



DISEC

Let's
Enhance
Maritime Security and Freedom of
Navigation in the Red Sea (October 2023)



Table of Contents:

Letter from the Secretary General

Letter from the Committee Director

1. Introduction to the topic
2. History of the Committee
3. Statement of the Problem
4. Crisis Timeline
5. Points of Contention
6. Bloc Positions
7. QARMAs
8. Position Papers
9. Bibliography



Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear faculty advisors, staff members, and fellow delegates,

My name is Dania Guerrero and this year I'm thrilled to be your secretary general. It is with the greatest pleasure to finally welcome you to CarMUN 2024! For more than a decade, Carmelitas Model United Nations has endeavored for the building of new ideas through the development of confidence and leadership skills, using diplomacy as a tool for the bettering of our world.

I joined CarMUN sometime around 2021 and 2022, the year after the pandemic, when everything was a fresh start for everyone, and it was not to be an exception for me. I became part of this "club" that I now call family in inspiration that my brother had before, and he also inspired me to better myself at this one thing. Today, I can objectively say that I've superseded him in this. At first, I was not really scared, but nervous of what was to come. The concept that surrounded MUN was such a positive environment that I was excited to finally see what the future was going to bring and what opportunities were to come. Being the youngest of our delegation was not easy, being the only one who didn't know a thing about the UN was even harder, nonetheless with the help of our faculties and coaches it came to be an entertaining and enriching experience where I was able to play a whole new persona. Now, after almost 3 years, I am able to say that the persona I used to play, is me! Finding myself and my path through MUN has been a blessing, and I know I'm not the only one who has done so as well.

Guided by our school's values, the secretariat is dedicated to extending our ethos globally. One where respect and diplomacy reign the dialogue between all, where the principles of the UN are followed and rightfully recognized. The lack of seriousness in today's reality reflects in every single aspect of our world, even, in MUN conferences, treating woeful issues with flippancy. That is why this year's conference theme is "Making diplomacy great again".

This year's conference aims to cultivate your skills as a delegate, encouraging you to perceive beyond mere words spoken. Regardless of your role within the conference, we aspire for every delegate, staff member, and faculty advisor to have their voice heard. Beyond fulfilling the procedural duties of the organization we emulate, our goal is to foster meaningful debate. Collaboration is key—working together to identify and achieve shared objectives paves the way for a brighter future. Every fire starts with a spark, and it begins with believing in your limitless potential.

Dania Guerrero,
Secretary General



Letter from the Committee Director

Welcome! It is a pleasure to have you on the Disarmament and International Security Committee in this edition of CarMUN. My name is Ignacio Tovar and I will be pleased to be your director for this edition together with Santiago Lindo. I am 22 years old and currently in my tenth year of law studies at Pontificia Universidad Católica. Additionally, I am interning in the arbitration department at Bullard Falla Ezcurra+ law firm. Recently, I have developed a strong interest in new technologies, which led me to participate in a short program on Artificial Intelligence and Law at Cambridge University this year.

I also enjoy watching YouTube videos from prominent national figures such as Marco Aurelio Denegri, Jaime Bayly, and César Hildebrandt. In addition to this, I have a deep passion for football and make an effort to play whenever I can. My favorite international teams are Bayern Munich and Juventus.

I started debating in 2018 when I was in high school and I haven't disassociated myself from the circuit to this day. One of the most important stages I've had so far started in 2020 when I joined the Peruvian Debate Society. That's where I met the greatest friends I have today and I was able to exploit my potential. I have participated in PUCPMUN, WorldMUN, HNMUN and HNMUNLA. In these conferences I was able to obtain individual and team recognition; however, I consider that the most important thing has been the lessons that I have taken away from each of them. In that sense, I hope that this experience will be very enriching for you.

Beyond my experience in MUN, I have also participated in British Parliamentary Debate (BP) with the PUCP Debating Society. This model of debate gave me a new perspective on the power of argumentation. That is why the effort to support your delegation's position through solid arguments during the debate will certainly be appreciated.

Regarding the topic at hand, I view it as an excellent opportunity for a robust and meaningful debate. I am particularly interested in seeing discussions on the demilitarization of territories, as this issue is likely to generate significant debate among the diverse international policy agendas of the delegations present. We encourage all positions to be supported by technical arguments and to remain within the Committee's scope of action. If you have any questions or need further clarification, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Kind regards,
Ignacio Tovar



Letter from the Committee Director

Hi delegates! It's a pleasure to have you all on the committee in this edition of CarMun. My name is Santiago Lindo, and I will be your director for this conference alongside Ignacio Tovar. I'm 17 years old and in my 2nd year in the Universidad del Pacifico's law faculty.

My main hobby is reading science fiction and action books, among other genres, a pleasure I have had since I was very little. Apart from that, my other hobbies are video games and sports, which I love to do when I have free time, be it soccer, volleyball, track, among many others. My favorite soccer teams are Barcelona and Manchester City.

