

HUNSC

2003
INVASION
OF IRAQ

ARNAV
SAHOO

NEWMUN



Table of Contents

Letter from the Secretary-General.....	3
Letter from the Committee Director.....	4
Summary of the Topic.....	5
History of the Committee.....	5
Timeline of Events.....	7
Past Actions.....	9
Bloc Positions.....	10
QARMAs.....	11
Guidelines for Position Papers.....	12
Committee Dynamics.....	13
Closing Remarks.....	14
Sources.....	16

Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

It is with immense pleasure that I welcome you to Newton College Model United Nations 2023. My name is Anika Sahoo, and as the acting Secretary-General, I am grateful for the opportunity to host such a large-scale conference in the grounds of our school after 3 years persevering in the virtual setting. Alongside the organisers of the conference, I look forward to being presented with our world's future leaders in this year's edition by witnessing what I am certain will be worthwhile debate and convincing resolutions.

To catch you up to speed, my MUN journey began back in 2018 when I joined the very first session of the club. Although I was a naive and inexperienced 10-year-old at the time, I was intrigued by how middle/high-schoolers would simulate the process used by the United Nations to deal with international conflicts. Hence, just a few weeks later, I became an usher for NewMUN 2018, where I found myself enthralled by the discussions that took place amongst the delegates. Soon enough, I was attending conferences as a delegate myself, directly involved amid all the fruitful and fierce debate. While I had the opportunity to explore my skills in various committee types, my interests aligned towards humanitarian topics, resulting in my curiosity for the UN WOMEN committee. Until now, I never let an opportunity pass where I can express my opinions regarding women's rights causes.

While I greatly value the skills and confidence I obtained from my participation in conferences, MUN has provided me with unforgettable experiences and everlasting friendships. During my first years, I was blessed with the opportunity to befriend ex-Secretariat members who shaped me into the person I am today. Nowadays, being in the position they once held has allowed me to feel the same pride they felt towards their mentees every time they overcame a new fear, unlocked a new skill, or were overjoyed with their performance in a conference. Being a Secretary-General is not a position I take lightly, as I strive to make every single session within our delegation memorable, just as I strive to make this conference for you, delegates and faculty members.

For some of you, NewMUN 2023 will be your first conference. For others, your last. Regardless of where you are in your MUN journey, I would like to remind you to continue challenging yourself. Overcome any obstacles you are currently facing. Set yourself goals no matter how far you might have come. Strive to become more self-assured while maintaining yourself kind and humble. On behalf of all NewMUN 2023 organisers, we look forward to seeing your participation in the conference!

Best of luck,

Anika Sahoo

Secretary-General of NewMUN 2023

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Letter from the Committee Director

Dear Delegates,

I am honoured to welcome you all to the Historical United Nations Security Council of NewMUN 2023! My name is Arnav Sahoo and it is my utmost pleasure to be directing this year's HUNSC. I am an incoming freshman at Georgia Tech, aiming for a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering. However, my passion for MUN still persists. Alongside my esteemed assistant directors Jaime Loayza and Santiago Blanes, we are excited to see how the future leaders of the world deal with a subject that has had a major impact on our view of politics today.

I started my MUN career in 2016, by pure accident. I missed the bus at 3 PM and had to wait till 5 PM for it to come back to the school. After wandering around for a lengthy half an hour, a teacher found me and executed an improvised yet convincing pitch so that I join the school's MUN club. My naive 11-year-old self just went with the flow, later to realise that the next 6 years would be a different story than what I had imagined. I am currently 18 years old, and a retired Secretary-General. However, I will never forget my experience as a MUNer.

I chose the 2003 US invasion of Iraq as the main subject for this committee after being obsessed with documentaries about Wikileaks. I won't delve much into who he is, but in short, Wikileaks published a series of leaks in 2010 about classified US operations around the globe, many of which refer to the invasion of Iraq. Many of these leaks would debunk claims perpetrated by Former US President George W. Bush and hence delegitimize the 2003 invasion of Iraq. This, therefore, begs the question of what constitutes a nation's sovereignty and on what grounds can an invasion be justified. During the committee, we won't be aware of any of these revelations, since the committee will begin a few days after the invasion takes place, March 28, 2003.

