

# IsarMUN 2017

*An open world?*



# Study guide

## United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

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# The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Dear Prospective Attendees of ISARMUN 2017,

I am Mert Gülsün and I will be serving as the Chair of the United Nations Security Council in ISARMUN 2017. I'm currently studying Computer Science at Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (a.k.a. ETH Zürich) as a freshman and I've been involved with roughly all aspects of Model United Nations for the past five years within over thirty MUN Conferences I have attended.

This year we'll be addressing very important issues in United Nations Security Council such as the "Territorial claims in the Chinese Sea" and "Finding middle- and long-term solutions to the Yemen conflict". Thus, it is an absolute necessity for the delegates to prepare diligently.

I am very eager to be engaging in the discussions of these aforementioned topics; however, my eagerness is amplified because we will do so under the conference general theme: "An open World?". I have been actively working in several projects to help refugee children. Thusly it is personally very exciting to be a part of a conference with such an insightful theme.

Without further ado, I would like once again express my enthusiasm for the upcoming conference. I'm looking forward to see you all in November at the fantastical venue of Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München.

Dear Delegates,

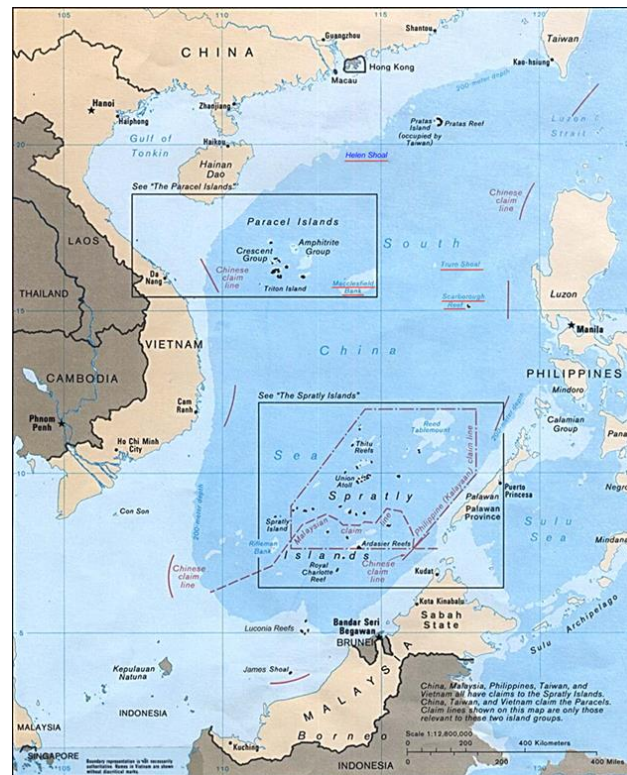
My name is Essam and it is my pleasure to be chairing this year's Security Council alongside Mert. I come from Egypt and moved to Munich in 2013 to start my mechanical engineering studies at the TUM. My MUN experience started in 2011 and this will be my third time chairing at IsarMUN.

Falling under the rubric of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council is the sole UN body with the authority to issue legally binding resolutions. Thus, a great deal of responsibility is bestowed upon the delegates of this particular committee, especially upon those representing the permanent members.

The study guide provides a general overview of the issues at hand. While we have done our best to provide a comprehensive document for both topics, this guide is not meant to substitute your own research, but rather should be a starting point for your preparation process.

I am very excited to get to know all of you at the end of November and am looking forward to a fruitful discussion.