I'm excited for this opportunity, as this is my first time as a director. The mere fact of me being a school delegate just a year ago, and now being in this position is almost unbelievable. After finishing school, I felt that this was a step that I always wanted to take, since I did not want to detach myself from the MUN model, of which I had been a part since 2021. As a first-time director, I still have a lot to learn, but I also have a lot of experience as a delegate, so I will do my best so that, with Ignacio, we can offer you a more than pleasant conference.

As I already said, I started MUN 3 years ago, years that, in perspective, feels like an eternity. When I was in the 3rd grade of high school, I started with virtual conferences, which were definitely very different from the ones we attend today. Over the years, I earned both personal and team awards, participating in national and international conferences, even reaching NAIMUN in Washington, DC. Along the way, I not only gained knowledge and won awards, but I also met wonderful people with whom I have very pleasant memories, so I hope this experience enriches you in the same way it did for me.

The topic that will be discussed in this conference has many layers which you have to see one by one to be able to discuss all of them so that you can resolve the most urgent problems of each one. From maritime health for a safe navigation in the waters, the crude oil that has already contaminated the ocean, the current conflicts, the Houthi rebels, the use of weapons in the Red Sea, among other issues that arise at the conference, they must be treated both carefully and efficiently, since it is an active crisis which has already cost the international community resources, and your mission is to ensure that it does not cost lives.

Without further ado, I thank you very much for your presence, and I hope we have a conference to remember. Please do not hesitate to contact Ignacio or me if necessary.

See you!
Santiago Lindo



1. Introduction to the Committee

To understand how the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) operates, it is essential first to review the history of the General Assembly (GA). Established by Chapter IV of the United Nations Charter in 1945, the General Assembly was designed as a body to collectively discuss issues of international peace and security. The Charter also designates the Assembly as the principal deliberative and policy-making body within the UN system. It has the authority to make recommendations to member states and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on political, legal, and security matters. Additionally, Chapter IV, Article 11.1 of the Charter allows the Assembly to discuss any issue pertinent to the maintenance of international peace. The Assembly can propose courses of action and assist in developing member states' policies through resolutions, which are submitted and voted on by the member states. However, these resolutions do not have the legal authority to bind member states or other entities.

The General Assembly is divided into several committees, each tasked with addressing specific issues. Of these, the First Committee focuses on disarmament and international security. DISEC, or the Disarmament and International Security Committee, includes all UN member states, each represented by one delegate. The Committee addresses international security and peace maintenance issues, excluding matters already under discussion by the Security Council, unless the Council explicitly requests the General Assembly's recommendations on a particular issue. DISEC plays a crucial role in promoting international cooperation on complex and controversial topics, such as state sovereignty, armed intervention, and insurgent militias. It serves as a platform for non-Security Council nations to express their positions, policies, and intentions on current security issues.

DISEC operates with its own nine-person Secretariat and collaborates closely with the UN Disarmament Commission. This commission, a body of the Security Council, is tasked with preparing proposals for treaties related to the regulation, limitation, and reduction of armed forces and armaments, including the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

Structurally, the First Committee's sessions are organized into three phases: general debate, thematic discussions, and action on draft resolutions, which are then put to a vote by the participating members.



2. Introduction to the topic

Various situations of international attention have been concentrated in the Red Sea due to the geographical and strategic position in which it is located. Before the presence of the Houthi rebels in its waters, this gulf that separates Africa, Europe and Asia was an important part, due to its location, of major conflicts such as the First and Second World Wars, conflicts between countries such as Egypt, Israel, Great Britain, France, among others, due to the territorial, tactical, economic importance, among other aspects that made the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, (Canal through which the Red Sea connects with the Indian Ocean) one of the issues, both diplomatic and military, most important during the last century.

The Red Sea itself is surrounded by 7 countries, which are Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Yemen, Eritrea, Djibouti and Israel. What makes it so special is the fact that it stands out as one of the most important routes of trade and access to the region in the East, which has led to various diplomatic and military scenarios taking place there for years. This is due to the wealth in basic products such as oil, cereals, minerals, coal and other types of food that circulate from the West to the East, and vice versa. All this exchange takes place through the Suez Canal, which was built with the intention of providing a more accessible passage to the Red Sea, since before the inauguration of the Canal in 1969, ships had to go around Africa to access it.

But trade and transit problems are not the only problems present in the Red Sea, since for years there have been problems with crude oil, especially with a ship that stored 114 barrels of this resource inside, which had been abandoned due to the difficulty of extraction by a single country, since apart from having to transport a ship that had remained unattended since 2015, anyone who wanted to remove the crude oil had to face the Houthi rebels who were engaged in making it as difficult as possible. That the removal of the crude oil could be possible, since since they found it a few months after it was abandoned, they considered it their property and attacked anyone who approached. For the Houthis, this crude oil ship was not only their possession, a very valuable one indeed, but also a source of fuel, since they used it to refuel other ships and in this way take advantage of the fuel.

Apart from this, the presence of crude oil in the Red Sea was already a threat, because the pollution that this resource caused to the waters of this gulf even caused the infeasibility of transportation and trade that we mentioned before, since this fuel releases toxic gases that are excessively harmful to health, which do not allow anyone crossing the Red Sea to breathe for more than half an hour without adequate protection. This puts at risk all communication that this gulf provides to the Asian and African continents, which could lose this trade and transportation scenario until this situation is resolved.

