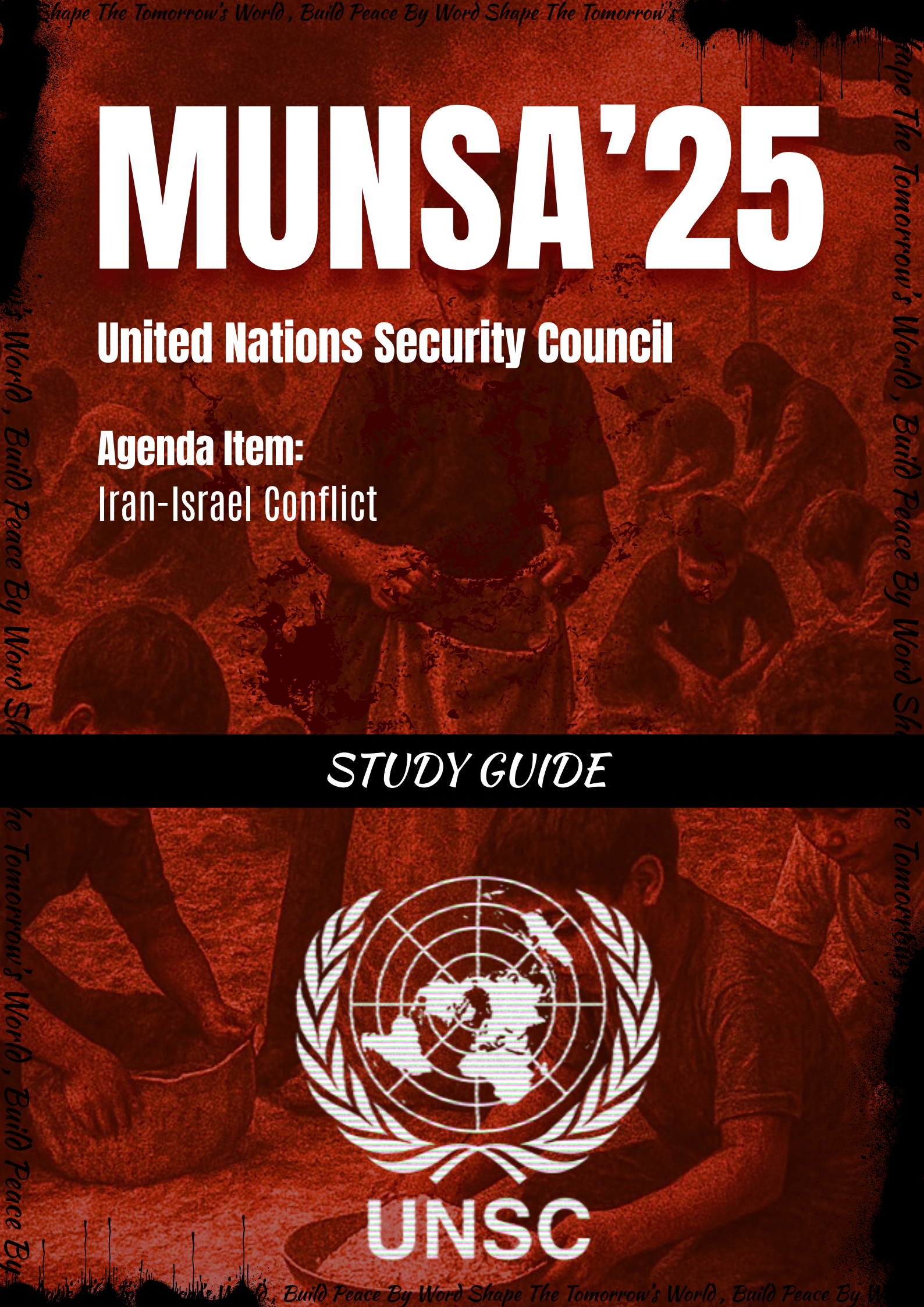




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MUNSA'25

United Nations Security Council

Agenda Item:
Iran-Israel Conflict

STUDY GUIDE



Shape The Tomorrow's World, Build Peace By Word Shape The Tomorrow's World, Build Peace By Word

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Letter from Secretary General

Esteemed participants of the Model United Nations Conference of Sakıp Sabancı Anatolian

High School 2025, As Secretary General, I am deeply privileged to be a part of a conference that upholds the values of education, excellence, and collaboration. Working alongside a team of incredibly talented individuals, I am enthusiastic about organizing an event that truly showcases the essence of our club. Our conference offers a diverse array of committees, including engaging crisis committees and a variety of topics spanning different time periods and regions. Just like every year, this year's conference is being organized by the SSAL MUN Club too. Our club's academic and organizational teams are working tirelessly to bring you the best MUN conference you've ever experienced. We believe that our conference will not only provide you with three

unforgettable days but also significantly enhance your academic and personal development. This year's MUNSA will feature 9 unique committees, each led by a team of passionate people. With that being said, the tenacious team of MUNSA'25 promises to challenge delegates to engage and think critically. Through our General Assembly committees, GA1: DISEC and GA3: SOCHUM, two cooperation organizations, which are the African Union and the League of Nations, the main body and the most important committee of the UN, which is UNSC, the mysterious Consiglio dei Dieci, and two crisis committees, which are JCC and HCC, delegates will have access to a broad range of committee forms and topics. From this wide range of options, delegates have the opportunity to find a committee that fits their interests and matches their preferred style of debate. To apply for MUNSA 2025, simply visit our website and register. Before doing so, I encourage you to explore our website, sakipsabancimun.org . Or, go where you can find detailed information about our team, registration deadlines, conference policies, and committees. Should you have any questions, feel free to reach out to our Public Relations team at munsabancipr@gmail.com. On behalf of the Sakıp Sabancı Anatolian High School Model United Nations Club and the MUNSA'25 Team, I eagerly anticipate welcoming you all to our conference this September!

Mert Taşcı

Secretary General, MUNSA 2025

Introduction to the committee

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN) and is charged with ensuring international peace and security, recommending the admission of new UN members to the General Assembly, and approving any changes to the UN Charter. Its powers as outlined in the United Nations Charter include establishing peacekeeping operations, enacting international sanctions, and authorizing military action. The UNSC is the only UN body with authority to issue resolutions that are binding on member states.

Mandate

The Security Council has in its mandate to furnish matters pertaining to disarmament, peacekeeping missions, protection of human rights, political deliberations and humanitarian crises.¹ Currently, the mandate of the United Nations Security Council has been modified, especially after inculcating the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) to discuss the parallel between sustainability, peace and security. The same has been discussed at the meeting on 17 November 2015 as the Security Council focused upon refining its goals post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. United Nations Security Council mainly discusses issues relevant to sustainable development, protection of human rights and protection of civilians during conflict zones, prevention of conflict and prevail peace through protecting humanitarian rights. Security Council decisions are obligatory in nature as Article 25 of the United Nations Charter gives power to the Security Council to draft binding resolutions which become a requisite to be necessarily followed by all the member states or concerned member states. The Council's position may be addressed by the President of the Security Council through Press Release to address essential concerns and recommend possible solutions concerning the current situation or crisis.

Structure

The United Nations Security Council consists of 15 members. Out of these 5 are permanent members, they are also known as "Veto Owners" or "P5 Nations". These permanent members are: the USA, France, China, Russia and the UK. Alongside these 5 member states, there are 10 non-permanent member states appointed for the tenure of 2 years by the United Nations General Assembly. These nations represent their region and foreign policies exhibiting leadership on an international platform. The presidency of the Security Council is held by each member for one month in alphabetical order. The Security Council can be convened anytime by the president at the request of the member states. Consequently, the president also holds the power to call upon member states for a meeting in an urgent crisis, emergency or dispute situation. The member states could extend an invitation to the observer nations who are not allowed to vote but could submit their proposals or draft resolutions. The observers are also welcomed to apprise the council regarding any contemporary issue ongoing in their territory.

The United Nations Security Council has established various subsidiary bodies under Article 29 of the UN Charter comprising: the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, sanctions committees, and ad hoc committees, such as the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia, etc. The Security Council is also responsible for the supervision of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC). Each nation is granted one vote, and it requires a special majority (2/3) to pass a resolution. However, if any P5 nation says no, the resolution won't pass, this is known as the exercise of "Veto Power".