# Topic A: Territorial claims in the Chinese Sea



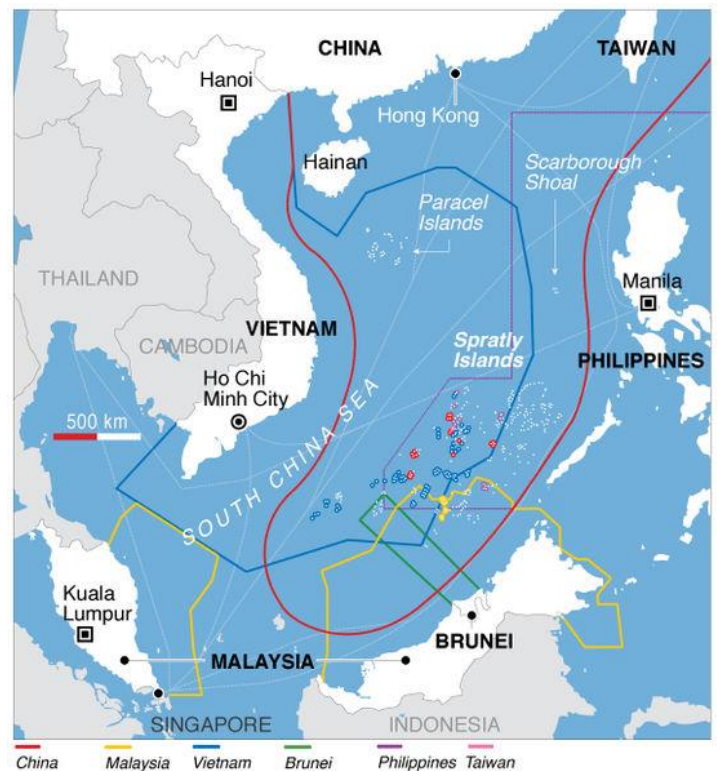
## The Problem

The South China sea is a geographical location within the Pacific Ocean. It is a marginal sea situated in an area of crucial importance to international economics and politics. It covers approximately 3,500,000 square kilometres of area. It has been documented to have vast arrays of natural sources including oil and natural gas reserves. Furthermore, nearly one-third of the world's merchant fleets use these waters to carry their shipments. It also hosts an important variety of natural riches including a great number of islands, shoals, cays, reefs and atolls. The bordering states are People's Republic of China, Republic of China (Taiwan), Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, Singapore and Vietnam.

It has been the case for a long time that many of the bordering states want to increase their exclusive economic zone (EEZ) within this region as studies put the estimations for oil resources alone in the territory as high as 17 billion barrels, and natural gas resources in the range from 25 trillion cubic metres to 60 trillion cubic metres, Reed Bank being the chief area that these resources are concentrated.

In the years following the Second World War, the Republic of China took back the islands of Spratly, Paracel, and Pratas from Japan after it had surrendered many of its occupied islands in accordance with the Potsdam and Cairo Declarations. China (The Republic of) then built up a so-called “nine-dash line” at the end of 1947, which contained almost the entirety of territories in the South China Sea, proclaiming them to be its own land. Afterwards, Communist Party of China won the Chinese Civil War and then established the People’s Republic of China (PRC). PRC came in charge of mainland China, however the government of the Republic of China (ROC) managed to relocate itself to the island of Taiwan and still controls it. Both sides continue their claims to one another’s lands: the ROC maintains that the whole Chinese mainland belongs to them meanwhile PRC still deems the island of Taiwan to be theirs. Naturally these disagreements and disputes between two Chinas also has caused various arguments and questions regarding South China Sea as PRC also has several claims within the area covered by the nine-dash line, creating another dispute between the PRC and the ROC.

What distinguishes the South China Sea argument from other disputes between the PR China and Taiwan (ROC) is that even their claims collide with nearly every other state bordering the South China Sea. After the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) came into effect in 1994, many other states in the region such as the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Indonesia made additional claims according to the UNCLOS. It is also worth mentioning that every state in the area except Taiwan is a signatory to UNCLOS.



## Current situation

### Major parties involved

- *Republic of China (Taiwan)*

After Japanese forces formally surrendered in the Second World War, the then-existing Republic of China reclaimed the South China Sea Islands by publishing the Southern China Sea Islands Location Map, which is known as the “nine-dash line’. After the Chinese Civil War and the relocation of the ROC government to Taiwan, the ROC continued its claims. Today, ROC holds the same claims as the PR China, and considering itself to be the true owner of the islands.

- *People’s Republic of China*

As previously mentioned, People’s Republic of China’s position on this dispute is quite clear: the People’s Republic of China is claiming the entire South China Sea. In 1947, the Republic of China, the predecessor state of the PR China, created the line which is known as the “nine-dash line”. This area includes almost all of the disputed lands in the South China Sea. As its successor, PR China, today claims the very same area. China’s claims are mostly on historical bases: the dynasties of China reigned over some of these places for millennia, and their claims stand for many years.