The crude oil situation is already being addressed, because the UN, in an alliance of countries led by Saudi Arabia, has already begun the process of removing the oil, and by the date of the debate, all of it should be transferred to other active ships for their withdrawal from the waters of the Red Sea. However, this removal has had various



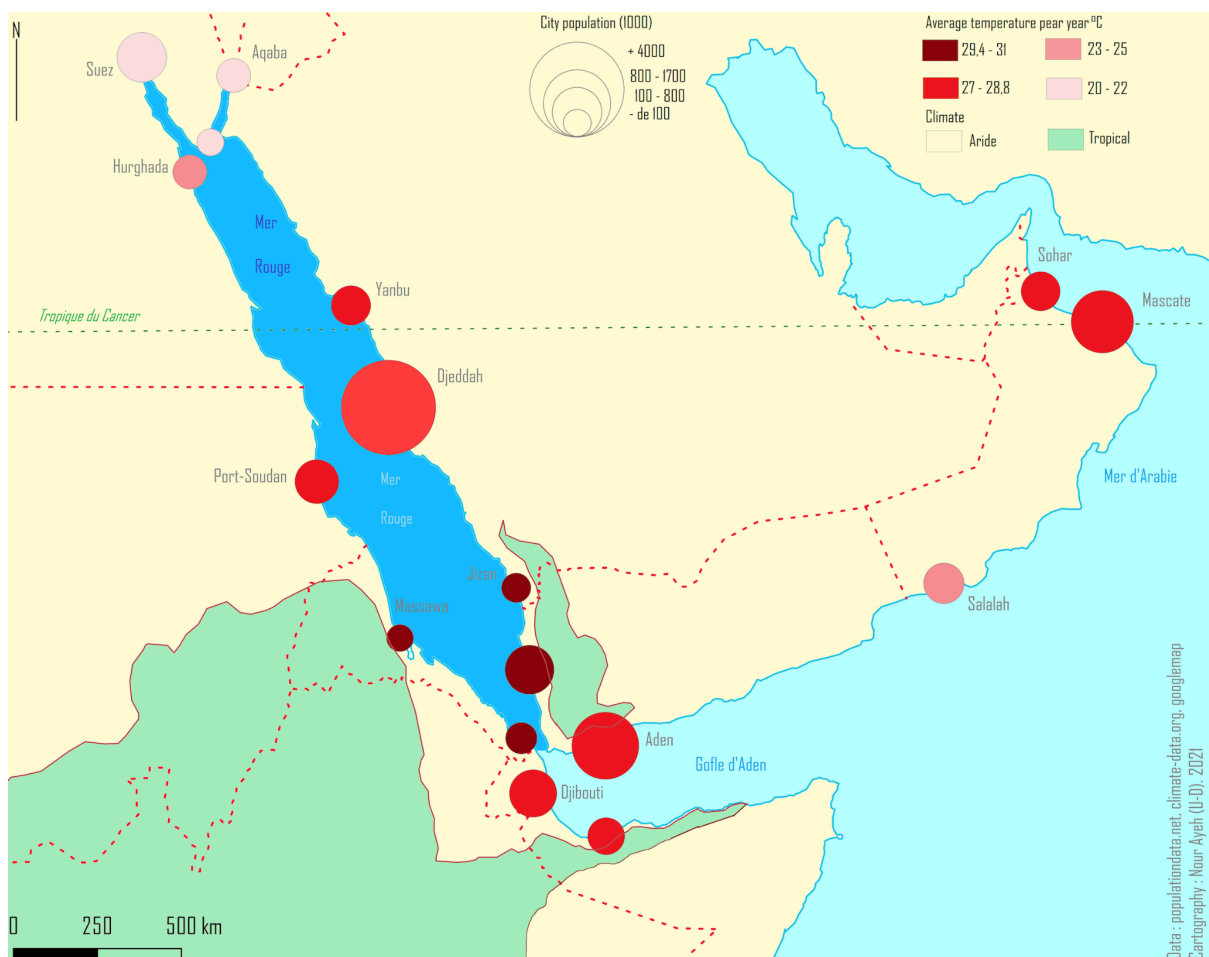
controversies, such as the lack of action regarding the health situation of people who want to transit through the Red Sea due to toxic gasses, the Houthis who threatened to retaliate against the countries part of this removal of oil, the ownership of oil withdrawn from the Red Sea, among other issues that the UN has not yet resolved.



3. Statement of the problem

From what was previously mentioned, different dimensions of problems can be seen. The first, release of toxic gasses into the water. By not being able to continue sailing for more than 30 minutes without being seriously affected by the gasses, the costs to navigate through it become higher, apart from reducing the incentive for sailors to cross those waters, which seriously affects trade. Therefore, it is of crucial importance to resolve this issue, since it is not only a matter of commercial use and transit, but also of security, since a lack of communication in a situation as sensitive as that of the Houthis could result in a catastrophe for everyone the countries that this rebel group could aim to attack.