Functions and Power

Knowing the functions and powers are extremely important to know what and in which manner could the Security Council perform in order to drive the required possible solution which must also be considered while delegates write their draft resolution. The powers and functions of UNSC are mentioned in Chapter V, VI, VII, VIII and XII of the UN Charter. These could be understood as follows;

Submit a special annual report to UNGA for consideration to maintain international peace and security. (Art. 24)

UNSC could investigate any issue which might endanger maintenance of international peace and security. (Art. 34)

UNSC could call upon the parties to settle disputes amicably through alternative dispute mechanisms, the procedure for such adjustments could also be provided by UNSC. (Art. 33 & 36) The case could again be referred to UNSC and if the dispute still persists, the parties could settle as it may be considered appropriate. (Art. 37)

UNSC shall determine and make recommendations for threat to peace, breach of peace and act of aggression. (Art.39) UNSC would also ensure the adherence to such measures. (Art. 41) without the use of arms but would include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations. (Art. 41) In case of further failure UNSC could take actions such as

demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations. (Art. 42)

UNSC may deliberate upon any dispute occurring, and has been reported by member or non-member nations. (Art. 35)

UNSC could refer legal disputes to the International Court of Justice. (Art. 36)

Member states of the UN could facilitate UNSC with special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including right of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. (Art. 43)

UNSC is responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments. (Art.26)

Member states could assist UNSC for employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces in case of necessity of use of force (Art. 44). UNSC could also take Military Measures and application of Armed Forces with assistance from the Military Staff Committee. (Art. 45,46 & 47)

UNSC could make recommendations for pacific settlement by itself or by regional agencies of dispute in case alternative dispute settlement or legal settlement is not available. (Art. 38 & 52)

UNSC shall approve the terms of Trusteeship agreements and assist the Trusteeship Council, in return the Trusteeship Council would undertake its obligation towards UNSC. (Art. 83 & 84)

UNSC could utilize regional arrangements or agencies for their enforcement and ascertain information in such regards to maintain international peace and security. (Art 53 & 54)

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) stands as a paramount force on the global stage, holding significant influence in matters concerning international peace and security. Established as a central organ under the United Nations Charter, the UNSC plays a pivotal role in addressing complex geopolitical challenges. With its inception dating back to the foundation of the United Nations, the UNSC is steadfast in its dedication to maintaining global stability, preventing conflicts, and fostering sustainable development. Covering a spectrum of issues, including diplomatic resolutions, peacekeeping operations, and crisis management, the UNSC strives to

uphold its fundamental objective, ensuring peace and security worldwide through collaborative and decisive action.

Membership

The UN Security Council (UN) consists of 15 member states. Five of them are known as permanent members, China, France, Russia, the UK and the US. These countries have special status on the board and have the right to veto important solutions. This means that only votes can block the adoption of a solution. The other 10 members are not permanent and will be elected by the United Nations General Assembly for a two-year term. The locations are distributed at the local level to ensure good ideas in the world. These members do not have a veto, but they are important for debate training, reaching consensus and affecting vote outcomes. This permanent and selected combination of members provides both council continuity and diversity. At the same time, it raised a debate on justice, as the structure primarily reflects the global balance of forces at the end of World War II, rather than today's reality.

Decision Making

Decisions made at the UN Security Council (UN) are in accordance with special rules stated in the UN Charter. Each of the 15 members has a voice, and a simple majority requires a procedural vote. Rules are more stringent on important questions such as peacekeeping mission resolution, sanctions, and military operations. The resolution must win eight positive votes, including the support of five regular members. If a permanent member gives the right to veto, a meeting consisting of P5 countries will occur. If there is still one country where veto power is crowded after the meeting, approval will fail, even if most people support it. This is known as the veto. This system was developed to ensure that major global powers work together to maintain the world. Nevertheless, veto often led to council impasses. Therefore, decisions made at the UN Security Council reflect both the possibility of effective action and the limitations caused by high power policies.

Introduction to the Agenda Item

The Iran-Israel conflict was a multifaceted, deeply rooted geopolitical struggle that shaped the Middle Eastern landscape for decades. In its own way, the conflict reflects the complex interactions of historical hostility, ideological rivalry and strategic interests. Since the Iranian Revolution in 1979, Iran has withdrawn their recognition of Israel, and Israel recognizes Iran as a key threat to national security, thanks to its support for Iran's support and its controversial nuclear programme. This ideological conflict has entered various aspects of Iranian politics and has influenced its diplomacy. Iran's nuclear ambitions exacerbate tensions between the two countries.

Israel recognizes Iran's nuclear capabilities as a threat, which leads them to increase military cooperation and intelligence with the United States and other countries. Furthermore, Iran's support from radical groups such as Hezbollah in Lebanon and Hamas in Gaza has escalated the tensions even more. These organizations often take part in military conflicts with Israel, further escalating the conflict. The broader geopolitical landscape of the Middle East also plays a crucial role. Iran also aims to expand influence through proxy groups and combine it with other anti-Israel states. This rivalry leads to a complex network of alliances and hostility, with both countries trying to assert control in the region. Several important conflicts demonstrate the depth of hostility between Iran and Israel.

The 2006 Lebanon War serves as an important example widely considered to be supportive of Hezbollah, which launched an attack on Israel. This sparked a massive military response to the Israeli Defence Force (IDF), highlighting the direct consequences of support for Iranian extremist groups' support for Israel. This conflict is not an issue between only 2 states and is related to regional authority, global superpowers and international organizations. If tensions continue to increase, the possibility of military conflict raises serious concerns about regional stability and the security of neighboring nations. The international community, particularly the UN Security Council, plays an important role in supporting dialogue and promotion of an environment contributing to the world.

Root Causes of The Conflict

Ideological and Religious Opposition

The Iranian conflict is based on deeply rooted ideological and religious gaps and has shaped bilateral (two sided) hostility for over 40 years. Before the Iranian Revolution in 1979, Iran maintained a wise but functional relationship with Israel under the direction of Shah Mohammad of Rasza Faravi, and was primarily based on mutual strategic interests to the Arab nationalist regime. Nevertheless, the creation of the Islamic Republic under Ayatollah Ruhola Khomeini showed a critical gap in these relationships. The revolutionary regime revised Iran's foreign policy, trying to form an anti-imperialist and anti-Synionist world, considering Israel as a tool for Western domination in the Middle East, and especially Americans. From the first day of the revolution, the Iranian government declared the "Zionist essence" as a moral, religious and political order. This position was not limited by rhetoric, but was institutionalized within the framework of the management structure. Iran's official policy formulated Israel as an illegal creation which should be recognised by the Muslim world as such but is intervened by the Western world. Religion has also played a critical role in maintaining and strengthening this hostility. Shia Islamist ideology promoted by the Islamic Republic highlights the protection of oppressed people, the most prominent Palestinians, and suspected injustice and tyranny. Officials of these religious ideological opposition specifically resist compromise. Unlike conflicts based on territorial disagreements and changes in alliances, the Iranian-Israel conflict is supported by existential narratives that reject the legitimacy of the other side. For Israel, Iranian rhetoric and support for armed groups represent an existential threat that cannot be ignored. For Iran, waiving his opposition to Israel would undermine the very principles the Islamic Republic is based on. This results in a cycle of hostility that is deeply integrated into identity, ideology and religion, ensuring conflict is preserved independently of changing local circumstances.

Geopolitical Rivalry in the Middle East

In addition to ideology, the Iran-Israel conflict is supported and strengthened by broader geopolitical competition for influence in the Middle East. Since the revolution in 1979, Iran has been trying to establish itself as a regional government that can question Westernity and Israel, speaking according to a network of alliances with non-state subjects and sympathetic governments. Israel has always been working to oppose Iran's expansion, taking into account the growing presence of Tehran in neighbouring states as a direct security threat.

Iran's geopolitical strategy was formed thanks to a desire to balance both Israel and Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, and become a central force in the region. Tehran's "primitive defense" policy may think conflict should be carried out outside the border, but it has led to a culture of proxy groups and political allies. Lebanon's Hezbollah is the most visible and serves as a ban on Israeli military operations and a tool to project Iran's influence on the Levant. Similar support has been expanded to Palestinian factions, including Hamas in Gaza, Islamic jihad in Palestinians, and Shiite and Syrian militias. From Tehran's perspective, these alliances form an "axis of resistance" to Israeli and Western rule, providing a territory of Iranian influence far beyond its borders. However, Israel recognizes the region's expansion as an existential issue.