- *Vietnam*

Vietnam had also previously controlled some of these disputed lands, also partly during the era of the French Indochina. After French withdrew from Vietnam and it was partitioned as North and South Vietnam; North Vietnam, chiefly due to political reasons, accepted these islands as PRC’s. However, in 1956, South Vietnam reopened an abandoned French post in the Paracel islands, and thus claimed the Paracel and Spratly Islands.

- *Philippines*

As a part of its independence process, the United States of America stated to the Philippines that the Spratly Islands were not a part of the Philippines. But, later on, based on the UNCLOS, the Philippines claimed the Spratly Islands.

- *Malaysia*

Malaysia is also claiming a relatively small amount of islands in the Spratly islands, which are in its 200-mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ) defined by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

## **Major Locations Causing Dispute**

- *Spratly Islands*

The Spratly Islands is a collection of islands with differing maritime features in the South China Sea. Despite their relatively small surface area of 4 square kilometres, they are widely spread out. This makes them cover an area of more than 400.000 square kilometres. Surveys and research conducted in the area point to large amounts of petroleum and gas resources. Mainly due to the swaths spanning the area, these islands are considered as a strategically crucial area for shipping lanes.

Together with the Paracel Islands, PRC made its first formal claim to the Spratly Islands during the late 19th century. France occupied some of the islands and claimed the archipelago in 1933. During WWII, the islands were occupied by Imperial Japan, which also invaded a number of other territories in the South China Sea at the time. After Imperial Japan formally surrendered and WWII came to an end, the then called Republic of China claimed the entire area. After the Chinese Civil War and the ROC government moving out of mainland China to Taiwan, the ROC withdrew its forces from the Taiping Island, the largest single island in the group. However, in 1956, Taiwan redeployed its troops to the island.

In March 1988, navies of China and Vietnam engaged in a battle over the Johnson South Reef. This skirmish ended up with the death of more than 70 Vietnamese soldiers. After the battle, PRC firmly established control over this reef and many adjacent ones.

Today China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Brunei, and Malaysia all have outstanding claims over these islands. Every one of these countries, excluding Brunei, also maintain control over at least one maritime feature. China, Vietnam, and Taiwan substantiate their arguments based on historical reasons, such as the previous control of islands, their role in their discovery, etc. Philippines backs its claims based on the UN Convention on the Law of

the Sea (UNCLOS). Brunei and Malaysia claim some of the islands based on their 200-mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

- *Paracel Islands*

An archipelago featuring more than a hundred islands, reefs, banks, and other maritime features called the Paracel islands is also one of the key stages for this issue. Even though the total land area of the islands is only 7,75 square kilometres, the archipelago covers a maritime area of 15,000 square kilometres. These islands are divided into two major groups: the Crescent Group, and the Amphitrite Group.

China made its first recent claim to the archipelago after the Sino-French War in late 19th century. France claimed the Paracel islands in 1932, together with the Spratly islands, and a year later, the archipelago was incorporated into the French Indochina. During World War II, the islands came under occupation of Imperial Japan. Following the war, the Republic of China reinstated its claims. Chinese Civil War ended up with the creation of the People's Republic of China, and the relocation of the ROC government to Taiwan. ROC forces station on the islands left the archipelago, and the PRC forces reoccupied the eastern part of the islands, the Amphitrite Group.

In the Treaty of San Francisco Conference in 1951, Vietnam stated its claim to these island, and the claim did not face any objections there. However, this was mainly due to fact that neither the People's Republic of China nor Taiwan attended the conference. After the French withdrew from Indochina, South Vietnam took over the control of the other half of the Paracel Islands, the Crescent Group. In 1974, South Vietnam and China got in a military skirmish, also known as the Battle of the Paracel Islands. China won and then established sustained sovereignty over the entirety of the Paracel Islands.

The Paracel Islands are currently under the control of the People's Republic of China. According to United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the land lies within China's 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Although, Taiwan (Republic of China) and Vietnam also claim the island.

- *Macclesfield Bank*

Macclesfield Bank is an entirely submerged feature situated to the east of the Paracel Islands, spanning approximately 6,448 square kilometres. It is also claimed and administered by China despite Taiwan also claiming the bank.



