

# **FCCC**

## **FUTURISTIC CONTINUOUS CRISIS COMMITTEE**



# **AGENDA:**

## **CRISIS OF THE FRAGMENTED GEO-POLITICS: ADDRESSING THE GLOBAL FALLOUT**

### **From the Executive Board**

Greetings Delegates!

Welcome to the Futuristic Continuous Crisis Committee,. The FCCC is at the pinnacle of debate of this Model United Nations Conference. The FCCC offers delegates an opportunity to step beyond the boundaries of a regular Model United Nations and step into the shoes of the leaders of the world. A FCCC replaces resolutions with directives and creates an environment of conflict instead of the peaceful atmosphere of any regular committee. In this committee, all actions taken and decisions made will be in the hands of, you the delegates and we hope that you use this opportunity responsibly. We are looking forward to understanding the different approaches that the delegates will take in order to prevent this impending crisis. This committee will require delegates to formulate strategic and efficient directives that will support their positions in the crises at hand. We believe that delegates will come well researched and will be able to form creative and constructive solutions to the situations that may arise. A Futuristic Crisis Committee compose the upper echelon at any Model United Nations Conference. It's a committee where you emulate the fast-paced and unpredictable challenges allowing delegates to work closely with a group of passionate peers to tackle the issues.

What we desire from the delegates is not how experienced or articulate they are. Rather, we want to see how delegates can respect disparities and differences of opinion, work around these, while extending their own policy so that it encompasses more of the others without compromising their own stand, thereby reaching an unanimously acceptable practical solution. For those of you who are now scared don't worry! Even the lost momentum can easily be regained as crises develop at any point in the committee. If there are any queries regarding the agenda or the background guide, please feel free to contact the executive board. Kartheek is a law guy and appreciates good legal arguments and Meher is a politics guy, who appreciates nuanced geopolitics – Ergo you should thread a fine line between these two intrinsically connected fields of study while making your arguments.

P.S – We used ChatGPT to help us draft this background guide. We don't mind you using AI during your research process to enrich the debate in the committee.

We look forward to seeing you and having a fun conference!

Regards,  
The Executive Board.

# Preperation

As this committee is going to be based on present day events, delegates are advised to come well researched on the following areas: -

1. The foreign political relationships and economic policies of the country
2. Military Capabilities
3. Present day regions of conflict
4. Ethics and legalities of Warfare
5. Philosophy of deterrence

## Directives

Drafting of a good crisis directive is an art, a regular directive can pick you a few points and a good one can change your committee. The following text is a guide on how to write directives and what they must contain, read carefully as directives are going to be your main tool in this committee.

A directive has 3 major steps; they are: -

- Identification: This is the first step while formulating a directive. Here, the delegates will have to plan their directive in detail while keeping in mind the status quo and understanding their role in the crises.
- Preparation: This part involves the assembling of resources and positioning them accordingly for the successful execution of your directive.
- Implementation: This would be the final part of your directive where your plans will be executed.
- The Format for directives:

1. Operation Name (Whatever you wish to call the intended action)
2. Status – (Whether it is covert or overt directive)
3. Primary Objective – (What your action intends to achieve immediately)
4. Secondary Objective – (What your action intends to achieve in the long run)
5. Mission Brief – (The details of the operation in a brief manner)
6. Plan of Action: (This should be listed in the form of bullet points and should be detailed in nature to lay out the entire plan from start to finish. Ideally one should account for all possible exigencies and potential problems while drafting the points and address the same – this will help in creating a water-tight plan and increase its chances of success)
7. Personnel/Resources involved – (Who or what units and equipment shall be involved in the operation)
8. Operation date(s) – (The date and time during which your operation will commence though it is not mandatory to mention. If it is a time bound operation, then the end date as well. If times are mentioned it should be in the military format, i.e. 1200 hours for 12 pm)
9. Signed – (Your portfolio name if this is a private directive, the portfolio names of whoever has drafted the directive in case it is joint).