The creation of Iran-related militias on the northern border of Israel in Lebanon and Syria created an environment of constant unrest. Israeli politicians have argued that Iran's presence in Syria and material support for Hezbollah will significantly change the balance of regional power and increase the probability of multifaceted conflict. In response, Israel has launched a stable airstrike campaign aimed at related Iranian assets, escorts and militias across Syria, aimed at limiting the strengthening of Tehran. Rivalry was also formed by changing alliances in the region. While much of the Arab world once united in opposition to Israel, Iran's growing influence has prompted several Arab states to return their positions. Israel sees these events as a strategic victory and strengthens the region's position against Iran. However, Tehran interprets this agreement within the framework of broader attempts in the United States and efforts on Israeli environment and isolation, further strengthening hostilities in Israel and improving reliance on proxy networks. In fact, geopolitical measures of the conflict in Israel could be bilateral competition in regional competition in domination. It goes beyond the framework of direct hostilities to cover the competition of the alliance, its impact in vulnerable states, and its ability to form a political order in the Middle East. This rivalry ensures that the conflict is not limited to the two states themselves, but is integrated into the very architecture of regional policy. This makes permitting very complicated.

The Security Dilemma and Military Escalation

A key factor perpetuating the Iranian conflict is the security dilemma, and subsequently measures to protect the state have been perceived as a threat of attack on others leading to a cycle of mountain climbing and mistrust. From an Israeli perspective, Iran's high-level missile capabilities,

long-term weapons of precise weaponry, and desire for potential nuclear programs constitute existential threats. These events are interpreted as preparations for strategic humiliation rather than defensive, encouraging Israel to embrace aggressive military and intelligence announcement strategies to mitigate perceived Iranian invasions.

On the contrary, Iran creates military poses for Israeli-regional alliances, particularly partnering with the US and normalizes links with Arab countries - as an active environment designed to limit Tehran's impact. This recognition forced Iran to support asymmetrical capabilities, including ballistic missiles, drone technology development, and support for proxy hot spots across Lebanon, Gaza, Syria and Iraq. The development of these networks, Iran, is trying to create strategic depth, complicate Israel's defense plans and limit direct conflict. The safety dilemma is most prominent due to repeated military interactions and hidden operations.

Since 2012, Israel has carried out hundreds of targeted airstrikes on Iranian positions and weapons supply in Syria, sought to prevent the transfer of advanced weapons to Hezbollah and other proxies. Iran has created a model using missile strikes, drone attacks and sea persecution against Israeli and allied targets, including shipping routes in the Persian Gulf. The power of proxy often overturns liability and makes it difficult for international entities to mediate or intervene, further expanding mutual doubt. The security dilemma is exacerbated by the asymmetry of opportunity and strategic doctrine. Israel has complex military and sophisticated recognition devices that provide accurate operation and monitor Iran's activities in real time. Iran relies indirectly on the use of proxy for asymmetric warfare and the power of projects, without comparable traditional advantages. This imbalance stimulates both parties to act proactively, increasing the risk of calculation errors that can occur in wider conflicts.

Generally, the security dilemma shows that the conflict in Israel is not only ideological or regional, but is fundamentally rooted in existential perceptions of threats. The efforts of each state to protect itself are interpreted as shaming manipulation for others and create a self-translation cycle of climbing. This dynamic complicates diplomatic recognition and contributes to the constant instability not only between Iran and Israel, but also between the wider Middle East.

Historical Shifts in Alliances and Diplomacy

The Iraq conflict was deeply shaped by the evolution of regional and global partnerships, exacerbating tensions alternately, creating new strategic calculations for the two states. Until

1979, Iran under Shah Mohammad's direction, Reza Faravi maintained a cautious but cooperative relationship with Israel. The alliance was primarily practical and rooted in the common strategic interests, particularly in the balance of the Arab nationalist movement and the maintenance of stability in the Persian Gulf. Israel gained access to Iranian markets and information, but Iran relied on military testing and Israeli language skills. However, these measures were cancelled by the Islamic Revolution, bringing fundamental ideological opposition to Israel in Iran's foreign policy.

During the post-revolution period, Iran tried to strengthen relations with anti-Israel states rather than national entities, establishing its position as a regional leader against Western authorities. This included political and military support for groups such as Palestinian factions in Lebanon, such as Hezbollah and Hamas, as well as the culture of Syrian and Iraqi influence. Conversely, Israel deepens its strategic partnership with the United States, remains a central pillar of Israel's security, providing advanced weapons, recognition and diplomatic support in multilateral forums. The US-Israel alliance often strengthened Iran's perception of existential threats, particularly in the context of US sanctions and military pressure on Tehran.

The US invasion of Iraq in 2003 and subsequent regional instability gave Iran a new opportunity to expand its influence through Shia militias. Israel considers the increase in Iran's presence in its neighbours a direct threat to its northern and eastern borders. Similarly, the trigger of the 2011 civil war in Syria allowed Iran to gain stronger support in Syria, but Israel repeatedly prevented repeated airstrikes and shortenings on Iranian forces and proxies. Over the past decade, changes in Arab Israeli relations have brought additional difficulties. The 2020 Abraham Agreement, which normalized relations between Israel and several states in the Persian Gulf, including the unified United Arab Emirates, was recognized by Iran as a strategic environment, and strengthened the alliance with Tehran. At the same time, Iran has sought to strengthen its ties with countries such as Türkiye, maintain its influence in Lebanon and Iraq, and create a multipolar regional equalization network that supports conflict.

These historical changes indicate that the conflict in Iran is not static. This develops with regional and global political dynamics. Alliances, whether formal or proxy networks, form strategic calculations, influence threat perceptions, and create opportunities for mountaineering. Understanding these historical transformations is important for diplomatic or multilateral efforts to combat conflict. This is to demonstrate the complex interaction of ideology, power policy and security issues underlying ongoing rivalry.

The Nuclear Question and Regional Stability

One of the nuclear measurements of Israel's most controversial and unstable elements, as its profound results on regional and international security. Israel recognizes Iran's nuclear program as an existential threat, especially given Tehran's past rhetoric regarding Israel's liquidation and constant support for hostile armed groups of the Israeli state. While Iran has confirmed that its nuclear activities are aimed at peaceful purposes, particularly energy production and medical research, the majority of Israel and the international community refer to evidence of unresolved enrichment and evidence of the potential for rapid development of weapons materials.

Iran's nuclear ambitions have increased the security dilemma between the two states. For Israel, Iran's nuclear capabilities outlook importantly drives the strategic balance and may be receiving Israel's high-quality military benefits in the region. This issue has led Israel to take an active position to cover perception operations aimed at attacking suspected air in its neighbouring nuclear regions, putting pressure on international sanctions against Iran. Israel's strategy reflects the confidence that delay or prevention of Iran's nuclear breakthroughs is essential to ensuring survival.

For Iran, the nuclear programme is also a symbol of technological advancements and strategic bans. Tehran recognizes nuclear capabilities as a way to balance advanced military Israel with nuclear suspects, and as a way to abolish the usual advantage of the US military in the region. The nuclear issue is interrelated with Iran's internal policy and national pride. A rejection or substantial limitation of software risks undermining its narrative of the legitimacy of the Islamic Republic and resistance to Western hegemony. An international measure of this issue adds additional complexity. A number of negotiations, including the 2015 Integrated Joint Plan of Action (JCPOA), sought to limit Iran's nuclear program in exchange for sanctions. Israel is constantly opening up to such agreements, claiming that they have not fully eliminated the threat and can translate invasions in Iranian regions. Conversely, Iranian leaders often create external pressure as evidence of a broader strategy to limit and undermine the country, raising awareness of what is needed for nuclear development for national security. In general, nuclear issues exacerbate regional instability and introduce a measure of high rates in Iranian rivalry. This increases the risk of preventive blows, climbing cycles, and mandate confliaëts, while complicating diplomatic efforts to eliminate wider tensions. The recognised existential threats, the

local ambitions of authorities, and interaction with international negotiations ensure that nuclear issues remain central and sustainable factors in conflict, affecting both strategic decision-making in the Middle East and broader security structures.