- *Scarborough Shoal*

The Scarborough Shoal is a shoal between the Macclesfield Bank and the Luzon Island (Philippines territory). Like Macclesfield Bank, this shoal also does not feature any land above sea level. The shoal is claimed by China, Taiwan, and the Philippines.

- *Pratas Islands*

The Pratas Islands are an atoll in the northern part of the South China Sea. It consists of three islets. The major island of the group, the Pratas Island, is the largest one among the disputed territories. Although the group is claimed by China, it is controlled by Taiwan.

## Past international action

One organisation has been quite engaged with the issue: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Within a declaration made in July 1992, ASEAN highlighted that any disagreements regarding this issue should be strictly solved peacefully, warning against any escalation to an armed conflict. Later on in 1995, after a highly publicized spat between China and the Philippines, ASEAN and China had reached an agreement. They agreed to principle that one country would inform the other of any military movement within the disputed territory. Despite this, violations occasionally happen mostly by China and Malaysia.

Declaration on the Conducting of Parties in the South China Sea was signed by 10 ASEAN member states and China in November 2002. In this document, the parties again formalized their dedication to solving the disputes via peaceful means, reaffirming their commitments to avoid any actions which may escalate to other disputes and conflicts.

Furthermore, in 2012, the People's Republic of China formally called on other parties for a discussion on the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea. But, this step has not been taken seriously by many other states in the area, on grounds that that China's actions are contradictory on this matter.

Lastly, during the 10th East Asia Summit held in November 2015, the parties again committed to the importance of freedom of maritime and air navigation above the South China Sea and peace within the region. Despite this, parties failed to come up with a viable solution again. It is also very important to note that the United States of America has increased its military presence in the area by conducting military drills with the Philippines. The increased American involvement in the region was welcomed by ASEAN members.

However, China evaluated these actions as an act of provocation. As of 2016, China continued to construct military instalments in disputed territories.

## Timeline of significant events

1876	Earliest documented claim of China to the Paracel Islands
1887	First modern claims to the Spratly Islands by the British
1898	The Philippines ceded to the United States by Spain in the Treaty of Paris, Spratly Islands are not a part of the Philippines according to the treaty
1902	To pre-empt French claims, Chinese naval forces starts patrolling the Spratly Islands
1927	Earliest documented claim of Japan to the Paracel and Spratly Islands
1928	The Republic of China proclaims the Paracel Islands as southernmost limit of the ROC territory
1931	Claim of the Paracel Islands by the French
1939	During WWII, Japan occupies the Islands, effectively taking control of the South China Sea
1945	Republic of China accepts the surrender of Japanese forces, including the Paracel and Spratly Islands
1946	Republic of China deploys forces on the Paracels and the Spratlys
1947	ROC publishes the Southern China Sea Islands Location Map, colloquially known as the “nine-dash line”
1949	Communist Party of China overthrows the nationalist ROC government, the People’s Republic of China has been proclaimed. Government of the ROC escapes to Taiwan
1952	Japan renounces claims to the Spratly and Paracel islands in accordance to the San Francisco Peace Treaty
1954	France withdraws from Indochina, recognises North and South Vietnam, no longer holds claims
1956	North Vietnamese governments accepts that the Paracel and Spratly islands historically belong to the Chinese, whereas the South Vietnamese government claims both archipelagos
1970	PRC occupies the Amphitrite Group of the Parcel Islands
1971	Taiwanese troops shot a Philippine fishing boat, the Philippines claims adjacent territory in the Spratly islands in response

1974	Battle of the Paracel Islands, Chinese are victorious. South Vietnam loses control of the Crescent Group, PR China establishes permanent control on the Parcel Islands
1975	Communist Vietnamese government reclaims the Paracel and the Spratly islands
1988	Johnson South Reef Skirmish, Chinese forces kill over 70 Vietnamese after Vietnam tried to intercept Chinese forces
1997	Philippines challenges Chinese claim to the Scarborough Shoal
2001	Hainan Island incident: US SIGINT aircraft collides with Chinese jet mid-air over the South China Sea
2012	Vietnamese parliament passes legislation increasing its maritime borders to include the Paracel and Spratly islands
2017	Analysts expect the US, under Donald Trump's administration, to take a more aggressive stance against China in the South China Sea.

