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## **Topic 1: Cold War and the Middle East**

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As the Foreign Secretary George Brown, the United Kingdom is greatly invested in the ongoing debacle regarding engagement in the Cold War on the sides of either the Soviet Union and the United States. The spread of communism and the threat of Soviet expansionism has destabilized regions across the globe, particularly the Middle East and North Africa. It is imperative that the United Nations redoubles its efforts to address this issue in light of these developments, especially with regard to our ongoing relationship with Egypt and its alliances with Arab republics. Middle Eastern and North African monarchies have built alliances to counter the Soviet Union, and have received foreign aid and support from mainly the United States and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, Egypt has allied itself with the Soviet Union, China, and Cuba. The United Kingdom devotes itself to promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Middle East. It, along with its allies, believes that it is the duty of all parties to respect the sovereignty of other states and refrain from interference in domestic affairs, as well as to foster peaceful diplomatic solutions for these conflicts.

I, the Foreign Secretary George Brown, believe that a regional coalition must be formed with states from the Middle East and North Africa, as well as global powers such as the United Kingdom and other European Union countries. Such a coalition could work to foster greater cooperation and dialogue among all parties and could help to reduce tensions and promote regional stability. Additionally, I suggest countries focus on strengthening their relationships with individual countries in the region, including Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, and other countries. This would help build trust and mutual understanding between both sides of the Cold War and help mitigate the risk of escalating tensions or conflicts.

## **Topic 2: Causes and Consequences of the 1967 War**

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I, Foreign Secretary George Brown, agree that the 1967 War was a regrettable and unnecessary incident that had enduringly detrimental effects on the Middle East. Israel's preemptive strike on its neighbors, notably Egypt, Jordan, and Syria, started this conflict. The events that precipitated the conflict have their roots in a protracted history of territorial and political conflicts along with escalating tensions in the area.

The Six-Day War had far-reaching effects, including Israel's occupation of Palestinian and Arab lands and the eviction of thousands of Palestinians. In order to encourage long-term stability and guarantee that all sides may coexist in peace, the international community must work toward a peaceful resolution of the dispute.

I advise that as a remedy, participants strive toward a comprehensive peace accord that tackles the conflict's underlying causes and incorporates safeguards for a durable truce. This must be carried out in conformity with pertinent UN resolutions, global law, and UN Charter tenets.

I also urge the UN to talk to all relevant parties to the crisis and promote serious negotiations leading to a peace accord. The international community should also support the affected communities and encourage the upholding of the rule of law and human rights in the area.

It is essential that all parties concerned work toward rapprochement and a wave of durable peace. We can encourage regional stability and a better future for all residents of the region by taking proactive measures to resolve this problem.