**AMBMUN**

*United Nations Security Council*

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*Background Guide for the United Nations Security Council Committee*

*Moderators Welcome*

Esteemed delegates,

It is our greatest joy and utmost pleasure to welcome you to the United Nations Security Council Committee at this year’s AMBMUN. We are looking forward to having you with us and are very excited to see the potential and drive that you will bring to this committee, as well as the heated debates that we all anticipate and love. As your moderators, we will do our absolute best to make this conference as smooth and as enjoyable as possible. We have provided you with this background guide to help you understand the topic of discussion and steer you in the right direction for the research you need for both the conference and the position paper. It is crucial that you read the guide very well to understand what is asked of you in this committee.

This conference is an excellent opportunity to build your confidence, as well as improve your leadership, research, writing, public speaking, and critical thinking skills. Hence, we urge you to make the best out of this conference and we will be there every step of the way for any guidance or even just to calm your nerves! If you have absolutely any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Sincerely,

Your UNSC Chairs: Dalia Zein and Noor Khoory

*Topic: The Impact of the United States on Achieving Peace*

*Introduction on the Committee:*

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) stands as a central institution within the United Nations, tasked with the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. Established under the UN Charter, the UNSC comprises 15 member states, including five permanent members with veto power — China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The remaining ten seats are filled by elected members serving two-year terms. The UNSC's authority extends to authorizing sanctions, deploying peacekeeping missions, and making crucial decisions to address global conflicts. As a forum for diplomatic discussions on security matters, the UNSC plays a pivotal role in shaping the responses to contemporary challenges.

The UNSC's actions resonate globally, influencing not only member states but also determining the trajectory of global peace and stability. Rooted in the principles of cooperation, diplomacy, and the protection of fundamental human rights, the UNSC represents a collective commitment to building a world free from the devastating impacts of war. Its endeavors epitomize the shared responsibility of nations to work collaboratively, fostering security, and equality on a global scale.

*Background:*

The examination of the impact of the United States on achieving peace requires an exploration of historical context and the evolution of U.S. foreign policy. In the aftermath of World War II, the United States emerged as a preeminent global power, influencing the formation of the United Nations and contributing to the establishment of a new international order. The Marshall Plan, devised to rebuild war-ravaged Europe, and the Truman Doctrine, aimed at containing the spread of communism, highlighted the U.S. commitment to global stability.

More than a decision-making body, the UNSC serves as a vital forum for diplomatic discussions on matters of international security. It provides member states with a platform to voice concerns, propose solutions, and engage in meaningful dialogue. Through its deliberative processes, the Council plays a crucial role in shaping responses to contemporary challenges, spanning armed conflicts, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, and humanitarian crises.

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*History and Past Actions:*

The historical tapestry of U.S. involvement in international conflicts is intricate, reflecting the nation's diverse approaches to maintaining peace. The Camp David Accords of 1978 brokered by President Jimmy Carter, the Panama intervention in 1989, and the military interventions in Kosovo in the late 1990s underscore the diplomatic and military dimensions of U.S. engagement. The aftermath of the 9/11 attacks marked a turning point, with the U.S. leading the War on Terror and initiating military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Furthermore, the United States has actively participated in United Nations peacekeeping missions, exemplifying its commitment to international cooperation. Contributions to missions in Bosnia, Haiti, and Liberia demonstrate the multifaceted role the U.S. has played in fostering global stability. Evaluating these past actions provides insights into the effectiveness, challenges, and consequences of U.S. interventions in different regions.

A critical aspect of evaluating the effect of the United States on achieving peace involves examining the regional impacts of its policies. The Middle East, a region characterized by intricate geopolitical dynamics, has been significantly influenced by U.S. interventions. From the Iraq War to other regional conflicts, it is theorized that the United States is causing more harm than good in the region. In Asia, tensions on the Korean Peninsula and U.S.-China relations have far-reaching consequences for regional peace. The UNSC must assess the regional implications of U.S. policies to develop informed and effective strategies for maintaining peace.

*Current Situation:*

In the contemporary geopolitical landscape, the United States remains a key factor in addressing evolving global challenges. The ongoing conflicts in Syria, Afghanistan, and Yemen, coupled with rising geopolitical tensions, necessitate a nuanced understanding of the current situation. The United States engages in diplomatic efforts, economic sanctions, and military interventions to address these challenges and promote peace.

Beyond traditional security concerns, the U.S. plays a pivotal role in addressing transnational issues. The COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and economic disparities require international collaboration, and the U.S. contributes to these efforts through diplomatic initiatives and financial support. As the UNSC assesses the current situation, it must consider the adaptability of U.S. strategies to emerging threats and its commitment to international cooperation.

The pursuit of peace goes hand in hand with humanitarian considerations and human rights. The UNSC must scrutinize U.S. actions through a human rights lens, assessing the impact on civilian populations, refugees, and vulnerable communities. The role of the U.S. in addressing humanitarian crises, supporting refugees, and upholding human rights standards is integral to its impact on achieving sustainable peace.

*Questions a Resolution Must Answer:*

1. How can the United States strategically leverage its diplomatic influence to resolve ongoing conflicts and contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security?

2. Would peace be achieved without the intervention of the United States in ongoing conflicts around the world?

3. How can the international community, including the United States, better support and engage in multilateral peacekeeping operations to ensure sustainable peace in conflict zones?

4. What measures can be taken to enhance coordination between the United States and other UNSC member states in promoting conflict resolution and peacebuilding initiatives?

5. How might the United States contribute to addressing root causes of conflicts, such as socioeconomic inequalities and human rights violations, to foster long-term peace and stability?

*References:*

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