## A DETAILED TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS ENCOMPASSING ISRAELI IRANIAN -PALESTINE CONFLICT AND THE RUSSO-UKRAINIAN CONFLICT

### **December 2022**

- December 3, 2022: The U.S. military intercepted and uncovered a 50ton arms shipment aboard a ship in the Gulf of Oman. The U.S. put the blame of this incident on Iran for the shipment, which was believed to be intended for proxy forces in the conflicted region. The same day, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) intercepted U.S. Navy ships in the Strait of Hormuz, escalating tensions in a region already succumbed with geopolitical tensions.
- December 12, 2022: The European Union imposed sanctions on 21 Iranian individuals and entities over human rights violations, particularly in response to the crackdown on protests. The EU also sanctioned eight more organisations for supplying drones to Russia, which were believed to be used in the Russia Ukrainian ongoing conflict.
- **December 18-19, 2022:** The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) visited Tehran for discussions on Iran's nuclear program. Alas, the visit made little progress or no progress on longstanding issues, particularly regarding Iran's lack of transparency and cooperation with international inspectors.
- December 21, 2022: The U.S. extended its previous sanctions on Iran by blacklisting the country's prosecutor general, Mohammad Jafar Montazeri, and other individuals linked to human rights abuses and the repression of protesters.
- December 25, 2022: Iran vowed retaliation following the killing of a senior IRGC official in Syria by an alleged Israeli airstrike.
- **December 28-29, 2022:** Russia launched its largest wave of airstrikes since the start of its invasion of Ukraine, targeting cities across the country. These strikes led to significant civilian casualties and further damage to Ukraine's critical infrastructure, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis during the harsh winter.
- December 2022: The tussle in the Donbas region of Ukraine, particularly around the city of Bakhmut, transcended into brutal trench warfare. Both the parties forces suffered heavy casualties.

## January 2023

- January 14, 2023: Iran executed Alireza Akbari, a dual UK-Iranian national, who was presumably accused of espionage for MI6. The execution led to the United Kingdom recalling its ambassador from Tehran. This incident strained diplomatic relations between Iran and the UK.
- January 19, 2023: The European Parliament passed a resolution calling for the IRGC to be designated as a terrorist organization. This move reflected growing European concern over Iran's activities in the Middle East and its internal repression.
- January 28, 2023: A drone attack targeted a military facility in Isfahan, Iran, which was widely believed to be the doing of Mossad's plethora of covert operations to destabilize Iran's nuclear program and hinder its military prowess.

## February 2023

- February 1, 2023: The IAEA deeply concerned over Iran's lack of transparency in its nuclear program. This marked the dawn of disputes between Iran and international nuclear inspectors, raising fears of further nuclear proliferation.
- February 2, 2023: The United States launched strikes on military targets in Iraq and Syria, as a retaliation measure. These strikes were in quid pro quo to attacks by Iran backed groups on U.S. forces stationed in the region.
- **February 3, 2023:** The U.S. imposed sanctions on eight individuals involved with an Iranian drone manufacturer and two navy vessels. This was part of ongoing efforts to hinder Iran's drone and missile programs, which were being used to support proxy forces in the region and supply arms to Moscow.
- February 6, 2023: The U.S. sent in additional military forces in the Gulf region, to address the growing Iranian hegemony in the region, to tackle its maritime capabilities..
- **February 20, 2023:** U.S. President Joe Biden made an unannounced visit to Kyiv, reaffirming U.S. support for Ukraine and announcing new military aid packages. This visit underscored the West's continued commitment to supporting Ukraine despite the prolonged conflict.

## March 2023

- March 6-7, 2023: The IAEA and the U.S. raised concerns over Iran's continued nuclear activities and its lack of cooperation with international nuclear inspectors. The situation was becoming increasingly tense, with fears of a possible large scale escalation in the region.