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# Topic B: Finding middle- and long-term solutions to the Yemen conflict

## The Problem

The Yemen conflict dates back far more than the Yemeni revolution in 2011. After the unification of Northern and Southern Yemen in 1990, Ali Abdullah Saleh, who was president of Northern Yemen at the time, was named president of the Republic of Yemen. Since then Saleh has had to deal with several uprisings and insurgencies, such as the Houthi insurgency which started in 2004 and an ever-growing Al Qaeda presence. The hard economic and humanitarian situation in Yemen were other factors that plagued Saleh's rule and caused dissatisfaction throughout the country. An uprising against poverty and corruption in early 2011 resulted in Saleh's power handover to his vice president Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi in 2012. However, Saleh has remained influential within Yemen, having the support of government officials as well as several influential tribes.

Since 2015 the country has been caught up in a civil war. In September 2014, former president Saleh supported by the Houthis and other northern tribes have launched an attack on Yemen's capital Sana'a and forced the government led by President Hadi to resign. They have since set up a temporary government in the southern city of Aden. Saleh along with the Houthis formed the Supreme Political Council (SPC) which was tasked to govern temporarily.

The civil war is also part of a bigger power struggle in the region. The SPC are supported by Iran who are believed to aid with military equipment and training. The Hadi government is supported by the Saudi coalition which consists of other Middle Eastern and African countries and have carried out airstrikes on Houthi territory since March 2015.

Like any civil war, this one also has great consequences on Yemen's population. Malnutrition, mass displacement and a huge Cholera outbreak are the biggest challenges that the Yemeni people have to deal with due to the war.

## Background of the Problem

### Yemeni revolution

The Yemeni revolution started in 2011 following the revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt. In January 27<sup>th</sup>, mass protests took place in Sana'a against corruption, high unemployment rates and the fear that Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh would pass on the presidency to his son. These were followed by other major protests in other cities around the country. After promises from Saleh not to run for presidency again nor pass on power to his son failed to

calm down protesters, demands for Saleh's ouster began to rise throughout the country, resulting in deadly clashes between protestors and government forces. This resulted in mass government resignations and defections from the military.

On June 3, an explosion targeting top governmental officials resulted in Saleh's injury. He then fled to Saudi Arabia to be treated and Vice President Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi temporarily took over power.

After several failed negotiation rounds with opposition leaders, Saleh finally agreed in November to transfer his power to Hadi in February 2012 in exchange for immunity for him and his family. On February 21<sup>st</sup>, Hadi was elected president in a single-candidate election that would keep him in power until 2014.

## Houthi takeover of Sana'a

The Houthis are a Shia tribe that reside in Yemen's north. Since the start of the Yemeni revolution they have been a critical part of the opposition. Their insurgency originally started in 2004. In 2011, in the midst of the anti-government demonstrations, they have taken control of Dammaj, a city in the country's north. They were not satisfied by Saleh's power handover to his vice president Hadi and boycotted the presidential election in 2012.

Triggered by a huge cut to oil subsidies in 2014 as a part of Hadi's economic reform program they decided along with other Sunni tribes from the north to launch armed offensives against the government and successfully occupied parts of Sana'a in a few days. Unsatisfied by a proposal to split the country into six federal regions, they seized the presidential compound in January 2015 forcing Hadi's government to resign and relocate to Aden. On the 6<sup>th</sup> of February, they formed the Supreme Revolutionary Committee as an interim government and dissolved the parliament. The committee would then form the new parliament which would subsequently appoint a presidential council to rule the country. Neither the Revolutionary Committee nor the presidential council have been recognized internationally.

## Saudi-led Coalition

Sana'a's takeover by the Houthis poses a great threat to Saudi Arabia's influence and security in the area. They are affiliated to Iran and therefore pose a national security threat to Saudi Arabia. The Saudi-led coalition was formed in March 2015 as a response to the Houthis' takeover of Sana'a. It consists of nine African and Middle East countries including Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan. They have also been supported by the United States, providing intelligence, logistical support and accelerating weapon sales.