I hope that you as delegates are equally passionate about this subject (or even more!). In addition to the conventional elements of a Security Council (working papers, draft resolutions and directives), you will also have the opportunity to submit secret actions to spice up the committee!

Please do not hesitate to send us an e-mail containing any questions, doubts, or general misconceptions regarding the background guide, topic, or committee as a whole! We'll be glad to answer them. And without further ado, we wish you the best of luck!

Arnav Sahoo
Director of HUNSC
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Summary of the Topic

After the Persian Gulf War (1990-91) ended, the Iraqi branch of the Ba'ath Party, headed by Saddam Hussein retained its powers by suppressing Kurd uprisings. As a result, the allies established a “safe haven” in northern Iraq’s predominantly Kurdish regions and the Security Council placed economic sanctions on Iraq to stall their development of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.



US tanks during Operation Desert Storm during the Gulf War.
Source: The Atlantic

In 2002, following the 2001 September 11 attacks, President George W. Bush argued that the West’s vulnerability stemmed from Iraq’s continued manufacturing of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and the Iraqi government’s relationship with terrorist organisations like al-Qaeda. This made President Bush’s priority the disarmament of Iraq.

The US was instrumental in passing the UNSC’s Resolution 1441 on November 8 2002, which demanded that Iraq comply with all previous resolutions. They appeared to comply, but months later, President Bush and British PM Tony Blair announced Iraq’s defiance of the resolution and its retainment of WMDs. French and German leaders extended their disapproval but encouraged giving Iraq more time to respond.

On March 17th of 2003, the UNSC’s efforts were declared futile and diplomatic efforts ended with Bush’s ultimatum to Saddam, in which he gave Hussein 48 hours to leave Iraq or face military action. Russia, Germany and France were heavily against the war.

Following Saddam’s refusal to leave Iraq, the US and allied forces dropped several precision-guided bombs on March 20th, on locations where several senior members of the Iraqi government, including President Saddam, had been believed to be in. More attacks followed and days later, US forces invaded Iraq via Kuwaiti soil.

History of the Committee

Before the United Nations was created, other peace treaties and organisations, like the League of Nations, existed. It served to resolve territorial discords and form international structures and agreements. Albeit, it proved a failure when it failed to de-escalate World War II, costing the lives and safety of millions. So the UN was formed on October 24th, 1945. Within, the United Nations Security Council was born, as one of the six main organs of the organisation. Its purpose is to maintain global peace and security. The Security Council must ensure cooperation and respect between nations

to secure peace. Contrary to the General Assembly, where each member state has the privilege of an individual vote, in the UNSC, only the 15 member states are allowed to vote. The UNSC is the only body with the ability to execute binding resolutions.

Originally there were only 11 member states: the Republic of China, the Soviet Union, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, plus six others that were elected by the General Assembly for two years. After the amendment of the UN Charter in 1965, this was altered. Today's member states have a more balanced geographical representation. Out of the 15 member states, 5 are permanent: the People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, they hold veto power (a legal power to unilaterally stop an official action). The 10 non-permanent in 2003 are Angola, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Germany, Guinea, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain, and the Syrian Arab Republic. The UN Headquarters are in New York City, and the UNSC resides there. Each member state must have a representative present at all times so that meetings can be called at any time needed.



The Security Council Chamber in the UN headquarters, New York City.
Source: Encyclopedia Britannica



US President George W. Bush delivers a message on March 17, 2003, regarding Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and the current state of Iraq.
Source: C-SPAN

The Cold War (1947-1991) meant a great conflict between two permanent member states of the Security Council with permanent veto power. The Soviet Union's boycotting of China's membership in the UNSC caused great issues and blocked the organisation's progress. Around the end of the war, there had been around 1 million United Nations Command military forces supplied, and 250,000 troops lost their lives before the armistice at P'anmunjŏm was signed. This contradicted the UNSC's peacekeeping purpose. With the Rwandan genocide and Bosnian war, this was highlighted even more.