- March 11, 2023: The United States receives intel regarding Tehran not undertaking any current activities detonate a nuclear device.
- March 17, 2023: The International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant for Russian President Vladimir Putin for the unlawful deportation of children from occupied territories

## April 2023

- April 1, 2023: Iran vehemently denied any involvement in attacks against U.S. forces in Syria and Iraq, while tensions in the Levant continued to escalate. These denials were part of Iran's broader strategy to deflect blame for actions by its proxy forces.
- **April 3, 2023:** Iran seized the MSC Aries, a container ship linked to Israeli ownership, and launched an unprecedented barrage of 300 drones and missiles at Israel. This marked a significant escalation in the covert conflict between Iran and Israel, particularly in maritime security.
- **April 27, 2023:** Iran's navy seized a Marshall Islands flagged oil tanker in the Gulf of Oman, escalating tensions in the strategic waterway and drawing international condemnation.
- April 2023: Israeli forces launched a long feared offensive on Rafah, a city in southern Gaza, killing nearly 2,000 people in a single month and displacing hundreds of thousands more. The offensive drew widespread condemnation and escalated tensions in the region.

## May 2023

- May 6-7, 2023: IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi visited Iran to discuss nuclear transparency and cooperation. However, the visit made little headway in resolving the ongoing disputes over Iran's nuclear activities.
- May 10, 2023: Russian forces launched a ground assault into the Kharkiv region, making significant territorial gains and displacing thousands of civilians. Ukrainian forces were forced to redeploy to counter the new threat, highlighting the fluid and dynamic nature of the conflict.
- May 12, 2023: The U.S. announced an increase in the presence of ships and aircraft in the Strait of Hormuz, aiming to deter potential Iranian aggression in the critical maritime chokepoint.
- May 24, 2023: Ukrainian forces launched drone and missile strikes on Russian annexed Crimea, destroying key military assets and demonstrating Ukraine's ability to strike deep into enemy territory.



## July 2023

- July 1, 2023: The U.S. government criticizes Iran for its continued weapons transfers to Russia, particularly in the context of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. The U.S. accuses Iran of playing a destabilizing role in the region by supporting Russia's military efforts through the provision of drones and other military equipment.
- July 14, 2023: In a show of force aimed at deterring Iranian aggression, the United States deploys F16 fighter jets to the Gulf region. This move is intended to protect vital maritime routes, particularly in the Strait of Hormuz, and to signal U.S. commitment to the security of its allies in the region.



## August 2023

- August 10, 2023: In a significant diplomatic breakthrough, the U.S. confirms the release of five U.S. nationals from prison in Iran. This release is part of a broader deal that includes the unfreezing of Iranian assets in South Korea, amounting to several billion dollars. The deal is seen as a rare moment of de-escalation between the U.S. and Iran, though it is met with criticism from some quarters who view it as a concession to Tehran.

## September 2023

- September 18, 2023: Five U.S. nationals detained in Iran are released as part of a humanitarian deal brokered by Qatar. As part of the agreement, \$6 billion in Iranian assets are transferred to Qatari banks. This deal is seen as a significant diplomatic achievement, though it also highlights the complex and often fraught relationship between the U.S. and Iran.