Proxy Warfare and Non-State Actors

A critical feature of the Iranian conflict is the thorough use of powers of attorney, where the two states are allies. Iran has developed a complex network of proxy in the Middle East. It developed armed Palestinian fractions, especially Hezbollah in Lebanon, Palestinian Islamic jihad in Hamas and Gaza, various Shiites, Syrian police and Syria. These participants serve several purposes for Tehran. It expands Iran's regional impact, creates strategic depth, imposes Israeli operational costs, complicates security calculations without the need for direct Iranian participation.

Created in the early 1980s with Iranian guidance and support, Hezbollah remains the most powerful and stable of these. Its essential military capabilities, including missiles and missiles that could cause a deep blow to Israel's territory, serve as a banning factor and a potential climbing tool. Similarly, Iranian support from Palestinian armed groups will allow them to influence dynamics and maintain pressure on Israelis who speak power and make decisions in Israeli border regions. In Syria and Iraq, Iranian militias integrated the management of key territories, ensured logistical support for regional operations, and encouraged the transfer of advanced weapons to Allied groups.

Israel has responded by developing a multifaceted strategy to resist the threats created by these proxies. This includes target air strikes, cyber operations, recognition campaigns and coordination with the Allies to violate Iran's source supply lines and limit the operational capabilities of armed groups. The cycle of action and retaliation between partners with Israeli and Iranian proxies shows asymmetry in the conflict. Here, two parties use indirect methods to establish costs and form regional dynamics. Proxy wars also have broader consequences for regional stability. Competition with participation of non-state entities is often less predicted, more difficult to control, and perhaps more difficult to develop in a wider conflict. Furthermore, reliance on proxies allows Iran and Israel to participate in conflict strategies, avoiding complete war in the nation, creating a constant environment of conflict with low intensity, complicating diplomatic intervention.

Ultimately, proxy wars and participation of non-state entities have become a central mechanism, supporting Iranian conflict. They allow Iran to project energy outside its borders, while also taking aggressive and reactive measures to force Israel and contribute to the climbing cycle. This dynamic highlights the complexity of rivalry and shows that conflicts are not limited to direct military obligations but are provoked deeply in regional impact networks and asymmetric warfare.

External Powers and the Global Dimension

Iranian conflicts are not limited to bilateral or regional levels. It is deeply influenced by strategic calculations, partnerships, and participation of external forces that form a wider safe environment. The United States was the most important external player in supporting Israel, providing deep military support, advanced weapons, exploration and diplomatic support at multilateral forums, including the United Nations. Washington's commitment to Israel's qualitative military advantage improves awareness of Tehran's existential threats and contributes to Iran's desire for asymmetric opportunities, including the development of missiles, cybercapacity and proxy networks.

Conversely, Iran has balanced the influence of the US and Israel, developing strategic partnerships with states such as Russia, China and Syria, and using these relationships to gain political support, military technology and economic sustainability. Russia's participation in Syria, for example, allowed Iran to integrate military entities rather than directly conflict with Israel or the United States. Similarly, increasing China's participation in the region, especially thanks to economic and infrastructure projects, provides Tehran with additional opportunities to mitigate the effects of Western sanctions and international isolation. Global measures of conflict also apply to multilateral diplomacy and international organizations. The negotiations on Iran's nuclear program, particularly the 2015 integrated plan of action (JCPOA), demonstrate the interaction of global forces in softening or worsening rivalry. Israel is constantly opening up to concessions with Iran and claims it cannot resolve the wider threats represented by Tehran's regional ambitions. Meanwhile, Iran creates international pressure and sanctions as evidence of Western bias and intervention, strengthens narratives about resistance and justifies additional developments of strategic capabilities. Additionally, the participation of external forces has introduced new dispute fields such as cyberspace, maritime security and financial networks. Cyberattacks related to both parties, attacks on shipping routes in the Persian Gulf, and economic

sanctions highlight how global entities influence the strength and volume of conflict without direct military participation. These aspects highlight that Iran-Israel rivalries act as part of a complex international ecosystem, and that strategic interests, alliances and global interventions constitute actions in the two states.

Therefore, external forces play a double role in the Iran-Israel conflict. They limit and allow both the strategies of key entities that affect regional stability, and diplomatic outlook dynamics. As a result, a full understanding of conflict must explain its global dimensions and recognize that rivalry is integrated into a broader model of international power, competition and strategic alignment.

Impact on Civilian Life

Although the Iraq conflict has often formulated interstate military operations and regional power dynamics, it has deep and multifaceted consequences for civilians through the Middle East. Civilians are influenced not only in Israel and Iran, but also in neighbouring states where trustworthy actors work, particularly Lebanon, Gaza, Syria, Iraq and Yemen. The long-term nature of conflict creates a stable humanitarian crisis and undermines access to basic services, security, and self-sufficiency.

Direct Civilian Casualties

The conflict has led to key civilian casualties during decades of military operations and proxy conflict. Israeli air attacks aimed at Iran's military infrastructure and militias in Syria and Lebanon have involuntarily affected adjacent civilian regions, which have led to the death, injury and destruction of residential buildings. And on the contrary, Iranian-backed groups, including Hezbollah, Hamas and Shiite militia, announced missiles, drones and missile attacks targeting Israeli population centers, often causing civilian injuries and fatal and widespread psychological trauma. Repeated cycles of attack and retaliation exacerbate the vulnerability of civilians, particularly in border areas, and violate social cohesion.

Displacement and Refugee Crises

Proxies and local staircases contributed to internal evacuation and refugee flows. In Lebanon and Syria, supported by prolonged clashes between Israeli forces and Iran, militias were forced to force thousands of civilians to leave the conflict zone. Gaza and southern Lebanon survived recurrent movement waves during intensive military operations, forcing humanitarian resources and exacerbated previous existing socioeconomic issues. The refugee population often limits access to healthcare, education and employment, increasing long-term vulnerability and social instability.

Economic and Infrastructure Impacts

This conflict has had a major impact on electronic networks, water supply systems, healthcare facilities, educational facilities, and in particular electronic networks and educational institutions. Repeated military operations in Gaza and South Ribana have destroyed homes, hospitals and schools, and hampered access to civilians to key services. In Iran, Israeli cyber operations and international sanctions related to nuclear tensions are violating economic activity, contributing to inflation, unemployment and reduced access to social services for ordinary citizens. This economic pressure disproportionately affects vulnerable populations of the population, including women, children and the elderly.

Psychological and Social Consequences

In addition to physical damage, civilians are suffering from long-term psychological trauma from permanent military operations. The effects of missile fires, air strikes and armed conflict have led to great anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress, especially in children. Social networks and community cohesion is also tense as families move and members lose, and education disruptions hamper development and social stability.

Humanitarian Access and International Response

Humanitarian subjects face important issues in providing assistance in areas affected by the Iranian Israeli conflict. The presence of certain military operations, damaged infrastructure, and armed groups prevents access to vulnerable populations. The transnational nature of conflict, including the operation of trust in several countries, complicates the coordination and distribution of resources for humanitarian aid. International organizations, including UN agencies, have emphasized the responsibility of state and non-state entities in accordance with international humanitarian law, repeatedly calling for civilian protection and unhindered humanitarian access.

In general, the conflict leads to widespread and stable outcomes for civilians who go directly to victims to cover movement, economic destruction, psychological trauma and compromises on basic services. These impacts highlight the urgent need for complex international interactions to mitigate conflict and protection strategies aimed at minimizing damage to civilians in direct and long-term contexts.

Chronology

1948 - Iran recognizes Israel

When Israel declared independence in 1948, Iran became one of the few Muslim countries to recognize a new nation. During the Shah's reign, relations were practical and involved economic, military and limited intelligence cooperation. They will never close their allies, but the two countries share an interest in countering Arab nationalism and maintaining regional stability.

1979 - Iran's Islamic Revolution

The Iranian Revolution overthrew the Shah and established the Islamic Republic under Ayatollah Khomeini. The new administration quickly reduced all diplomatic and economic links with Israel and denounced it as illegal. Iran has begun to actively support combat groups opposed to Israel, particularly Hezbollah, in Lebanon. Lebanon's Hezbollah points to the beginning of decades of conflict due to ideological hostility and signs.

