country has been immerse in conflict since its consolidation. For instance, only four years after stated unification, the Republic of Yemen engaged in a civil war due to the difference in rule of the North and the South side; and since 2011, Yemen has been in a political crisis due to insurgency and a state of constant violence because of poverty, unemployment and corruption. As a consequence of the state of the country, former president Ali Abdullah Saleh resigned from his position and was later on awarded to Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi in the name of peace, employment and security all throughout the country. Nevertheless and as expected, Hadi failed to reach stability and as a result weakened the Yemeni government. This allowed the Houthis –a revolutionary group of the Zaidi Shia branch if Islam minority of Yemen with military experience who seek a new and stable Yemeni government–, to seize the capital, Sanaa, and overthrow the government of Hadi in a *coup d'etat*, alongside former president Saleh in 2014. As a consequence, legitimate president of the Republic of Yemen, Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi, resigned alongside his government instead of complying with the mandates of the new Houthi led government.

Islamic Republic of Iran

It is a country located in the Middle East and Western Asia. It is considered a Regional Power, to a large degree due to its huge oil and gas reserves (4th and 1st in the world, respectively). In contrast with most Middle East countries, the Arab ethnic group is a minority which represents less than 1% of the population. The most popular religion in the country is Islam, but unlike most muslim countries, in Iran the dominant type of Islam is the chii branch of it, which has frequently lead to military and ideological clashes throughout history. The current Iranian government comes from the 1979 Revolution, which overthrew the past government and left a legacy of strengthened ties with countries such as Russia, China and North Korea, and weakened ties with USA, UK and France. This has to do with the ideology of the government, which has had clashes with American-backed Saudi Arabia in proxy belic conflicts such as in Syria, Irak, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a country located in the Arabian peninsula of Western Asia, which is bordered by the Republic of Yemen to the south. They follow the Islamic religion, alongside most of the Gulf Arab States, however, most of Saudi citizens follow the Sunni branch of the Islam, counting with 84% of its population. Throughout history, several branches of Islam have collided and conflicted due to difference in beliefs, and consequently the correct

way of rule in an Islamic country. Such is the case of Saudi Arabia, Iran and Yemen, each country sustains a different branch of Islam, which makes them more prone to conflict or disagreement. Moreover, Saudi Arabia holds strong relationships with the United States, China and the United Kingdom that date back to 1930, differing itself from Iran.

Relation of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Yemeni Civil War

Both the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have directly intervened in the conflict. In 2015 the latter led a coalition to start an air campaign in Yemen to help the exiled president, Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi, return to power after the Houthi movement forced him to flee the country. The campaign was logistically and intelligently supported by France, the U.S. and the U.K. This action has its roots in the Saudi belief that the Houthi movement, which is of Shia ideology, was financed by the sole Shia regional power: Iran. To put that in other words: Iran is backing rebels that are also working with Al-Qaeda and ISIS elements to overthrow the internationally recognized official government of Yemen.

According to professor Martha Mundy of the World Peace Foundation, while at first Saudi airstrikes were targeted only at Houthi rebel bases and strongholds, it quickly started affecting and directly attacking Yemeni civilians. They bombed “water and transport infrastructure, food production and distribution, roads and transport, schools, cultural monuments, clinics and hospitals, and houses, fields and flocks.”. Moreover, the Yemeni Civil War has also affected Saudi civilians, for approximately 500 inhabitants of the southernmost regions of Saudi Arabia have been murdered by Houthi-related combatants. But the conflict is not only about military conflict; Saudi Arabia has started a blockade that is leaving Yemen on the brink of a famine. This has prevented Yemen from getting food and aid either by air, sea or earth. As an effect, ordinary food prices have skyrocketed. One of the Saudi strategies has been to bomb Yemeni fishing boats in the Red Sea, halving the local fish cash. Another one has been to repeatedly airstrike the Port of Hodeida, where Yemen receives 70 percent of its national imports. As to Iranian participation in the war, it consists mainly in deliver weapons to the rebels to overthrow the government.

Relation of the conflict with external countries, specifically with the United States of America

The Saudi-led coalition is formed by Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan and Senegal; and as it was previously stated they received logistical

and intelligence support from the United States, the United Kingdom and France, as well as weapons. However, only some of the members of the Saudi-led coalition participated in air raids, others sent troops to Yemen to fight on the ground.

From the beginning of their revolution, the Houthis have been denounced as agents manipulated by Iran to empower the Shiite coalition in the region, which is why countries, like the United States, decided to intervene. The United States officially intervened for the first time in the Yemeni civil war by the elimination of three radar posts in an area controlled by the Houthi movement. However, in response to several attacks launched against their ships, the United States government clarified that if the attacks by the rebels abided, they would be responding in the same way.