Initially, the Security Council will always approach threats to security in a peaceful manner: displaying principles, investigation and mediation, missions, sending representatives, or provision of good offices, to come to an agreement. Should the conflict continue, measures such as ceasefires, military observation or peacekeeping forces may be used but are not encouraged until the conflict is escalated. Under an evolution of violence and increased threat to international peace, as defined by the UN Charter's Article 36, it can call for the imposition of sanctions and limitations, whether it be financial or trade, travel, arms, disunion of diplomatic relations, blockades, or applying military force. It is

important to target only those involved in the conflict, keeping collateral damage (population or economy) to a minimum. The UNSC has issued more than 3000 resolutions since its foundation and is continuously working to ensure safety and peace worldwide.

Timeline of Events

The committee will take place on March 28, 2003. As of now, these are the events that have transpired since the invasion.

On March 17, 2003, US President George W. Bush delivered a message displayed on television to the world. He claims that Iraq continues to hold weapons of mass destruction and that the Iraqi government has chosen not to follow its promise of remaining peaceful. In the televised message, he demands that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein vacate his office and leave the country in 48 hours, threatening to invade Iraq along with US allies when the condition is not met. During the night of the same day, soldiers from the British 22nd SAS Regiment crossed the border from Jordan to Iraq to proceed with a series of ground assault attacks on a suspected chemical munitions site in a water treatment plant near al-Qa'im. After a series of calculated entries to the areas surrounding al-Qa'im, their strategy was compromised by Iraqi forces and a skirmish ensued. The attempts to invade the plant ceased and the regiment found itself in the position to carry out an air strike that silenced opposing forces.

March 20, 2003, marked the first assault on Iraq by the US and its allies since the ultimatum given to Saddam Hussein had expired. At 2:30 am UTC, explosions were reported near civilian buildings in Baghdad. The US Department of Defense has claimed the attacks targeted a military bunker containing Iraqi military officials, including Hussein and his sons. Around 45 minutes after the attacks, Bush released a statement alleging this invasion will free Iraqi citizens from a dictatorship, naming the assault as "Operation Iraqi Freedom". The same day, Saddam Hussein releases a televised pre-recorded broadcast on Iraqi state television condemning the US and UK for invading Iraq's sovereignty. Rumours spread that Hussein may be dead, but news outlets deemed it to be false. US President George W. Bush, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, and Australian Prime Minister John Howard announced that special operating forces are working inside Iraq. Soon after the first assault in Baghdad, Iraq retaliated by launching a series of missiles on coalition forces stationed in Kuwait, however, no damage was reported. Throughout the day, British and US ground troops move from Kuwait into the demilitarised zone that divides the country from Iraq, and later invade southern regions of Iraq.

In the following days, the coalition forces advanced toward Iraq. On March 22, 2003, it is reported that 1,500 Turkish troops moved toward northern regions of Iraq, an intervention that was heavily opposed by the United States. Turkey, however, denies their involvement. At around 10:00 am UTC,

US and British ground troops are making efforts to seize Basra, with skirmishes being reported in the city's western flank. Similarly, officials from Iraq's northern region of Iraqi Kurdistan claim that US missiles hit territory controlled by the Kurdish Islamist group Ansar al-Islam. Coalition forces make efforts to enter the key strategic port of Umm Qasr, but are successfully repelled by Iraqi fighters. Since the inception of the invasion, reports from the Iraqi regime claim that two civilians have died and 207 are wounded, most of them being women and children. As such, a bounty of USD 33,000 is placed for the capture or USD 16,500 for the execution of each mercenary working for the coalition forces.

On March 23, 2003, coalition forces successfully took control of Basra International Airport and engaged in a battle against Iraqi troops to invade the inner city of Basra. The Al Jazeera TV network publishes pictures of British and American soldiers injured and killed by Iraqi fighters, and a reporter from the British television network ITV is reported to be killed near Basra. The Iraqi regime claims to have captured a few American prisoners of war, and a videotape is released displaying the torture and



execution of these soldiers. US officials respond to this videotape by claiming that the treatment of American captives in Iraq violates the principles of the Geneva Conventions. Coalition forces take control of a complex near the city of Najaf. While some news sources assume that this is a chemical weapons factory, the US Department of Defense insists that these allegations are premature and that no weapons of mass destruction have been found yet.

On the same day, an Iraqi national filed complaints in Belgium for "crimes against humanity" against US President George W. Bush, US Vice-President Richard Cheney, and US Army General Norman Schwarzkopf, on behalf of seven families. This complaint was in line according to Belgium's law of universal competence, a law that US Secretary of State Colin Powell calls "problematic" as it negatively impacts the ability of the three accused to go to the NATO headquarters in Brussels.