Now, although the crude oil has already been withdrawn, we cannot consider the threat it produces over, even when it is no longer in the Red Sea. This is because oil was used by the rebels to refuel their ships, obtain strategic positions and they even used it as a negotiation method with countries that wanted to possess this resource, so the absence of it, apart from the biological threat they pose their remains, also represents a change in the aggressiveness of this rebel group.





4. Crisis timeline

Pre-Crisis Context:

July - September 2023

The Horn of Africa and the Red Sea region faced escalating tensions as a result of persistent conflicts in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Somalia. These regional conflicts created a volatile environment that was further strained by heightened naval activity and contentious disputes over critical maritime routes. The ongoing instability in these areas amplified regional anxieties and contributed to a precarious geopolitical landscape.

In response to these growing tensions, various regional powers, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Iran, intensified their military activities. These nations significantly increased their military drills and expanded their naval presence in the Red Sea, which only served to further destabilize the region. The augmented military maneuvers by these key players exacerbated the already fragile situation, adding complexity and uncertainty to the regional dynamics.

October 2023: Crisis Develops

October 1-5, 2023

The Red Sea saw a significant escalation in tensions marked by a noticeable increase in military patrols and naval presence in the region. This heightened activity was not merely a precautionary measure but a response to growing regional instability. Reports soon emerged detailing minor skirmishes between naval forces near key strategic chokepoints, highlighting the fraught nature of the maritime environment. These skirmishes underscored the fragility of the situation, as competing interests and regional rivalries led to confrontations in these critical areas. The increased military engagement around the Red Sea reflected broader geopolitical struggles and added to the overall volatility of the crisis.

October 6, 2023

There was a significant attack on a commercial vessel near the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, a vital artery for international shipping. This assault on the vessel caused major disruptions to one of the world's most crucial maritime trade routes, affecting the flow of goods and highlighting vulnerabilities in global trade networks. The identity of the attackers remained unknown, which heightened concerns about maritime security and the potential for further incidents. The lack of clarity regarding the perpetrators not only complicated efforts to respond to the immediate threat but also raised broader questions about the safety of international shipping in the region. This uncertainty further exacerbated the tension and instability in the Red Sea, emphasizing the urgent need for enhanced security measures and international cooperation.



October 7, 2023

In response to the escalating maritime security threat, the UN Security Council convened an emergency meeting in October 2023. This urgent session was called to address the recent attacks on commercial vessels and to discuss the potential for further escalations in the region. During the meeting, member states emphasized the need for immediate de-escalation of tensions and the initiation of a thorough investigation into the incidents. The Security Council's deliberations focused on formulating a coordinated response to restore security and stability in the Red Sea. The call for an investigation was crucial in identifying the perpetrators and understanding the broader implications of the attacks on international maritime law and regional stability. This meeting underscored the international community's commitment to addressing the crisis and ensuring the protection of vital global trade routes.

October 8-10, 2023

Diplomatic efforts intensified significantly in these days. High-level meetings were convened, bringing together regional leaders and international stakeholders to address the mounting tensions. Key countries, including Egypt and Saudi Arabia, played a pivotal role in these discussions, advocating for restraint and urging all parties involved to engage in negotiations. The focus of these diplomatic endeavors was to de-escalate the situation and find a mutually acceptable resolution to the conflict. The involvement of influential regional actors underscored the gravity of the crisis and the need for collaborative efforts to prevent further deterioration. These diplomatic initiatives aimed to address both the immediate threats and the underlying issues contributing to the instability, highlighting the critical importance of dialogue and cooperation in resolving the crisis.

October 11, 2023

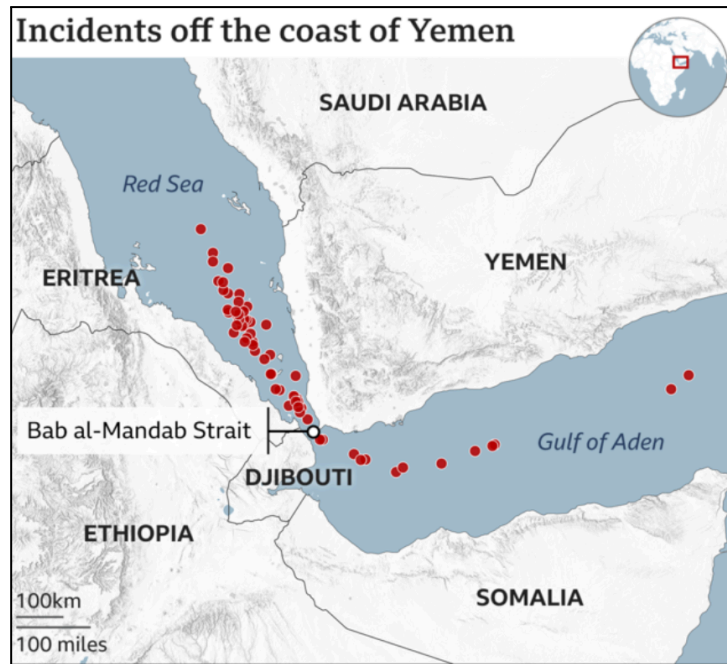
Reports emerged of further naval confrontations, signaling a troubling escalation in October 2023. These new incidents, involving clashes between naval forces, underscored the rising volatility in the region. The situation was exacerbated by increased military deployments from various regional powers, which heightened concerns about the possibility of a broader conflict. The accumulation of military assets and the intensification of naval operations by these nations fueled fears of an expanding confrontation that could destabilize the region further. This escalation of tensions not only jeopardized maritime security but also posed significant risks to regional stability and international peace, amplifying the urgency for effective diplomatic and security measures to address the burgeoning crisis.