1980-1990s - Iran support in conflict with proxy and local proxy servers

In the 1980s and 1990s, Iran provided funding, training and weapons to Hezbollah and other anti-Israel groups. This has created current security issues for Israel, particularly along the northern border. During the same period, Iran expanded its missiles and military capabilities, sparking fears of direct and indirect threats to Israel's national security.

2002-2006-Iran's nuclear program and early hidden actions

In the early 2000s, international reports confirmed that Iran was engaged in nuclear technology and was increasing Israel's warnings about the potential development of nuclear weapons. Reports say Israel is taking part in secret operations, including targeted murders of Iranian nuclear scientists and cyberattacks such as StuxNet, to slow Iran's progress and mitigate perceived existential threats.

Hezbollah-Israel 2006-War

The 2006 war between Hezbollah and Israel has escalated concerns about Iran's impact in Lebanon. His constant support from Iranian Hezbara has shown his ability to indirectly challenge Israel, which views Iran's participation as evidence of wider regional ambitions.

2011-2018-Climbing the Syrian Civil War and Proxy Server Competition

The growing presence of Iran in Syria during the Civil War has repeatedly sparked Israeli Airlines for Iranian purposes. Israel tried to prevent Iran from establishing constant military support near the border and inform the continuation of the "shadow war." There, conflict arises not directly on a full scale, but by lawyers, hidden blows and local status.

2015-JCPOA Nuclear Trade

In exchange for sanctions, a Joint Plan of Action (JCPOA) has been signed, integrated between Iran and P5+1. Israel is firmly opposed to the agreement, claiming it cannot interfere with Iran, which ultimately gained the potential of a nuclear weapon. This diplomatic discrepancy has further influenced relationships and subsequent regional strategies.

2018- JCPOA Conclusion in the US

The US has left the JCPOA(Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action) following the Trump administration, which was charged with Iran's sanctions. Israel welcomed this approach to

"maximum pressure" as needed to slow Iran's nuclear ambitions and limit the impact of the region. This period increased the dynamics of competition between Israel and Iran.

2020 - Targeted murder and military climbing

The year began with the fact that Israel and Iran continue to be in a hidden conflict. In January, the murder of General Kasem Soleimani's US general strengthened regional tensions, indirectly affecting Israel, and recognized the increased risk of repeated actions against his interests. Israel led a secret operation aimed at Iranian agents and assets in Syrian and Iraqi efforts to strengthen its security measures and prevent the creation of certain military infrastructure near the Israeli border, as indicated.

2021- Cyber Warfare and Proxy Concert

Israel and Iran are increasingly participating in cyber conflicts in 2021. Reports say Iranian pirates have tried to violate Israeli infrastructure, including water systems and energy networks, but Israel has been reported to opposition parties aimed at Iran's nuclear and military systems. At the same time, Israel continued to control Iranian militias in Syria, Lebanon and Gaza, sometimes attacking, and maintaining pressure without starting a war on a full scale.

2022-Enhanced Air Strikes and Hidden Operations

In 2022, Israel exacerbated the air towards Syrian Iranian targets focused on arms warehouses at Iranian missile storage locations, as well as military-located storage locations supporting Hezbollah and other groups. Israel also pointed out that he is aiming to expeditious Iranian ships and convoys into the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean, and is attempting to violate the proxy for translation of Iranian weapons. In response, Iran continues to support Hezbollah, Hamas and other militias, creating a constant cycle of indirect participation and regional destabilization.

2023-International Nuclear Tensions and Diplomacy

Iran's nuclear program became a major point in the conflict in 2023. This is because the message indicated accelerated enrichment of uranium and new centrifugal power plants. Israel continued to put pressure on the international community's pressure on Iran, implementing hidden operations to slow nuclear progress. Although UN diplomatic efforts and other world groups have sought to revive or revise the parties to the JCPOA, the ghost conflict with Israel is preserved and complicates international mediation.

2024 - Shadow conflicts and local tensions climbing

The conflict remained indirect, but in 2024 it was intense. Israel carried out airstrikes targeting Iranian militias in Syria and Iraq, sought to prevent the transfer of accurate missiles and advanced weapons. Iran continued to support proxy groups, including training and funding.

Current State of Affairs

As of September 2025, the Iran–Israel conflict has entered a precarious phase characterized by a fragile ceasefire, ongoing regional instability, and complex international dynamics.

Ceasefire and Military Stalemate

A ceasefire was brokered on June 24, 2025, following a twelve-day war initiated by Israel's preemptive strikes on Iranian military and nuclear facilities. The conflict resulted in significant casualties and infrastructure damage on both sides. The ceasefire, mediated by the United States and Qatar, has largely held, though sporadic incidents continue to occur.

Nuclear Program and International Tensions

Iran's nuclear program remains a central point of contention. Following the June strikes, Iran reported that a substantial portion of its enriched uranium stockpile, including approximately 408 kilograms enriched near weapons-grade levels, was buried under rubble at bombed sites such as Fordow, Natanz, and Isfahan. Iran has suspended cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), preventing inspections to confirm the status of the stockpile. In response, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France have triggered a UN "snapback" mechanism to

reimpose sanctions unless Iran complies with nuclear oversight and resumes talks with the U.S. within 30 days.

Proxy Conflicts and Regional Spillover

The conflict has exacerbated regional tensions. Israeli airstrikes in Yemen have targeted Iran-backed Houthi rebels, resulting in significant civilian casualties and infrastructure damage. These strikes are in retaliation for Houthi drone attacks on Israeli airports, underscoring the broader regional instability linked to the Iran–Israel rivalry.

Diplomatic Developments

Diplomatic efforts continue amid the ongoing conflict. Iran and France are nearing an agreement on a prisoner exchange, which includes the release of an Iranian woman detained in France over pro-Palestinian social media posts. While the details remain sensitive, the potential exchange reflects ongoing diplomatic engagement despite broader tensions.

Involved Parties

State Actors

Iran

Iran is a leading party in the state that manages the measurement of anti-Israel conflict with its approach, a combination formed by ideological and strategic orders. After the Islamic Revolution of 1979, Iran gained position against Israel without compromising, rejecting its legitimacy, making opposition to the Israeli state both a central element of religious obligations and a revolutionary identity. This ideological obligation is dedicated to Iran's political structure that influences foreign policy, military strategy and internal discourse.

Iran continues its complex strategy to challenge Israel, covering direct and indirect measures. It provides financial, military, and material and technical support to non-state actors. These groups

serve many forces, expanding Iran's influence and allowing force to project beyond its limits while minimizing the risk of direct conflict with Israel. Furthermore, Iran is investing in developing capabilities, including ballistic missiles, unmanned air vehicles, cyber capabilities, and potentially nuclear technologies designed to compensate for Israel's usual military advantage and increase deterrent.

Iran's regional ambitions are also linked to relations with national allies such as Syria, which provide a strategic corridor for Iran's influence on Lebanon and Israel's northern borders. Tehran's participation in regional conflicts, including Syrian civil wars and Iraqi militia activities, is motivated in part by the aim of establishing a continuous axis of influence that can be geographically and psychologically strategically threatened. Internally, this anti-Israel position improves political legitimacy and creates Iran as a mobilization of nationalist and religious approaches.

Israel

Israel supports Tehran as an existential threat to nuclear ambitions, procurement and regional expansionism. The Israeli National Security Strategy highlights the prevention of Iranian military fortress in neighbouring countries, the violation of weapons against indicators such as Hezbollah and Hamas, and neutralisation of alleged Iranian efforts to undermine regional stability. Israel uses a combination of aggressive military operations, recognition collections, cyber operations and international diplomacy to alleviate these threats.

The Israeli Defence Force (IDF) will implement numerous air strikes targeting Iranian military assets, missile storage locations and supply routes in Iran and Lebanon to prevent Iran from creating promising bases near the Israeli border. In addition to kinetic indicators, Israel uses advanced observation, electronic information and cyber capabilities to monitor, violate and coordinate Iran's operations. Diplomatically, Israel is based on strategic partnerships with US and other regional allies, including standardisation agreements in accordance with the Abraham Agreement to separate Iran and strengthen measures of collective deterrence. The Israeli approach is based on the perception that Iran's nuclear capabilities or highly armed proxy networks could fundamentally threaten its survival. As a result, Israel supports the doctrine of tolerance and often chooses preventive actions to prevent potential Iranian attacks. Public messages, defense plans, foreign policy – all consist of a dual purpose: immediate threat neutralization and maintaining the long-term strategic advantage of the region.