On March 24, 2003, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein releases a televised message which is broadcasted in state television, encouraging Iraqi civilians to fight the invading forces:

"Oh, brave fighters! Hit your enemy with all your strength. Oh Iraqis, fight with the strength of the spirit of jihad which you carry in you and push them to the point where they cannot go on."

Near the city of Karbala, an operation was carried out by US troops to attack the Iraqi Republican Guard. While around thirty helicopters participated in this battle, only two managed to retrieve from the area, one of them carrying a CNN reporter. The Press Secretary for the White House Ari Fleischer claimed that the US has evidence of Russians delivering weapons and ammunition to Iraqi forces. Russia immediately denied these allegations and affirms that they are respecting the embargo

imposed by the United Nations on Iraq. In a telephone conversation with Bush, Russian President Vladimir Putin rejects all the charges imposed by the US on himself. Similarly, China gives an address to the United States hoping to avoid a repetition of the deadly attacks carried out by US troops on the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade during the 1999 NATO bombing of Yugoslavia. The Arab League, a regional organisation that represents the Arab world, votes in favour of a motion to demand US and UK troops retire from Iraq immediately, with Kuwait being the only opposing vote.

On March 25, 2003, British soldiers reported that the practitioners of Shia Islam in Basra were rebelling against Iraqi troops, with the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution backing these claims. These reports allege that Iraqi forces were fighting against civilians to put the uprising under control. However, the Iraqi Information Minister Muhammed al-Sahhaf denied reports of a rebellion taking place in the city.



While engaging in combat in Nasiriyah, coalition forces discovered numerous chemical suits and a large stockpile of weapons in the An Nasiriyah hospital. Thus, US officials claim that there exists a possibility they will be attacked with chemical weapons when approaching the capital city of Baghdad.

On March 26, two explosions took place in the commercial district of Baghdad. According to Iraqi state reports, these attacks killed 14 Iraqi civilians and injured 30 more. Just after the explosions, Russia released a statement calling for an immediate cessation of the war, urging for discussions to take place in the Security Council. The American central command in Qatar admitted that US troops may have been responsible for bombardments that resulted in the casualties of innocent civilians. According to their reports, key Iraqi military assets are positioned near civilian areas, implying that civilian casualties were inevitable.

Past Actions

The 2003 Iraq invasion by the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Poland, and a coalition of other countries is a massive conflict. The UN has previously stated that any use of chemical weapons anywhere is simply unacceptable, as it would violate the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (The 1925 Geneva Protocol). While the treaty is understood to be a general



prohibition on chemical and biological weapons, future treaties such as the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention and the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention explicitly forbid the production, storage and transfer of such weapons.

After the Gulf War in 1991, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 687, which reminded Iraq to unconditionally dispose of all of its Weapons of Mass Destruction, including chemical and biological weapons, and ballistic missiles. The United Nations Commission was established to inspect whether Iraq was complying with the resolution. Similarly, Iraq was asked to abide by the obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The resolution addresses that these efforts “represent steps towards the goal of establishing in the Middle East a zone free from weapons of mass destruction and all missiles for their delivery and the objective of a global ban on chemical weapons.”

According to reports from The Guardian, the United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan warned the US and its allies a week before the invasion that military action would violate the UN charter. However, British Prime Minister Tony Blair and the Home Secretary of the United Kingdom Jack Straw claim that Iraq is currently in breach of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1441, which passed in November 2002. It states that Iraq has been constructing prohibited types of missiles, purchased prohibited armaments and has not been complying with Resolution 687. Resolution 1441 aims to offer Saddam Hussein “a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations”. The breach of Resolution 1441 has also been listed by US President George W. Bush as a reason for the invasion of Iraq.

Bloc Positions

Pro-Invasion

The **United States** and the **United Kingdom** have actively deployed troops in Iraqi territory in an attempt to supposedly disarm Iraq from Weapons of Mass Destruction. They have previously denounced the Ba’athist Party of Iraq multiple times, alleging that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has taken a dictatorial position. Similarly, **Spain** has also shown support for the coalition forces, forming the Plus Ultra Brigada (a coalition between Spanish, Dominican, Salvadoran, Honduran and Nicaraguan troops) to provide military assistance in disarming Iraq. **Bulgaria** has verbalised its support for coalition forces but has not supplied troops yet.