The main aim of their first operation, named 'Decisive Storm', was halting the advances of the Houthis in the North by launching an air campaign and declaring a naval blockade on all ports controlled by the Houthis. They have also deployed ground troops on the Saudi-Yemen border to construct attacks on Houthi controlled areas and halt any suspected Houthi interventions into Saudi Arabia's borders.

The operation lasted almost two months targeting Houthi strongholds, airports and supply routes. They have also aided Hadi's government defending against Houthi military advances

in the south. The Saudis have been heavily criticized by human rights organizations for neglecting civilian casualties.

The operation was then officially suspended on the 21<sup>st</sup> April 2015 as it has fulfilled its purpose of eliminating threats to the kingdom, according to Saudi Arabia. However, airstrikes have continued since then and the naval and air blockade were not lifted.

## Iran's role

Iran has since the beginning been accused of supporting the Houthis in overthrowing Hadi's government by providing military equipment in order to increase their influence in the region and disrupt Saudi Arabia's security by encouraging a war in Yemen. Both the Houthis and Iranians have denied the allegations of military support. Iran has claimed that their involvement was restricted to delivering medical and nutritional supplies and have accused Saudi Arabia of blocking their passage resulting in huge supply shortages in Yemen.

## Al Qaeda and IS

The other major player in Yemen is Al Qaeda, also called Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). It is the most active Al Qaeda branch worldwide. They control a large part of Yemen and therefore their influence in the country should not be underestimated.

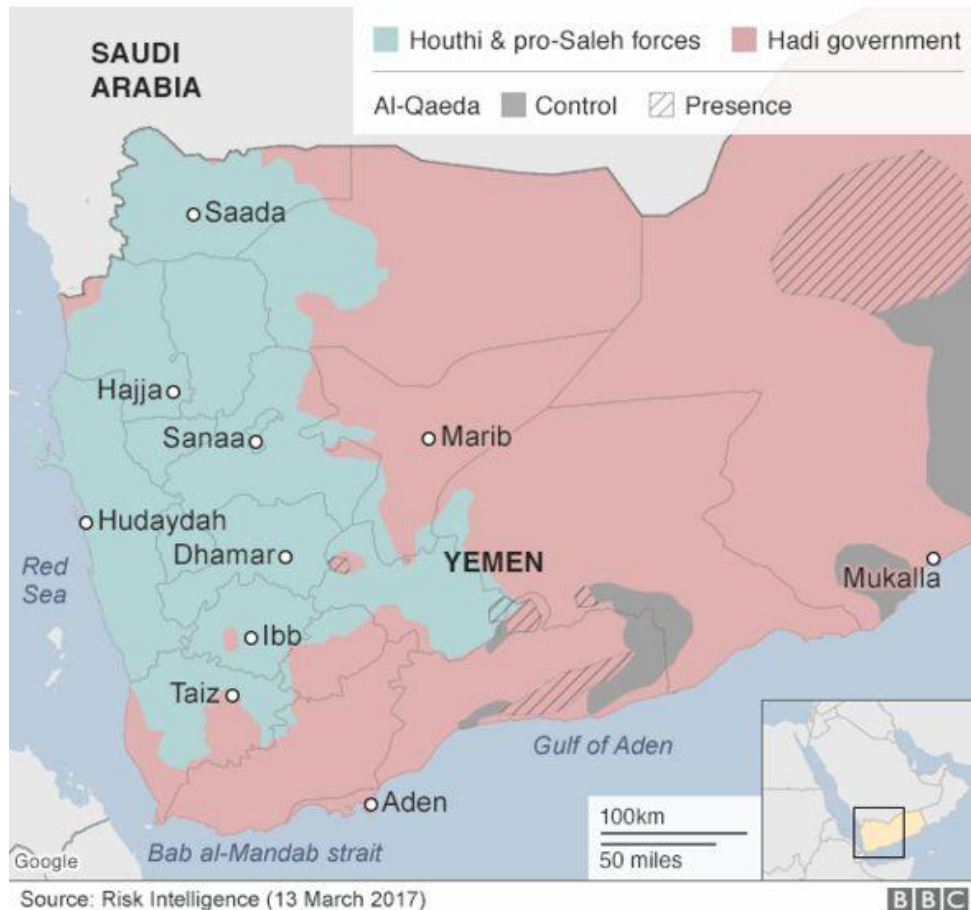
In 2009, the Al Qaeda branches of Yemen and Saudi Arabia merged in Yemen. However, they have only succeeded in gaining control of several parts of the country in 2011 taking advantage of the unrest caused by the revolution. Supported by drone strikes ordered by then US President Barack Obama in 2012 the Yemeni government were able to halt their advances towards Sana'a and Aden. Their leader Nasser Al-Wuhayshi has been killed in a drone strike in October 2015. The drone strikes have also increased since Donald Trump has been elected president of the United States. The AQAP have also been involved in armed conflicts against Houthi forces due to the ideological differences between the two fractions.