October 12-15, 2023

As the Red Sea crisis unfolded, its effects began to severely impact local populations, with significant disruptions to both trade and maritime traffic. The interruption of essential shipping routes caused considerable strain on global supply chains, leading to shortages



of critical goods and increasing the cost of commodities worldwide. This disruption not only affected businesses and economies but also had direct consequences for communities dependent on these trade routes for their livelihoods and essential supplies. The humanitarian impact became increasingly apparent, drawing substantial international attention to the plight of affected populations. As the crisis highlighted the vulnerabilities in global trade and regional economies, it underscored the urgent need for humanitarian aid and support to mitigate the adverse effects on those most affected by the ongoing instability.



October 16, 2023

An initial ceasefire agreement was brokered between the major parties involved in the Red Sea crisis, facilitated by international mediators. This pivotal agreement aimed to halt the immediate hostilities and address the escalating conflict. Key provisions of the ceasefire included measures for de-escalation, designed to reduce tensions and prevent further military engagements. Additionally, the agreement called for a joint investigation into the recent maritime attacks to uncover the perpetrators and understand the underlying causes of the conflict. This collaborative approach sought to restore stability in the region and lay the groundwork for a more comprehensive resolution, highlighting the role of international mediation in mitigating the crisis and fostering dialogue among the conflicting parties.



5. Points of contention

Houthis Threat

The Houthis, a Shiite insurgent group from Yemen, emerged as a significant point of contention during the Red Sea crisis. Their previous attacks on maritime targets in the Red Sea, such as the assault on Saudi oil tankers and other shipping vessels, set a precedent for concern regarding their potential involvement in the recent attack on October 6, 2023. This attack disrupted a critical maritime artery, heightening fears that the Houthis might be expanding their operational scope and capability.

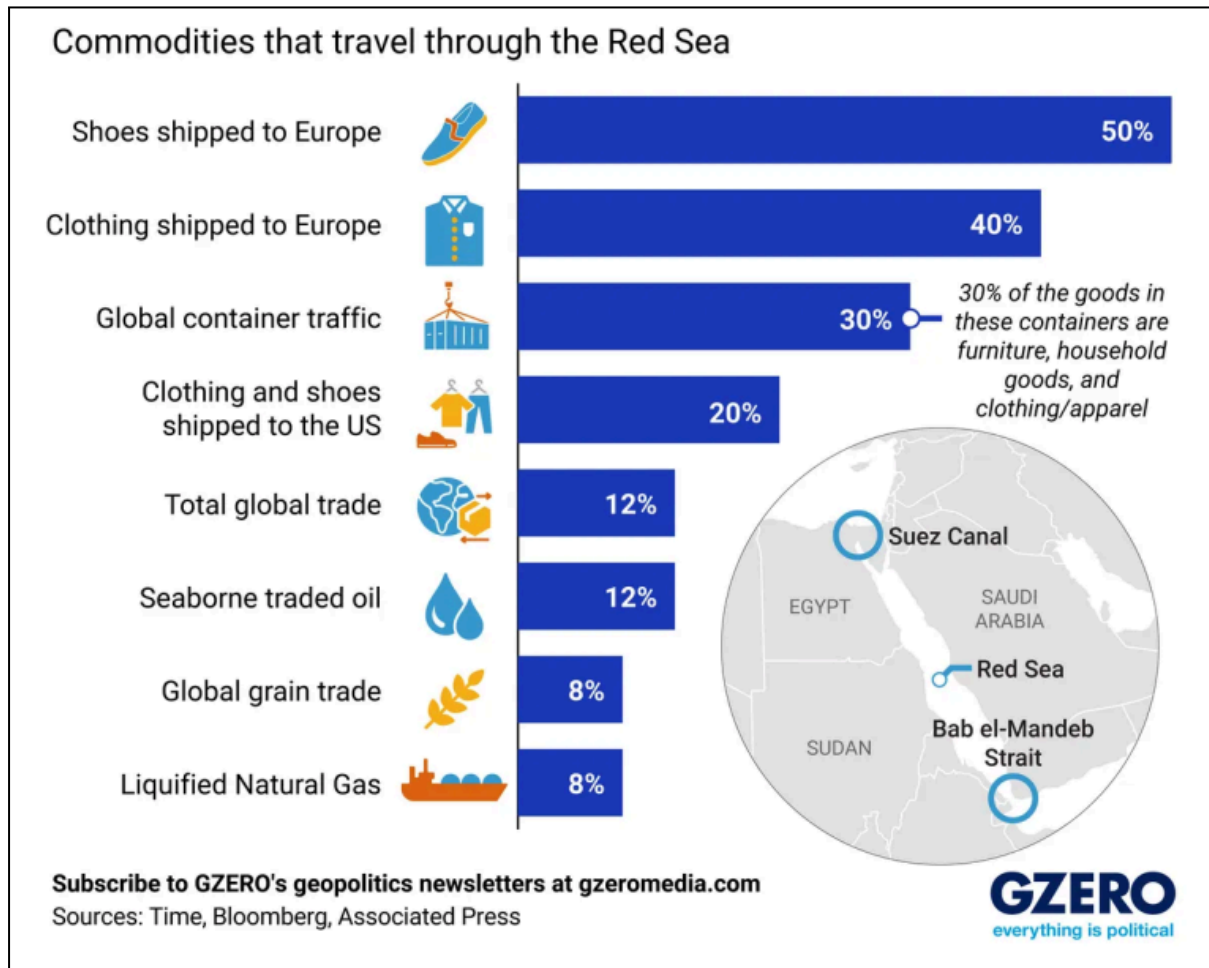
The Houthis have a history of targeting maritime traffic in the Red Sea with missile and drone attacks, reflecting their advanced military capabilities and geopolitical ambitions. If they were responsible for the recent attack, it would represent a worsening of regional proxy conflicts, particularly involving Iran, which supports the Houthis. This scenario could escalate tensions further, impacting broader regional stability and drawing in countries like Saudi Arabia, thereby affecting international alliances. The uncertainty about the Houthis' involvement led to complex diplomatic and military responses. The international community, including the UN and major global powers, faced the challenge of developing effective strategies to address the threat while avoiding further escalation. The debate centered on whether targeted measures against the Houthis would be beneficial or counterproductive, with concerns that such actions might exacerbate the conflict.