Non-State Actors and Proxies

Non-state actors and proxy forces play a central role in sustaining the Iran–Israel conflict, enabling Iran to project power beyond its borders and providing Israel with clear targets for preventive or retaliatory measures. These actors operate in multiple theaters across the Middle East, including Lebanon, Gaza, Syria, and Iraq, often complicating the conflict's dynamics and increasing the risks for civilian populations.

Hezbollah (Lebanon)

Founded in the early 1980s with direct support from Iran, Hezbollah is the region's most capable and influential representative of Iran. Its military capabilities, including an arsenal of complex missiles that can reach Israel, make it a prohibitive factor and active combatant in regional conflicts. Hezbollah receives funding, arms and training from Iranian groups of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard (IRGC), especially the Neda army that controls Iranian foreign operations. In addition to military participation, Hezbollah has a great political influence in Lebanon, allowing Iran to spread both strictness and soft power in Israel's strategic calculations. Hezbollah's participation in the Syrian conflict further strengthens its management capabilities and creates a constant threat to Israel's northern border.

Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad (Gaza)

In the Gaza Strip, Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) will serve as proxy for aligned Iranians who can directly challenge Israel's southern borders. These groups receive financial and materials and technical support from Tehran, including short missiles, drones and training in asymmetric warfare tactics. Hamas, the political control of gas, supports armed opportunities that allow regular climbs with Israel, and often triggers responding airlines. Operating independently of Gaza's political regime, PIJ has also participated in attacks on Israeli territory, strengthening its perpetrators' perception of the constant threat. The actions of these groups show how Iran uses non-state entities to impose Israeli operating costs without directly identifying normal forces.

Shi'a Militias in Iraq and Syria

Iran's network of Shi'a militias, particularly in Iraq and Syria, serves as a critical component of its regional strategy. These militias, often organized under the Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) in Iraq or as independent units in Syria, facilitate the transfer of weapons, logistics, and combat experience to Iran-aligned actors. They also provide forward operational depth, complicating Israeli strategic calculations and creating multiple potential fronts for conflict. Israeli operations frequently target Iranian or Iran-backed positions in Syria to prevent the entrenchment of these militias near Israeli borders.

Strategic Implications of Proxy Engagement

The use of non-state actors allows Iran to engage Israel asymmetrically, projecting influence while reducing the risk of direct state-to-state war. For Israel, proxies present both a tactical and strategic challenge: their distributed and decentralized nature makes it difficult to neutralize threats completely, while their civilian integration often complicates military targeting under international humanitarian law. These dynamics contribute to cycles of escalation, with proxy attacks prompting Israeli retaliation, which in turn fuels further hostility and entrenches the conflict.

Overall, non-state actors and proxies are integral to understanding the Iran–Israel conflict. They expand the geographic scope of hostilities, intensify military and civilian vulnerability, and sustain the rivalry through asymmetric operations that avoids conventional military limitations. The reliance on proxies underscores the conflict's complexity, demonstrating that hostilities are not solely conducted between two states but are embedded in broader regional networks of power and influence.

Regional Allies and Partners

The Iran–Israel conflict extends beyond the two sided rivalry to involve a network of regional states whose alliances and strategic choices shape the dynamics of confrontation. These regional actors influence both the operational environment and the broader geopolitical landscape, providing either direct support, strategic depth, or diplomatic leverage to one side or the other.

Syria

Syria serves as a critical ally for Iran, providing geographic access and strategic depth along Israel's northern border. The Syrian government has allowed Iran and its proxy groups, particularly Hezbollah and Shi'a militias, to establish bases, weapons storage, and logistics networks within its territory. Syria's support enables Iran to maintain a forward presence, facilitating arms transfers, training, and coordinated operations against Israel. In turn, Israeli forces have repeatedly conducted airstrikes across Syrian territory targeting Iranian and proxy installations, reflecting the importance of Syria as both a staging ground for attacks and a buffer against direct confrontation.

Lebanon

Lebanon is primarily important through the presence of Hezbollah, Iran's most capable proxy in the region. Hezbollah's political and military dominance in southern Lebanon, coupled with Iranian support, provides Tehran with a persistent threat against Israel's northern borders. The Lebanese state itself has a complex relationship with Hezbollah, balancing between internal governance, popular support for Hezbollah, and international pressures, which allows Iran to exercise influence indirectly through its proxy.

Gulf States (UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia)

The Gulf states, particularly the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia, have historically been wary of Iran's regional ambitions. In recent years, normalization agreements between Israel and the UAE and Bahrain, under the Abraham Accords, have created a quasi-alliance of states seeking to counterbalance Iranian influence. A quasi-alliance is a relationship between two states that have not formed an alliance despite sharing a common ally. It is an informal security arrangement that is not based on a formal collective defence pact, but it is instead based on tacit agreements. While these states do not directly engage in the Iran-Israel conflict militarily, their diplomatic alignment with Israel strengthens Israel's regional position and increases pressure on Iran. Saudi Arabia, although not formally aligned with Israel, shares concerns about Iran's nuclear program and regional proxies, occasionally cooperating indirectly with Israeli security initiatives.

Global Powers and International Stakeholders

The Iran–Israel conflict is deeply influenced by the involvement of global powers, whose strategic interests, alliances, and diplomatic actions significantly shape the dynamics of confrontation. The engagement of these international actors affects military postures, deterrence calculations, and the potential for diplomatic resolution, transforming the conflict into a global security concern.

United States

The United States is Israel's major strategic ally and a central subject of Iran's conflict. Washington provides Israel with abundant military aid, advanced weapons, information exchange and diplomatic support at multilateral forums, including the UN Security Council. American policies highlight Israel's high-quality military benefits, regional deterrence, and suppression of Iran's impact. America's presence and engagement strengthens Israel's detailed position and provides a preventive blow and recognition business aimed at Iran's assets and proxies. At the same time, the US has put pressure on Iran thanks to its participation in multilateral negotiations, including economic sanctions, diplomatic isolation and nuclear deals, to curb Tehran's strategic capabilities.

Russia

Russia's participation is primarily related to strategic and military presence in Syria. Moscow contributed to strengthening Iran on Syrian territory, adjusting airspace, directly limiting Israeli rewards, allowing Iranian agents to coordinate with relative freedom. Russia's role is complicated. He seeks to maintain relations with Israel while balancing his alliance with Iran, thus establishing himself as a powerful keybroker capable of mediating or influencing the dynamics of mountaineering.

China

China is increasingly engaged in Iran thanks to its economic, technological and infrastructure partnerships. China is not a direct military participant in the conflict, but its participation ensures Iran's economic stability, reduces the impact of Western sanctions and therefore indirectly supports Tehran's strategic capabilities. China's involvement in regional energy and trade initiatives is also important for regional stability and Iranian capabilities to support lawyers.

European Union (France, Germany, United Kingdom)

European actors, particularly France, Germany and the UK, play a diplomatic role in resolving nuclear and regional aspects of the conflict. They took part in negotiations with Iran. In many cases, it restricted the US and nuclear distribution and encouraged compliance with international standards. These states also support humanitarian initiatives and control mountaineering risks, particularly when civilians are affected. Their participation reflects the balance between solving security issues and maintaining diplomatic channels with Tehran.

International Organizations

International organizations play a critical role in the Iran-Israel conflict, administering compliance with international law, assistance in humanitarian assistance, and providing platforms for diplomatic participation. Their participation is important in attempting to manage mountain climbs, protect civilians, and mediate between stakeholders.

United Nations (UN)

The UN, particularly the UN Security Council (UNSC), serves as the leading multilateral agency regarding the outcomes of the conflict's security. The United Nations has repeatedly discussed issues relating to Iran's nuclear activities, Israeli military operations, and the wider regional impact of proxies. Various UN agencies, including the UN Agency for the Aid and Labour of Palestinian Refugees (YUNSUVA) in the Middle East and the Coordination of Humanitarian Cooperation (OCHA), provide significant humanitarian assistance to civilians in Gaza, Lebanon

and Syria. The UN resolutions and declarations also serve as international pressure tools, calling for compliance with international humanitarian law and the defense of civilian populations protection.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

IAEA is the leading international organization related to concerns about Iran's nuclear program. The agency manages nuclear facilities, assesses compliance with the agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (TNP) and reports the United Nations on membership in Iran's nuclear obligations. The destruction in IAEA testing, whether due to political conflicts or targeted attacks on nuclear facilities, has significantly affected local safety calculations and has ameliorated tensions between Iran and Israel.