In 2014, the IS announced plans to expand their caliphate in Yemen. However, they have faced major resistance from all involved parties. Because of their extremely aggressive approach they have also not been tolerated by the population and several tribes and their influence was limited to several bombings on influential politicians and generals.

## Current Situation

There are currently three main forces that control Yemen's territory as seen in the map below.

## Who controls Yemen?



- **Hadi government**

The Hadi government is currently the only government in Yemen that is recognized by the UN and the majority of the international community. The government resides in Aden in the south of the country. Recently; however, Hadi's advances against Houthi forces have been halted as he has been facing a power struggle from southern Yemeni politicians who have called for an independence referendum. Their forces have recently clashed shifting the focus away from the Houthis. The Saudi-led coalition have continued their support for the Hadi government and are still launching airstrikes against Houthi controlled areas.

- **Houthi and Saleh government**

The Houthis and former president Ali Abdullah Saleh have formed a partnership to govern the country since Hadi's resignation and currently reside in Sana'a. In September 2017, the Houthis have accused Saleh of negotiating with Gulf states and have replaced several of his ministers with Houthi officials causing a rift in their partnership.

Nevertheless, the Houthi-Saleh forces have recently acquired advanced anti-air capability, probably assisted by Iran, which can strongly aid their fight against the coalition air strikes.

- **AQAP**

As the AQAP began to lose territory due to the aggressive drone campaign by the US, they have shifted their strategy from a full-frontal war to targeting specific officials and Imams mainly in Aden and Taiz.

Due to an Emirati-backed counter terrorism campaign they have lost influence over several cities and villages in southern and eastern Yemen.

## War crimes

During its airstrikes, the Saudi-led coalition has been accused of violation of laws of war, such as:

- Using cluster bombs near civilian population
- Declaring whole territories as military target, such as Sa'ada
- Strikes against schools, hospitals and aid organizations
- Strikes in areas with high civilian density

The coalition forces have denied almost all of the accusations of war crimes, blaming Houthi forces of using schools and hospitals as hideouts or weapon storages. They have only admitted to several incidents being mistakes.

Another aspect that the coalition has been accused of is the blocking of aid and medical equipment deliveries into Yemen.

The Houthis have also been accused of committing war crimes, violently opposing any peaceful protests against their movements while also using human shields and hiding their weapons in areas with high population density to provoke coalition airstrikes on these areas. Both parties have been accused of neglecting civilian casualties in their conflict and have therefore been blacklisted by the UN.

Another party which has been accused of indirectly committing war crimes is the United States. They have been accused of neglecting civilian casualties that have occurred during coalition air strikes and have continued supporting them with intelligence and the supply of weapons due to their damaged relationship with Iran.