## October 2023

- **October 7, 2023:** Hamas launches an unprecedented and highly coordinated attack on Israel, involving multiple rocket barrages, ground incursions, and surprise assaults on Israeli towns and military installations near the Gaza border. The attack results in the deaths of over 1,400 Israelis, including civilians and soldiers, making it the deadliest single day for Israel since its founding in 1948. In addition, at least 200 Israelis are taken hostage by Hamas. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu swiftly declares a state of war and launches Operation Iron Wall, aimed at neutralizing Hamas's military capabilities and rescuing hostages.
- **October 9, 2023:** Israeli Defence Minister Yoav Gallant announces a "full siege" of the Gaza Strip, cutting off electricity, water, food, and medical supplies. This move intensifies the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, with international organizations warning of impending disease outbreaks and starvation. The siege is part of Israel's broader military strategy to isolate Hamas and exert maximum pressure on the group.
- **October 13, 2023:** Israel orders the evacuation of northern and central Gaza, displacing approximately 1.4 million Palestinians. The IDF's strategy appears to be focused on isolating and occupying northern Gaza to weaken Hamas's hold on the region. However, the mass displacement exacerbates the already dire humanitarian situation in Gaza, with reports of severe shortages of food, water, and medical supplies.
- **October 18, 2023:** The European Union and the United Kingdom confirm that they will maintain sanctions against Iran due to its noncompliance with the 2015 nuclear deal.
- **October 27, 2023:** Israel expands its ground operations into Gaza, making significant incursions into northern territories. However, the Israeli military faces stiff resistance from Hamas fighters, who are well-prepared with tunnels, traps, and urban warfare tactics. Despite Israel's military superiority, the prospect of fully occupying northern Gaza remains uncertain due to the dense urban environment and the possibility of significant Israeli and Palestinian casualties.
- **October 31, 2023:** Israeli airstrikes hit the Jabalia refugee camp in Gaza, killing dozens of civilians. This attack, one of the deadliest single strikes of the conflict, draws international condemnation. Gaza based militants continue to fire rockets into Israel, with casualties reported on both sides. As the death toll mounts, Qatar's mediation efforts lead to the release of four hostages by Hamas, raising hopes for further indirect communication and possibly a ceasefire.



## November 2023

- November 8-12, 2023: The United States launches retaliatory airstrikes in eastern Syria and Iraq against facilities linked to the IRGC, responding to attacks by Iran backed groups on U.S. forces. The airstrikes escalate tensions between the U.S. and Iran, with both sides engaging in a series of tit-for-tat actions.
- November 30, 2023: Israel announces that eleven soldiers have been killed during an incursion into Gaza, signalling the high cost of the ground offensive. As the truce ends, hostilities resume, with both sides exchanging heavy fire. The renewed violence dashes hopes for a lasting ceasefire and signals a protracted conflict.

## December 2023

- **December 5, 2023:** The U.S. Commerce Department adds eleven companies linked to Iranian Russian efforts to develop unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) to its Entity List.
- December 7, 2023: The U.S. sanctions thirteen individuals and companies financing the Houthis in Yemen.

## January 2024

- January 3, 2024: ISIS conducts dual bombings at a commemoration ceremony for Qassem Soleimani in Kerman, Iran, killing over 80 people. This attack is part of ongoing sectarian violence in the region and highlights the persistent threat posed by extremist groups. The bombings prompt a strong response from the Iranian government, which vows to crack down on ISIS and other terrorist organizations.
- January 12, 2024: Kyiv signed a ten-year security cooperation agreement with London, further strengthening the Western bloc's support. The agreement included provisions for supplying advanced weaponry and training to Ukrainian forces, thus reinforcing the Ukrainian's defences against the ongoing Russian invasion.
- January 15, 2024: The IRGC launches ballistic missiles into Syria's Idlib and northern Iraq, targeting sites linked to Israeli intelligence. This marks a significant escalation in the regional conflict, with Iran taking direct military action against perceived Israeli interests. The missile strikes are seen as retaliation for Israeli actions in Syria and are part of a broader pattern of proxy warfare in the Middle East.
- January 28, 2024: A drone strike attributed to Iran backed militants kills three U.S. service members in Jordan. This attack further escalates tensions between the U.S. and Iran, with the U.S. vowing to retaliate. The incident underscores the risks of the ongoing proxy conflict between the U.S. and Iran and the potential for further destabilization in the region.

- January 2024: The humanitarian crisis in Gaza deepens as Israeli forces intensify their bombardment, particularly targeting Khan Younis and Rafah. By the end of the month, over 27,000 Palestinians are dead, and 85% of the population is displaced. The international community expresses increasing concern over the situation, but efforts to broker a lasting ceasefire remain elusive.