Actions taken by the United Nations Security Council

As the conflict brought a huge number of consequences, such as several armed conflicts, the economic and humanitarian situation was rapidly deteriorating. There was a lack of progress on a political settlement, the violence and number of internally displaced people and refugees was increasing, a huge interruption of basic supplies and social services and an alarming increase in malnutrition caused by drought and soaring fuel and food prices. The United Nations Security Council has made a huge effort through the years to find solutions to solve the Yemeni Civil War and the tensions amongst the Gulf Arab States since 1947. To that end, the international community has been repeatedly exhorted to provide humanitarian aid to Yemen, there have been different peace negotiations and diverse resolutions and sanctions.

The first action taken by the SC in order to solve the conflict was the creation of the resolution 108, which invited Yemen and Pakistan to join to the UN membership in 1947. In 1967, the resolution 2310 from the Selected General Assembly invited People's Republic of Southern Yemen to join the UN membership. Moreover, the resolution S/AC.51/2013/ encouraged the continued implementation of the Transition Agreement in full respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people in Yemen and condemned all violations and abuses committed against children. What's more, the United Nations Security Council called upon the presentation of the Iranian Four Point-Plan from 2015, people to the 15 members of the Security Council for a negotiation of stated plan to achieve peace amongst the Saudi-led coalition in the Republic of Yemen and Iran. However, Western and Arab diplomats stayed they did not consider Iran a neutral peace broker in Yemen.

Also, the resolution A/HRC/RES/36/31 established a group of international and regional experts that were in charge of monitoring and reporting the situation of human rights in Yemen and also carried out a comprehensive examination of all alleged violations and abuses since September 2014. The past December 21st, 2018, the United Nations Security Council authorised the Secretary-General to establish and deploy a team that was in charge of monitoring and facilitating the implementation of the Stockholm agreement.

Possible consequences caused by the null interference of the Security Council

In the event that the United Nations Security Council does not take action to solve the conflict, civil demises caused by the tactical strikes of the Saudi Arabia led-coalition will not cease. Likewise, as a consequence, the number of Yemeni refugees and internally displaced citizens will increase, affecting the economy and the humanitarian situation even more. Additionally, due to the attacks of the Saudi coalition, the destruction of Yemeni infrastructure, specially medical facilities, will continue. As it was stated previously in the introduction, nowadays only half of the medical facilities in Yemen are functioning, and if the conflict between Houthis and the coalition is carried forward then civil casualties will become even more common than they are now during the conflict.

Moreover, tensions between Saudi Arabia and Iran will increase due to to the allegations made by the U.S. and the Saudi-led coalition in which they accuse Iran of providing the Houthis with weapons and logistical support. Although Iran has denied said allegations, the tension existing in the Arab Gulf could increase and result in an armed conflict between these countries, even though the original conflict lies in the Republic of Yemen and its civil war. Due to these allegations, the conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran could become totally independent to Yemen, and become a conflict on its own.

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Glossary

A

Ameliorate: To make an unpleasant situation better.

Airstrikes: Attack by aircraft.

B

Backers: canvas or other material used for backing.

Belligerent: Inclined towards hostility, combativeness or that it is recognized as a state at war.

Blockade: Act of obstructing a place to prevent the goods or people both from entering or leaving.

C

Coalition: The joining together of two parts for a particular purpose.

Conjointly: To unite things as one, and act as a whole.

D

Disarray: State of confusion and unorganization.

E

Enfeeble: To weaken.

Emergence: an outgrowth, as a prickle, on the surface of a plant.

F

Flee: To escape due to a state of danger or fear.

G

Gatherings: An assembly or meeting.

H

Hefty: Impressively large or substantial.

I

Intrusion: An act or instance of intruding.

Illegitimate: Not authorized by the law nor in accordance with the accepted standards or rules.

J

Jihadist: 21st-century neologism found in Western languages to describe Islamist militant movements perceived as military movements "rooted in Islam" and "existentially threatening" to the West.

L

Laceration: Deep cut in skin or flesh.

Legitimate: conforming to the law or rules.

Latter: Being the second or next within a group of people mentioned.

N

Neighboring: When two or more factors are situated or living together; adjacent.

O

Overruled: To reject an attorney's objection to a question to a witness or admission of evidence. Annul by subsequent action or decision.

P

Paramilitary: Semi-militarized force whose structure is similar to a professional army, but does not form part of the military force of a State.

Precarious: Dependant on unknown circumstances and characterized by a lack of security or stability.

Piety: reverence for God or devout fulfillment of religious obligations.

R

Radicalism: The holding or following of radical or extreme views or principles.

Ratification: The act of signing or giving official consent to a treaty, contract or agreement to make it officially valid.

Rectify: to put right by adjustment or calculation, as an instrument or a course at sea.

S

Skyrocketed: To rise or increase something extremely quickly, steeply or rapidly.

W

Warlords: A military leader, especially of a warlike nation.

Welfare: the good fortune, health, happiness, prosperity, etc., of a person, group, or organization.