Safety of Navigation

The safety of navigation in the Red Sea, particularly through the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, was a critical issue of contention. The strait is one of the world's most vital maritime chokepoints, with significant implications for global trade, particularly oil transport. The attack on October 6, 2023, and the subsequent increase in naval confrontations raised serious concerns about maritime security and the ability to ensure safe passage.



The Bab el-Mandeb Strait, connecting the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea, is a critical route for international shipping, making any disruption here potentially devastating for global supply chains. Such disruptions can significantly impact oil prices and the availability of consumer goods worldwide. In response to the heightened risk, regional and international forces increased their naval presence and patrols to secure the strait. However, this escalation in military activity also intensified tensions, sparking debate about whether these security measures were effective or merely risked further conflict. The uncertainty and threat of additional attacks created a volatile environment for international shipping companies, leading to higher insurance costs for vessels and disruptions in supply chains, which strained global markets.

Possession of Crude Oil



The Red Sea region's role in the transportation of crude oil made it a focal point in the crisis. The attack on the commercial vessel and the broader geopolitical tensions raised concerns about the security of oil transport routes and the stability of global energy markets.

Disruptions in oil transportation routes through the Red Sea can lead to substantial increases in global oil prices, highlighting the economic impact of such conflicts. The vulnerability of these crucial routes, due to ongoing attacks or regional conflicts, poses significant risks to energy security and economic stability worldwide. Control over these strategic oil transport routes is a major geopolitical asset, and the involvement of various regional powers such as Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt underscores the intense competition for influence over these resources. In response, efforts to safeguard oil transport routes have involved both military and diplomatic strategies. Ensuring the secure passage of tankers through the Red Sea has become a top priority for both regional and international stakeholders, leading to discussions on coordinated security measures and potential interventions to stabilize the situation.

Impact on Regional Stability and Alliances

The Red Sea crisis also highlighted the complex interplay of regional alliances and rivalries, which significantly influenced the conflict dynamics. The involvement of major regional powers such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Iran, as well as their military activities, reflected deeper geopolitical interests and rivalries.

The increased military presence and naval skirmishes in the Red Sea were clear manifestations of broader geopolitical rivalries, particularly between Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Iran. These regional powers faced significant challenges as they navigated the crisis while trying to advance their own strategic interests. High-level diplomatic efforts sought to de-escalate the situation and bring key regional leaders to the negotiating table. However, the effectiveness of these efforts was debated, with questions arising over whether they were sufficient to tackle the underlying causes of the crisis or merely provided temporary relief. The crisis highlighted the necessity for a comprehensive approach to achieving long-term regional stability. While the temporary ceasefire brokered on October 16, 2023, marked a crucial step, it became clear that resolving the conflict required addressing its root causes and fostering sustainable peace and cooperation among the involved regional actors.



6. Bloc positions

Bloc Advocating for Immediate Military Escalation

These countries call for a decisive military approach to address the crisis, emphasizing the urgent need to escalate military operations in order to safeguard critical maritime routes and national interests. They support boosting naval deployments and adopting more aggressive strategies to tackle perceived threats and gain control over key chokepoints like the Bab el-Mandeb Strait. Their stance is rooted in concerns about the vulnerability of essential trade routes and the necessity of asserting dominance in a region increasingly plagued by conflict. This group believes that a strong military stance is crucial to deterring further attacks and restoring stability. Countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Israel are key proponents of this position.



