



## **Security Council**

**Finding Our Way to Peace in a Conflicted World**

### **Study Guide**

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# 1. Welcoming Letter

Honorable delegates,

As Chairs, we are delighted to officially welcome you to ARCMUN 2025 and the SECURITY COUNCIL. We look forward to hosting interesting and substantial debates in order to find solutions according to this everlasting dipole between “peace” and “war”.

The security council, being one of the 6 main organs of the United Nations, aims to resolve global conflicts while achieving the maintenance of peace among all nations. This year’s assembly is pertained to finding humanity’s way to peace in a never-ending conflicted world. It is expected of you, as delegates of this very important committee, to search in depth not only the causes of war breakouts but also ways to overcome them.

We also recommend you using this specific study guide during your research, which we believe that will be of great use. More specifically, it will help you understand this topic and direct you to finding the necessary bibliography from which you will draw the related information.

We eagerly anticipate to meet you all and have fruitful debates that will provide the understanding necessary to resolve this crisis.

With best regards,  
The Board of Security Council

*Feel free to reach out to us for any clarifications needed;  
we are here to support you every step of the way!*

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## **2. Introduction to the committee**

The Security Council is an international agency of the UN Nations, which was created after World War II in order to take strict measures for maintaining world peace and avoiding more such conflicts. The first session of this committee was held on 17 January 1946 in London and since then its headquarters are located in New York City. The Security Council has five permanent and 10 non-permanent members and every one of them has one vote, while a representative of each of them has to be at the headquarters for every need arises.

The Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace. More specifically, when there is a complaint concerning a threat to peace, it is responsible for reaching agreements between the two or more parties, in order to find immediately a solution to the problem. The Security Council also investigates every possible situation which could destabilize the balance among the nations, introduces new plans for achieving their goals and in the case of a dispute which has led to hostilities, it has to bring it to an end, as soon as possible. Last but not least, in contrast to the other committees, only the Security Council has the power to make decisions that member states are then obligated to implement.

### 3. Definition of Key Terms

- Peace: Freedom from war and violence, especially when people live and work together happily without disagreements.
- Conflict: an active disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles / fighting between two or more groups of people or countries.
- Diplomacy: The art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations.
- Conflict zone: Conflict zone refers to war or political instability that disrupts essential services such as housing, transportation, communication, sanitation, water, and health care which requires the response of people outside of the community affected.

## 4. Introduction to the topic

The everlasting concept of war that torments human civilisations has made its presence clear all throughout history, from the ancient ages until now. Most citizens of modern day believe that war and violence go against human nature, considering them to be somewhat of an anomaly.

However, the Greek philosopher Heraclitus once said « πόλεμος πάντων πατήρ», which in translation means that war (and most specifically the idea of the continuous conflict between evil and good) is the father of us all. In this specific saying of his, is reflected the belief that violence and war reside in our nature and they don't oppose it. In addition to that belief comes the fact that the human race shares two common traits with animals: the emotion of fear and the urge to conquer others in order to thrive.

Nevertheless, this harsh reality of our own nature does not mean that one cannot oppose it and the necessary means to do so is logic, critical thinking and communication. On that we differ from animals. However, is this the only requirement for humanity to pave its way to a peaceful world, on which, war has always been the dominant force that weaves the threads of history across ages?

In other words, how can we find peace in a world where the profits of the powerful prevail against the weak? Because in this case, communication, diplomacy and critical thinking are not always the suitable means of achievement.

## 5. Points to be addressed

1. Which is the significance of the historicity of war?
  - a. In which ages during history is the presence of war more intense?
  - b. What are the reasons for this intensity?
2. Which are the main causes of the appearance of conflict zones and why do they still exist? Bearing in mind the evolution of war breakouts and the forms they take, is it possible that in some years there will not be military war?
3. In what ways does Artificial Intelligence affect war and how will this phenomenon escalate in the following years/decades?
4. Which is the role of international organizations in combating conflicts, do they have a major impact in its reduction and which are the obstacles that they have to overcome? Do they really have a significant impact on countering war conflicts or is it just believed that they do?
5. In what ways can humanity achieve international peace and which were the measures taken in the past?
6. Is everlasting peace truly feasible in modern world or is it just an “oxymoron” that goes against the aggressiveness of human nature?

## **6. Actions already taken**

The Security Council has already taken actions in order to establish peace in the international world. More specifically, the articles 39 - 51 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations provide it with the framework that is needed in order to identify dangerous situations that can lead to conflicts as well as the ability to take measures for establishing peace. Concrete evidence of the previous actions of the Security Council are found in the Resolution 2254 which was submitted in 9th of September 2021 and addresses the importance of peace operations, which should be engaged as fast as possible and how they can help to avoid conflicts and maintain peace. However, there is a lot of controversy on whether the UN Security Council is still effective, when in the previous years it was unable to maintain international peace, as the Russian - Ukrainian war broke out and after some time the Israeli - Palestinian conflicts broke out. Therefore, there is a lot of skepticism about the body's capacity and legitimacy to advance collective security and enforce the implementation of international laws. Furthermore, this implementation is even more difficult when a permanent member of the Security Council supports a party in a conflict.

## **7. Conclusion**

Bearing in mind the teachings of history, humanity's approach on the counterattack against the war has always been the same, trying to cease the urge of conquer, while renouncing it. However, this specific approximation has offered solutions that did not last long.

If only we face the brutality of the truth according to the use of violence by the human, will we be able to understand the true reason not only, why war has always been present in history but also why the stronger have been prevailing on the same.

Our duty, as the Security Council of the United Nations is to approach this really important and tormenting topic on a different basis than the usual, so that humanity can finally pave its way to a lasting and global peace.



## 8. Bibliography

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### 2) Britannica Dictionary:

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### 3) UN Nations Site:

- [https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/about\\_test1](https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/about_test1)

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- [https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un\\_documents\\_type/security-council-resolutions/?ctype=Peacekeeping&cbtype=peacekeeping](https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un_documents_type/security-council-resolutions/?ctype=Peacekeeping&cbtype=peacekeeping)

### 5) Site:

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