## February 2024

- February 2, 2024: The U.S. launches retaliatory strikes on more than 85 military targets in Iraq and Syria, killing an estimated 40 individuals. These strikes are part of a broader U.S. strategy to degrade the capabilities of Iranian proxies in the region and to protect American interests. The strikes draw condemnation from Iran and its allies, further escalating tensions in the Middle East.
- February 7, 2024: The U.S. kills Kata'ib Hezbollah commander Abu Baqr alSaeedi in Iraq. This targeted killing is part of ongoing U.S. efforts to disrupt the leadership of Iranian backed militias in Iraq and to reduce their influence in the country. The killing prompts retaliatory attacks by Kata'ib Hezbollah, leading to further instability in Iraq.
- February 14, 2024: Reports emerge of blasts damaging gas pipelines attributed to Israel, potentially signalling increased Israeli covert operations on Iranian soil. These reports add to the already high tensions between Israel and Iran and raise concerns about the potential for further escalation in the region.

## March 2024

- March 15, 2024: The G7 issues a stern warning to Iran about providing ballistic missiles to Russia, in the context of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. The G7 countries express deep concern over Iran's military support for Russia and warn of potential new and significant measures if Iran continues its current course. This warning is part of broader international efforts to isolate Russia and its allies and to pressure them into ending the conflict in Ukraine.

## April 2024

- **April 1, 2024:** An Israeli airstrike on Iran's consular facility in Damascus kills senior IRGC commanders, leading to Iranian vows of retaliation. The strike marks a significant escalation in the shadow war between Israel and Iran, with both sides engaging in increasingly aggressive actions. The deaths of the IRGC commanders are seen as a major blow to Iran's military presence in Syria, and Tehran vows to respond forcefully.

- **April 13, 2024:** Iran seizes the MSC Aries, a container ship linked to Israeli ownership, and launches an unprecedented barrage of 300 drones and missiles at Israel. This marks one of the most significant escalations in the ongoing conflict between Israel and Iran, with both sides engaging in direct military confrontation. The attacks cause significant damage and loss of life in Israel, prompting a strong military response.
- April 18-19, 2024: Israel conducts drone and missile attacks in Isfahan, Iran, targeting key military facilities. Despite the scale of the attack, Iran largely dismisses the damage, downplaying the impact on its military capabilities. The exchange of attacks further escalates tensions between the two countries and raises fears of a broader regional conflict.

## May 2024

- May 6-7, 2024: IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi visits Iran to discuss nuclear transparency and cooperation.. Grossi seeks to persuade Iran to return to full compliance with the nuclear agreement and to allow greater access to its nuclear facilities. However, the talks yield limited progress, with Iran continuing to resist international demands for transparency.
- May 19, 2024: In a shocking development, Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi and Foreign Minister Hossein Amir Abdollahian are killed in a helicopter crash. The crash leads to the formation of a caretaker government in Iran, with significant implications for the country's domestic and foreign policies. The deaths of Raisi and Amir Abdollahian are seen as a major blow to the hardline faction within the Iranian government, and there is widespread speculation about the potential impact on Iran's regional and international relations.
- May 20 2024: The International Criminal Court (ICC) prosecutor seeks arrest warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu, Defense Minister Yoav Gallant, and three Hamas leaders for alleged war crimes. The move is part of a broader effort to hold those responsible for the violence in Gaza accountable. Despite the mounting pressure, Israel presses on with its military operations, raising the death toll in Gaza to over 36,224. The situation in Gaza remains dire, with the humanitarian crisis showing no signs of abating.

## June 2024

- June 1, 2024: Iran holds presidential elections with a record low turnout, leading to a runoff between Masoud Pezeshkian and Saeed Jalili. The low turnout reflects widespread public disillusionment and discontent with the government's handling of economic crises, political repression, and international isolation. The runoff election becomes a closely watched event, with significant implications for Iran's future direction.