Bloc Supporting Diplomatic Engagement and Mediation

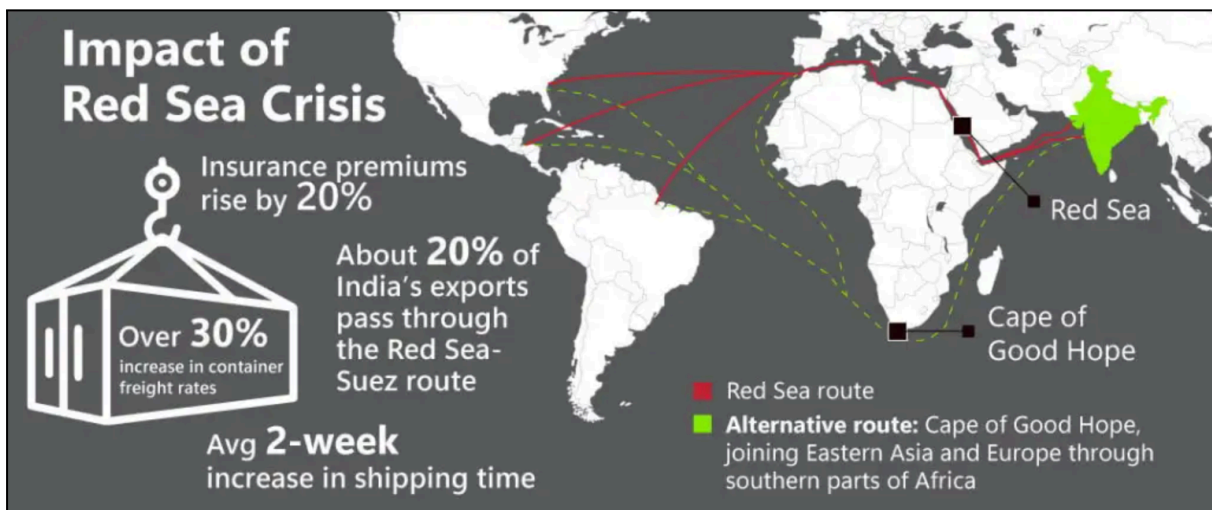
This bloc emphasizes the importance of diplomatic efforts to de-escalate the crisis and find a peaceful resolution. They advocate for immediate negotiations and the involvement of international mediators to tackle the underlying causes of the conflict and work towards a comprehensive ceasefire. Their approach focuses on encouraging dialogue between the conflicting parties and using international pressure to foster compromise and stability. Additionally, this bloc supports a joint investigation into the



maritime attacks to hold perpetrators accountable and prevent further conflict. They believe that diplomatic solutions are crucial for achieving long-term stability and resolving the crisis effectively. Key supporters of this position include the United States and various European Union countries.

Bloc Emphasizing Humanitarian Relief and Economic Stabilization

These countries are focused on the humanitarian and economic impacts of the crisis, stressing the urgent need for relief efforts and financial support for affected communities. They draw attention to how the conflict has disrupted global supply chains and essential services, advocating for prompt humanitarian aid and measures to stabilize the economy. This position calls for international assistance to alleviate the suffering of local populations and ensure the delivery of critical resources. The bloc aims to address the human and economic toll of the crisis while supporting initiatives to restore stability and resume normal trade operations. Countries with significant trade relationships with the Red Sea region are key members of this bloc.





7. QARMAS

- How can the international community effectively neutralize the threat posed by the Houthis to maritime security in the Red Sea without exacerbating regional tensions?
- What specific measures can be implemented to ensure the safety of navigation through the Bab el-Mandeb Strait and prevent further disruptions to global shipping routes?
- In light of the economic impact of disruptions in oil transportation, what strategies can be employed to stabilize global oil prices and ensure energy security?
- What strategies can be developed to mitigate the impact of geopolitical rivalries among regional powers on the stability and security of the Red Sea?*
- What role should international mediators play in addressing the root causes of the Red Sea crisis, and how can their involvement be structured to achieve long-term peace?
- Given the humanitarian and economic impacts of the crisis, what immediate and long-term relief efforts are necessary to support affected communities and stabilize the regional economy?
- How can coordinated diplomatic and military efforts be designed to prevent future conflicts in the Red Sea while addressing the underlying causes of regional instability?



8. Position Papers

For this year's edition, CarMUN will have position papers. This document, standard in Model UN preparation, allows delegates to research the policy of their country (or character), while putting their writing skills in practice. It should mention previous actions towards the committee date, and propose solutions.

Delegates should send their position papers via the Committee's email:
disec@carmelitas.edu.pe

When sending the document, delegates must indicate their name, school (or delegation), and the country they're representing. It should be attached as a **Word file**. Furthermore, all documents must be written in **Times New Roman 11, single interspace, and standard margins**.