## Humanitarian Situation

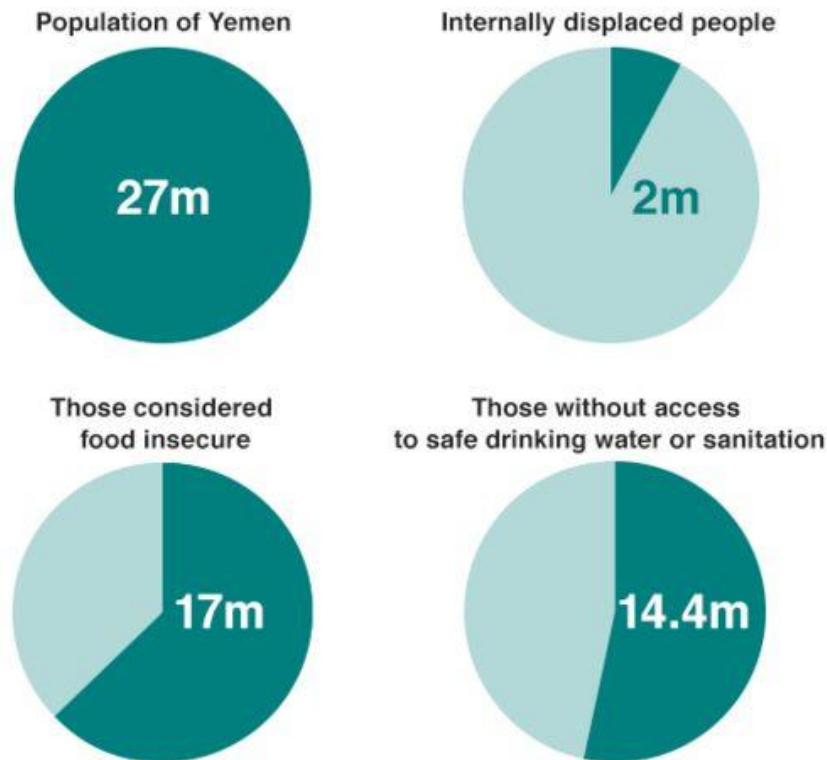
The humanitarian situation in Yemen has been worsening ever since the war started. It has been called a catastrophe by UN officials. Since the fighting began in March 2015, more than 7000 people, including women and children, have been killed whereas tens of thousands have been injured.

Due to the heavy air campaign by the coalition forces, more than 2 million people have been displaced. 17 million people are scarce of basic food supply and more than 14 million lack access to clean water.

A huge cholera outbreak has also hit Yemen, mainly in Houthi controlled territories. More than 800,000 cases are suspected since the outbreak began in April. Due to the coalition's blockade and the Houthi's inefficiency, the outbreak has been hard to control despite UN and NGO aid efforts.



## Scale of humanitarian crisis in Yemen



Source: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



The huge fuel shortage caused by the blockade has also had a major effect on Yemen. It has rendered most of its infrastructure ineffective as it relies on fuel for its operation and has thus restricted most of Yemen's population from basic life necessities.

## Past International Action

The United Nations Security Council has issued eight resolutions regarding the Yemen conflict since 2011. The most important resolution that included concrete actions against specific parties are:

- Resolution 2201, 15<sup>th</sup> February 2015: This resolution called for freezing the assets and issuing a travel ban for Houthi and Saleh affiliated officials who have taken control of the government and dissolved the Yemeni parliament. It has also demanded for the Houthis to withdraw their forces from Sana'a and engage in peaceful dialogue.
- Resolution 2216, 14<sup>th</sup> April 2015: The resolution has again demanded the withdrawal of Houthi and Saleh troops from all seized areas and surrender the weapons they seized from the Yemeni army. It has also established an arms embargo on their forces.

Although the resolutions have called for specific actions it has not been very effective against the Houthi takeover of Northern Yemen as they have secretly been aided and armed

by Iran and their proxies in the region. They have also seized several weapon storages from the pre-civil war times.

Further advances by the UN to restore political dialogue have not been successful due to internal rifts in each fraction.

## What the resolution should answer

The conflict in Yemen is one of the most complicated civil wars in history as it involves a lot of different groups and is also a part of a bigger conflict in the region between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Yemen itself also has a lot of different players from within; with a handful of influential and armed tribes in every region. Therefore, it has been hard to negotiate any peace deals between the different fractions.

In order to come to a constructive solution, the delegates should address – but not limit themselves to – these points while writing their resolutions:

- Negotiating a ceasefire between all involved parties
- Restoring a national dialogue to negotiate a peaceful political transition
- Finding a solution for the involvement of terrorist organizations in the region
- Ensuring safe passage for aid organizations
- Ensuring safe passage for journalists and human rights organizations and UN bodies to investigate war crime accusations
- Taking action against war crime committers
- How can the Saudi Arabia and Iran conflict be solved in order to avoid further escalations in Yemen and the region?
- Ensuring the restoration of Yemen after the end of the war

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