- June 3, 2024: The IAEA issues a censure against Iran for failing to cooperate on nuclear transparency. This censure is part of ongoing efforts to pressure Iran to comply with its international obligations and to ensure that its nuclear program remains peaceful. In response to the censure, Iran announces plans to expand its uranium enrichment capacity, further escalating tensions with the West. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) chief Rafael Grossi told IAEA's Board of Governors that Iran's enriched uranium stockpiles had "risen by over a quarter in three months"
- June 14, 2024: Iran expands its uranium enrichment capacity at its Natanz and Fordow nuclear sites. These facilities are central to Iran's nuclear program, and the expansion of enrichment activities is seen as a defiant response to international pressure. The move is condemned by Western countries, which view it as a significant breach of the 2015 nuclear deal, officially known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).
- June 15-16, 2024: A Ukraine peace summit, hosted by Switzerland, brings together representatives from 92 countries. Of these, 78 sign a joint communiqué addressing key issues such as humanitarian aid, reconstruction, and a roadmap for peace. However, the absence of signatures from major non-western countries like China and India.
- June 13, 2024: The United States issues a stern warning to Iran, cautioning against any further expansion of its nuclear activities. The U.S. calls for full cooperation with the IAEA and warns of potential consequences if Iran continues to defy international norms. This warning comes amid growing concerns that Iran is inching closer to developing nuclear weapons capability.
- June 25, 2024: The European Union launches formal expansion talks with Kyiv, marking a significant milestone in Kyiv's journey toward EU membership. This development is seen as a strategic alignment of Kyiv with the West, further distancing the country from Moscow's realm.
- June 27, 2024: The United States imposes sanctions on several Iranian entities involved in the transportation of petroleum and petrochemicals. These sanctions are part of broader efforts to curb Iran's economic activities and to pressure the Iranian government to halt its nuclear advancements. The sanctions target key companies and individuals within Iran's energy sector, further isolating the country from international markets.

## July 2024

- July 3, 2024: Russia Destroys Ukrainian Naval Drones Near Black Sea Port Novorossiysk
- July 4, 2023: Ukrainian forces are forced to withdraw from the Kanal district of Chasiv Yar.
- July 5, 2024: Reformist candidate Masoud Pezeshkian wins the Iranian presidential runoff election with 53.6% of the vote. Pezeshkian's victory is seen as a potential turning point for Iran, as he is expected to pursue more moderate and reformist policies, both domestically and in foreign relations. However, his ability to effect significant change remains uncertain, given the entrenched power of hardline factions within the Iranian government.

- July 12, 2024: The United States imposes sanctions on an Iranian entity involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. These sanctions are part of ongoing efforts to curb Iran's military ambitions and to limit its ability to develop and deploy dangerous weapons. The sanctions target key individuals and companies within Iran's defence establishment, further isolating the country from the international community.
- July 27, 2024: A rocket strike on the Israeli occupied Golan Heights kills 12 people, including children. Israel and the United States quickly blame the attack on Hezbollah, although the group denies responsibility. In response, Israel launches a series of airstrikes on Hezbollah targets in Beirut, killing a top commander and five civilians. This escalation raises fears of a broader conflict involving Lebanon and potentially other regional players.
- July 31, 2024: Hamas political leader Ismail Haniyeh is assassinated in Tehran. The assassination is widely attributed to Israel, though no official claim is made. The killing prompts a strong reaction from Iran and Hamas, with Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei vowing severe retaliation against Israel. This event further escalates tensions in the region and casts a shadow over ongoing efforts to negotiate a ceasefire between Israel and Hamas. (FREEZE DATE)

*The above date will serve as the freeze date and any proceeding further to this will be through the effects of the directives sent by the delegates and thus their impact through the crisis updates from the Executive Board.*