The deadline for sending position papers is **October 11th until 11:59 p.m.** Punctuality will be part of the evaluation.

a. Structure of the Position Papers:

Header: It should include the name of the committee, topic, delegate, and school. Next to this information, there should be images of the coat of arms and flag of the country to be represented.

First Paragraph: This paragraph should serve as an introduction to the topic, as well as your country's policy. Usually, this is the shortest paragraph on a position paper, so delegates need to summarize their ideas. The beginning and end of the paragraph must provoke interest in the reader. To do so, you can use a quote, question, or storytelling, among others.

Second paragraph: This paragraph comprehends your country's relations to the topic and committee, through past actions on the matter. It is a substantive paragraph, as delegates will mention what they have discovered during their research such as legislations, and resolutions, among others. The aforementioned does not mean that this paragraph should consist only of copy-paste, on the



contrary, the country's opinion should always be present. Take into account this is the largest paragraph of a position paper.

Third paragraph: This paragraph gives a purpose to the position paper, as it focuses on proposals. Delegates will be able to create solutions to the committee's topic, taking into consideration their country's policy. Also, there should be a strong closing sentence, since this is the last paragraph of the document.

Sources: On a second sheet delegates must cite all resources used in the preparation of the document, in APA 7 format. If a source is omitted, it will be considered plagiarism and will be sanctioned by the chair. It is recommended to read official, primary sources, such as the websites of international organizations, governments, or the United Nations itself.



9. Bibliography

- (2023, July 25). Las Naciones Unidas inician la remoción de petróleo de un deteriorado buque petrolero en el mar Rojo. Retrieved September 24, 2024, from <https://www.undp.org/es/comunicados-de-prensa/las-naciones-unidas-inician-la-remocion-de-p-etroleo-de-un-deteriorado-buque-petrolero-en-el-mar-rojo>
- Donelli, F., & MEDCALF, R. (2024, July 22). *La importancia estratégica del mar Rojo*. Política Exterior. Retrieved September 24, 2024, from <https://www.politicaexterior.com/articulo/la-importancia-estrategica-del-mar-rojo/>
- El barco petrolero varado durante ocho años que se convirtió en amenaza humanitaria y ambiental*. (2023, July 17). Agencia de Periodismo Investigativo. Retrieved September 24, 2024, from <https://www.agenciapi.co/noticia/mundo/el-barco-petrolero-varado-durante-ocho-anos-que-se-convirtio-en-amenaza-humanitaria-y-ambiental>
- Hernández, C., & Vich, S. (2024, January 29). *El mar Rojo, una autopista de riqueza con históricos problemas de seguridad*. La Vanguardia. Retrieved September 24, 2024, from <https://www.lavanguardia.com/historiayvida/historia-contemporanea/20240129/9506418/mar-rojo-autopista-riqueza-historicos-problemas-seguridad.html>
- Hufíes de Yemen reivindican ataques contra Israel y muestran su apoyo a palestinos*. (2023, October 31). Forbes México. Retrieved September 24, 2024, from <https://www.forbes.com.mx/hufies-de-yemen-reivindican-ataques-contra-israel-y-muestra-n-su-apoyo-a-palestinos/>
- Lecciones de Somalia: causalidad en la piratería contemporánea*. (2021, April 7). Descifrando la Guerra. Retrieved September 24, 2024, from <https://www.descifrandolaguerra.es/lecciones-de-somalia-causalidad-en-la-pirateria-con-temporanea/>
- ¿Quiénes son los hufíes y por qué luchan contra la coalición saudí en Yemen?* (2018, November 21). El Diario. Retrieved September 24, 2024, from https://www.eldiario.es/internacional/theguardian/hufies-luchan-coalicion-saudi-yemen_1_1828636.html
- ¿Quiénes son los hufíes y qué papel juegan en la crisis del mar Rojo?* (2022, January 18). Diario Público. Retrieved September 24, 2024, from <https://www.publico.es/internacional/quienes-son-hufies-papel-juegan-conflicto-yemen-mar-rojo.html>
- ¿Quiénes son los hufíes y qué papel juegan en la crisis del mar Rojo?* (2022, January 18). Diario Público. Retrieved September 24, 2024, from <https://www.publico.es/internacional/quienes-son-hufies-papel-juegan-conflicto-yemen-mar-rojo.html>
- Un buque de guerra de Estados Unidos en el mar Rojo derribó tres misiles y varios drones disparados desde Yemen*. (2023, October 19). Infobae. Retrieved September 24, 2024, from <https://www.infobae.com/america/mundo/2023/10/19/un-buque-de-guerra-de-estados-unidos-en-el-mar-rojo-derribo-tres-misiles-disparados-desde-yemen/>
- Yemen: la batalla por Adén, la puerta de entrada al Mar Rojo*. (2015, April 8). BBC. Retrieved September 24, 2024, from https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2015/04/150408_yemen_batalla_aden_puerta_entrada_a



Zorrilla, P. (2022, May 11). *Peligro de Prestige en el Mar Rojo - ES*. Greenpeace España. Retrieved September 24, 2024, from <https://es.greenpeace.org/es/noticias/peligro-de-prestige-en-el-mar-rojo/>