Regional and Specialized Organizations

Other regional and professional international organizations also provide support. For example, the Arab League and the Islamic Cooperation Organization (OIC) have issued statements on Israel's actions in Gaza and Lebanon, calling for diplomatic decisions and commitment to international law. Similarly, the organization focuses on humanitarian law and civil protection, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and participates in surveillance and assistance in conflict-exposed areas, particularly when agents operate with national forces.

Controversies

1. Iran's Nuclear Program

- **Point A:** Israel and some Western nations claim that Iran's nuclear program poses an existential threat, arguing that Iran could develop nuclear weapons under the guise of civilian energy projects. They advocate for strict sanctions, monitoring, and, if necessary, pre-emptive action to prevent weaponization.

- **Point B:** Iran asserts that its nuclear program is entirely peaceful, designed to generate energy and support medical research. Tehran claims that accusations of weaponization are politically motivated attempts to limit its sovereignty and regional influence.

2. Support for Proxy Groups

- **Point A:** Israel and its allies view Iran's funding, training, and arming of Hezbollah, Hamas, and other militias as destabilizing acts of aggression that prolong conflicts in Lebanon, Gaza, Syria, and beyond. They argue this violates international law and contributes to civilian casualties.
- **Point B:** Iran frames its support as resistance against Israeli occupation and aggression, portraying Hezbollah and Hamas as legitimate actors defending Palestinian and Lebanese interests. Iran claims this support is defensive rather than aggressive.

3. Israeli Pre-emptive Strikes

- **Point A:** Israel conducts airstrikes in Syria, Iraq, and other locations to prevent Iran from establishing permanent military footholds or transferring advanced weapons to proxies. Critics argue these strikes violate the sovereignty of other nations and risk escalating broader regional conflicts.
- **Point B:** Israel defends these operations as necessary self-defense measures under international law, asserting that preventing Iran from gaining military capabilities near Israeli borders is essential for national security.

4. Cyber Warfare and Covert Operations

- **Point A:** Both Israel and Iran engage in cyberattacks and covert actions targeting the other's critical infrastructure, nuclear facilities, and military assets. These operations raise concerns about violations of international law and potential escalation into open conflict.
- **Point B:** Each side claims such actions are justified as defensive measures, aiming to protect national security and deter aggression without resorting to full-scale war. The clandestine nature of these operations complicates accountability and international response.

5. International Diplomatic Disagreements (JCPOA and Sanctions)

- **Point A:** Israel and some Western states criticize Iran for non-compliance with international agreements and advocate strict sanctions to pressure Iran to curtail nuclear development and regional interference.
- **Point B:** Iran accuses these sanctions of being politically motivated and punitive, claiming they harm its economy and civilian population while undermining diplomatic solutions. Tehran maintains that compliance with international agreements is conditional on reciprocal fairness and respect for sovereignty.

6. Israel's Settlement Policies and Iranian Rhetoric

- **Point A:** Iran frequently criticizes Israel's settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, framing them as illegal under international law and as a justification for resistance. Israel, however, argues that settlements are legal under historical and security claims.
- **Point B:** Critics of Iran's rhetoric argue that Iran's continuous hostile statements against Israel exacerbate tensions and embolden proxy groups, making peaceful negotiation more difficult. Iran maintains that its statements are a response to occupation and aggression.

7. Military Presence in Syria and Iraq

- **Point A:** Israel views Iran's military presence in Syria and Iraq as a direct threat to its borders, citing the buildup of missile and drone capabilities. Israel conducts strikes to prevent entrenchment.
- **Point B:** Iran claims its presence in these countries is at the invitation of local governments or as part of anti-terror operations, framing Israeli strikes as violations of sovereignty and international law.

8. Maritime Security and Attacks on Shipping

- **Point A:** Iran and Israel have repeatedly targeted each other's commercial and military shipping in the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean. Israel accuses Iran of attempting to disrupt international trade and transport weapons to proxies.

- **Point B:** Iran accuses Israel of violating maritime law and sabotaging shipping routes, claiming its own actions are defensive measures to protect regional interests.

9. Humanitarian and Civilian Impact of Proxy Conflicts

- **Point A:** Israel and Iran's proxy engagements often lead to civilian casualties, destruction of infrastructure, and displacement. Israel argues that Iran intentionally destabilizes regions through these proxies.
- **Point B:** Iran maintains that its support for groups like Hezbollah or Hamas is defensive, aimed at resisting Israeli occupation, and that civilian casualties are unintended consequences of complex conflict environments.

10. Arms Transfers and Regional Militarization

- **Point A:** Iran supplies advanced missiles, drones, and other weaponry to its regional allies, including Hezbollah, Hamas, and militias in Yemen and Iraq. Israel argues this accelerates regional militarization and destabilizes the Middle East.
- **Point B:** Iran claims these transfers are legitimate defensive measures against Israeli and Western influence, framing them as a counterbalance to Israel's advanced military capabilities.

11. Nuclear Threat Perceptions and Strategic Ambiguity

- **Point A:** Israel emphasizes that even the potential for a nuclear-armed Iran constitutes an existential threat, justifying pre-emptive planning and lobbying for international pressure.
- **Point B:** Iran insists that it has no intention of developing nuclear weapons and accuses Israel of exaggerating threats to justify military expansion and covert operations.

12. Influence in Lebanon and Gaza

- **Point A:** Iran's influence in Hezbollah and Hamas is viewed by Israel as direct interference in sovereign affairs and a destabilizing factor in Lebanon and Palestine.
- **Point B:** Iran presents its support as enabling self-determination for Palestinians and resisting foreign occupation, portraying Israel's military responses as aggressive and unlawful.

13. International Law and UNSC Resolutions

- **Point A:** Israel argues that Iran violates multiple UNSC resolutions, including restrictions on nuclear development and arms transfers to proxies, and that enforcement is necessary to maintain international order.
- **Point B:** Iran counters that many UNSC resolutions are selectively enforced, politically biased, and infringe on its sovereignty. It often emphasizes the need for fair diplomacy over unilateral pressure.

Countries' Policies

United States of America

The United States plays a key role in the dynamics of the Iran-Israeli conflict, historically coordinating Israel as a key strategic alliance in the Middle East. American policy is rooted in the belief that Israel is certainly important for regional stability. This support appears for important military aid, information exchange and diplomatic support at international forums. The US has also introduced a series of sanctions to limit Iran's nuclear program, particularly after rejecting the Joint Joint Plan of Action (JCPOA) in 2018. This review was reinforced by tensions in the region. The United States often supports Israel's right to protect itself from threats, particularly from Iranian proxies such as Hezbollah and Hamas, and often justifies the military response needed for national security. Furthermore, although the US is involved in a variety of diplomatic initiatives aimed at promoting world stability, its approach is often criticized in Israel as being highly biased.

People's Republic Of China

China is embracing a more neutral and practical approach in the Iran-Israel conflict and is trying to balance relations with both countries. China developed a strategic partnership with Iran and focused first on infrastructure trade development profiting energy cooperation, infrastructure trade. At the same time, China has developed strong ties with Israel, particularly in areas such as technology and agriculture. China's military policy emphasizes non-interference and respects the sovereignty of both countries. They advocate dialogue and versatility in conflict resolution, and often support diplomatic decisions through the United Nations. In the context of Iran's nuclear

negotiations, China's participation reflects an interest in maintaining regional stability, highlighting a dual approach that ensures access to Iran's energy resources and promotes economic relations that contribute to a peaceful resolution of tensions.

Russia

Russia's participation in the Iran-Israel conflict is characterized by complex and balanced actions, as it maintains close ties with both countries. Russia supports Iran's right to develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, but also cautions about Iran's military capabilities and influence in the region. Russia participated in military cooperation with Iran, particularly in Syria, with both countries supporting the Assad regime against various opposition groups. However, Russia has also worked with Israel, particularly on Syrian security issues, and acted as a true intermediary to prevent direct conflict between Israeli and Iranian forces. Russia's policy aims to play for dialogue and peaceful tension resolution while increasing military presence in the region, and establish himself as a key actor in Middle Eastern diplomacy. This dual approach allows Russia to use its influence in both Iran and Israel, thus providing an interest in a broader geopolitical landscape.