## SUMMARY OF THE CONFLICTS

### *Israeli-Iranian-Palestinian Conflict*

- This conflict primarily revolves around the longstanding tensions between Israel and Iran, with the Palestinian issue being central to the regional struggle. The key events from December 2022 to May 2024 indicate escalating military actions, diplomatic maneuvers, and shifting alliances. The timeline highlights various military strikes, political assassinations, and retaliatory actions that have intensified the conflict.
- **December 2022** - March 2023: Israel carried out targeted airstrikes in Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon, aiming at Iranian-backed forces and Hezbollah. Iran responded by mobilizing its proxies in the region.
- **April 2023** - August 2023: Diplomatic tensions increased as Israel normalized relations with several Arab states, further isolating Iran. The conflict in Gaza also escalated, with Israel conducting heavy airstrikes in response to rocket fire.
- **September 2023** - May 2024: A series of retaliatory strikes between Israel and Iranian forces occurred. The assassination of key figures on both sides exacerbated tensions, leading to broader regional implications.

### *Russo-Ukrainian Conflict*

- The conflict between Russia and Ukraine, ongoing since 2014, saw significant developments between December 2022 and May 2024. The timeline details military offensives, territorial changes, and international interventions that have shaped the current state of the conflict.
- **December 2022** - February 2023: Russia intensified its military campaign in eastern Ukraine, capturing several key cities. Ukraine, with Western support, launched counter-offensives.
- **March 2023** - August 2023: The conflict reached a stalemate, with both sides suffering heavy casualties. Western sanctions on Russia deepened, and NATO increased its military presence in Eastern Europe.
- **September 2023** - May 2024: Diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict failed, leading to renewed fighting. Russia annexed additional territories, and Ukraine sought further military aid from the West.

## **Positions of the Involved Parties and Their Allies**

### *Israeli-Iranian-Palestinian Conflict*

- **Israel:** Israel's position is to prevent Iranian influence in the region, particularly in Syria, Lebanon, and Gaza. Israel conducts military operations to target Iranian proxies and safeguard its borders. The Israeli government seeks to maintain security through alliances with Arab states and by exerting military pressure on Iran.
- **Iran:** Iran aims to expand its influence in the Middle East by supporting proxies like Hezbollah, Hamas, and other militant groups. Iran opposes Israel's existence and seeks to challenge its dominance through direct and indirect military actions. Iran also uses the Palestinian cause to garner regional support.
- **Palestinians:** The Palestinians, particularly Hamas in Gaza, are focused on resisting Israeli occupation and asserting their right to statehood. They receive support from Iran and other sympathetic actors in the region. The Palestinian Authority in the West Bank, however, seeks a more diplomatic solution but remains marginalized.
- **Allies:**
  - **Israel's Allies:** The United States, several European countries, and a growing number of Arab states (e.g., UAE, Bahrain) that have normalized relations with Israel.
  - **Iran's Allies:** Syria, Hezbollah in Lebanon, Shia militias in Iraq, and Hamas in Gaza.
  - **Palestinians' Allies:** Iran, Turkey, and Qatar (though to varying degrees).



### *Russo-Ukrainian Conflict*

- **Russia:** Russia's position is to assert control over Ukraine and prevent it from aligning with the West and NATO. Russia seeks to maintain a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe and views Ukraine as a critical part of its geopolitical strategy.
- **Ukraine:** Ukraine aims to resist Russian aggression, reclaim lost territories, and integrate more closely with the West, particularly the EU and NATO. Ukraine relies heavily on military and economic support from Western allies.
- **Allies:**
  - **Russia's Allies:** Belarus, some Central Asian states, and Iran (in terms of military cooperation). China has offered diplomatic support but remains cautious about full alignment.
  - **Ukraine's Allies:** The United States, NATO members (especially Eastern European countries), the European Union, and other Western countries like Canada and Australia.

## CONCLUSION

The conflicts in the Middle East and Eastern Europe are complex and involve multiple actors with deep-rooted historical grievances. The Israeli-Iranian-Palestinian conflict continues to be a focal point of regional instability, while the Russo-Ukrainian conflict remains a significant challenge to European security and global geopolitics. The alliances and positions of the involved parties are shaped by their strategic interests and the broader international context.

## REFERENCES

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***“There are no permanent enemies, and no permanent friends,  
only permanent interests”***