France

Historically, France has played an intermediate role in the Iran-Israel conflict, sought to play for a balanced approach that envisions both Israeli security issues and Iran's interests. French policies are based on commitments to multilateral and international diplomacy. France was a key player in the JCPOA negotiations aimed at reducing Iran's nuclear program in exchange for economic sanctions. Despite the withdrawal of the agreement in the US, France continues to maintain its diplomatic efforts to ensure Iran observes its nuclear obligations. French officials often emphasize the importance of dialogue and cooperation between all involved parties, reflecting the belief that only diplomatic interactions can reach the long world. France has also spoken with European partners to contribute to regional stability and advocate for the decision to end the Israeli Palestinian conflict.

United Kingdom

The UK supports Israel's security rights and advocates viable decisions in Israel's Palestinian conflict. UK policy reflects international law and human rights commitment, and speaks of the need for the UK to participate in dialogues that reach the long world. The UK has signed the JCPOA to maintain its diplomatic efforts to manage Iran's nuclear ambitions, highlighting the importance of a multilateral approach to solving this issue. British officials often participate in discussions with Iranian leaders to support and encourage the terms of the nuclear agreement. Additionally, the UK has worked with European partners to resolve threats represented by Iranian proxies and highlight a coordinated approach to regional security. This multifaceted strategy underscores the role of Britain as a mediator and its commitment to stimulating stability in the Middle East.

Germany

Germany plays an important role in negotiations leading to the JCPOA, reflecting its positive position in helping non-enhancing efforts. Despite the issues after the agreement left the US, Germany continues to engage in diplomatic dialogue with Iran, seeking compliance with its nuclear obligations and acting as a dialogue as a means of resolving conflicts. German policies emphasize the importance of a balanced approach to solving the Israeli and Iranian problems, and seek to contribute to regional stability through multilateral cooperation. Germany also emphasizes its commitment to working closely with its European partners to support peace initiatives, support humanitarian efforts on Palestinian territory, and to determine the broader outcome of the conflict.

Iran

Iran's foreign policy regarding Israeli conflict has profound implications for its ideological foundations and national security issues. The Islamic Republic considers Israel to be its main enemy, following the Palestinian cause's commitment to anti-resistance and support. Iranian leaders have sequentially defined conflict as part of a broader battle between Western imperialism and regional hegemony. This perspective forced Iran to force extremist groups such as Hezbollah and Hamas to be seen as defenders of the Palestinian rights boundaries. Furthermore, Iran's nuclear programme is at the heart of foreign policy as it seeks to assert its sovereignty and expand

its ability to deter Israel and its allies against alleged threats. Despite the fact that they face international sanctions and isolation, Iran continues to live in their opposition related to Israel, and often participates in rhetoric that requires an end to the state of Israel. Iran's approach emphasizes resistance and stability and establishes itself as a leader in the anti-Israel movement in the Islamic world.

Canada

Canada's policy regarding the Iran-Israel conflict is shaped by its commitment to human rights, international law and close ties with Israel. The Canadian government has historically supported Israel's right to protect itself, and has supported playing for peaceful decisions in Israel's Palestinian conflict. Canada has declared support for Iran's nuclear program and extremist groups, and has often called for strict measures to ensure the safety of the region. Canadian officials are actively involved in international debates aimed at promoting dialogue and reducing stress, highlighting the importance of multiplexing in solving complex geopolitical issues. Canada has strong bilateral ties with Israel, but it seeks to maintain humanitarian efforts on Palestinian territory, reflecting its balanced approach to foreign policy. In recent years, Canada has worked to improve diplomatic relations with Iran and to comply with the Iranian government's responsibility for its actions, particularly with regard to human rights and regional instability.

Palestine

Palestinian status in the Iran-Israel conflict was formed due to a broader battle against Israeli occupation and self-determination. Palestine fractions, particularly those associated with Iran, such as Hamas, often represent Iranian solidarity as counterweights of Israeli power. Palestinian power (PA) is looking for diplomatic decisions and international recognition, which generally supports Iran's position on Israel and considers it a broader resistance to occupation. Nevertheless, internal disagreements complicate this link as all Palestinian fractions do not align with Iranian policies, particularly those advocating armed resistance.

Israel

Israel recognizes Iran as one of its main opponents, taking into account the region's nuclear ambitions and the support of local activists as a direct threat to national security. Israel's policy focuses on Iran's reflection as a military tool, such as airstrikes in Iran's position in Syria, thanks to diplomatic efforts to rally international support for Iran. Israel is also involved in joint cooperation and protection of the United States and its allies, particularly in order to monitor and mitigate Iran's activities. Furthermore, Israel often points out that nuclear Iran is unacceptable, and plays for strict international sanctions and actions to form an existential threat and reduce Iran's capabilities.

Türkiye

Türkiye supports a nuanced approach to the Iran-Israel conflict, often talking about dialogue and regional stability. Türkiye historically supported Palestinian rights and opposed Israeli policy, but he also interacted with Iran on a variety of geopolitical issues, such as energy and trade. Turkish policies emphasize the importance of regional cooperation and diplomacy, mediating and not exacerbating tensions. Türkiye's relationship with Iran is complicated. Because they balance support for Palestinian factions with broader strategic interests in the region, and often seek peaceful decisions on conflict with Iran and Israeli participation.

Qatar

Qatar is positioned as a mediator in the Iran-Israel conflict, playing for dialogue and peaceful decisions. It maintains multifaceted ties with Iran, characterized by economic cooperation and political participation, and provides humanitarian assistance to Palestinians. Qatar supports Palestinian factions, including Hamas, who follow the broad defence policy of Palestinian rights. At the same time, Qatar, according to Iran and Israel, has participated in diplomatic efforts to alleviate tensions, highlighting the need for dialogue between all participants to achieve regional stability.

Ireland

Irish policies regarding Israel's Iran conflict have a significant impact on human rights and commitment to international law. Ireland emphasizes the need for dialogue and versatility, and advocates peaceful solutions to conflict. The Irish government criticizes Israel's policies and actions, particularly with regard to the rights of Palestinians, and supports initiatives that limit Iran's nuclear ambitions for diplomatic agents. Ireland's position reflects faith in the importance of resolving the causes of conflict, including the need for justice for Palestinians.

Pakistan

Pakistan's policy regarding the Eels-Eel conflict is based on support for the Palestinian cause and fighting Israeli actions. The Pakistani government has historically been linked to Iran and considers it an important ally in the fight against Israeli occupation. Pakistan does not recognize Israel as a nation and systematically recommends Palestinian rights on international platforms. Expressing solidarity with Iran's position on Israel, Pakistan emphasizes the need for a unified Muslim response to conflict, and international intervention is required to resolve issues often raised.

India

India's approach to the Iran-Israel conflict has developed considerably, reflecting its growing strategic partnership with Israel and historic support for Palestinian rights. India supports diplomatic links with Iran, but is increasingly cautious about Iran's local activities, particularly those perceived as threatening Israel. India's policy emphasizes the importance of dialogue and peaceful decisions, advocates decisions from two states, and expresses support for Palestinian rights. Nevertheless, India balances this, strengthening relations with Israel in areas such as protection and technology, reflecting a broader interest in regional stability and safety.

Italy

The Italian government uses multilateral diplomacy to resolve Iranian conflicts, meeting both Israeli security needs and Palestinian human rights. The Italian government supports decisions with the two states through diplomatic negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians as a way

to achieve a lasting world in the region. Italy maintains solid diplomatic relations with Israel due to its partnership with work and security in the economic and technical development sector.

Questions to be Answered

- How should the UNSC address related countries' nuclear plans while ensuring regional security?
- What can be done to limit the military capabilities of involved parties without escalating direct conflict
- How can the UNSC ensure that sanctions target the intended parties without affecting the life of civilians negatively?
- What can be done by the UNSC to provide humanitarian aid and work towards the reconstruction of the affected areas?
- Should the states and non-state actors that have played a role in casualties be held accountable?
- How can the UNSC promote peace and safety of civilians in the Middle East amidst these tensions?
- What long-term political, economic, or security solutions could realistically reduce Israel–Iran tensions and promote peace in the region?
- How does the tensions increasing between Israel and Iran tell of the situation in the Middle East as a whole?