Neutral

The vast majority of nations are remaining neutral in this conflict. **Chile** did not express support for the US-led coalition forces nor did they denounce the invasion. However, they have been advocating for heavy involvement from the United Nations to mediate the conflict. **Mexico** has expressed its disappointment that military action was taking place without the approval of the Security Council, and has also called for a stronger role of the United Nations. **Pakistan** did not show their disapproval of the war, nor did they publicly support the US-led intervention, despite being a strong ally of the United States.

African nations have avoided expressing support for the coalition forces. **Angola**, while not explicitly denouncing the invasion, has affirmed that it will not be pressured by advocates of the coalition forces to support the intervention. **Cameroon** has denounced the invasion and is calling for the peaceful disarmament of Iraq. **Guinea's** government has not made any comments.

Anti-Invasion

Veto powers China, Russia and France have heavily denounced the United States for the Iraqi invasion, alleging that it breaches international law. While **China** has verbalized its denouncement, they do not intend to have any physical presence in the conflict. **Russian** President Vladimir Putin warned that the invasion will bear grave consequences for the people of Iraq. The United States has claimed that Russia is providing military and intelligence support to Iraq. Such allegations have been denied by the Kremlin.

France and **Germany** have united to heavily denounce the invasion, having explicitly mentioned that it violates the UN charter and the sovereignty of the Iraqi people. Officials from both countries have publicly stated that Iraq does not pose a threat that would justify a war. These countries have also expressed interest in assisting Iraqi civilians with humanitarian aid. Being a member of the Arab League, **Syria** strongly denounced the US-led intervention and has called for the coalition forces to cease operations with immediate effect.

QARMAs

QARMAs, or Questions A Resolution Must Answer, are questions that are meant to aid you in the process of creating a solution from the perspective of your country. As the name suggests, these are questions that are **mandatory** to address in your draft resolution (which can potentially become the final resolution). Hence, we strongly encourage you to consider these questions as you think of your solution as well as the direction you want the committee's discussion to take.

1. Will the Security Council support or denounce the invasion of Iraq by coalition forces?
2. Should the Security Council trust US intelligence on the existence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq? If not, what should be done to investigate such allegations?
3. What measures should take place to guarantee that a country has committed to disarming weapons of mass destruction when instructed to do so?
4. What can the Security Council do to assure the safe delivery of humanitarian aid packages to Iraqi civilians?
5. If the Security Council considers the invasion as a violation of the United Nations Charter, what should be done to avoid similar instances in the future?
6. How can the Security Council improve the standards surrounding the disobedience of United Nations resolutions?

Guidelines for Position Papers

A position paper is a document that outlines a nation's position regarding the topic, as well as possible solutions that address questions and concerns. The position paper is divided into 3 main sections which are equal to their paragraphs:

- **Paragraph 1:** Introduction to your country's view on the topic, and should not be confused with an introduction to the topic. The idea here is to explain how your country sees the issue being discussed and what should be done.
- **Paragraph 2:** Past actions, explain past actions done by the United Nations and/or your country, as well as the effects of those actions and what your country thinks about both the actions and the repercussions of those actions.
- **Paragraph 3:** Solutions, offer one or more solutions to the topic, within the scope of what your country can do, while remaining in policy and in accordance with what your country thinks and has done in the past.
- **Bibliography:** A bibliography in MLA 9 citation format is required. Any position paper that does not include a bibliography will be instantly considered plagiarised work and will be ruled out, meaning that the delegate will not be eligible for an award.

Furthermore, this document has a specific format. We strongly request delegates to follow the specifications below as any documents that fail to do so will not be accepted.

- **Font:** Times New Roman 11 pts.
- **Line Spacing:** 1.15.
- **Margins:** 1 inch (2.54 cm) from all extremities (standard margins).
- **Pages:** 1 page max. (excluding bibliography).
- **Bibliography format:** MLA9.

- If a citation machine is used, please cite it.

Lastly, all position papers are to be delivered by **April 14th at 11.59 pm** in PDF format to the following email address: 2012240@newton.pe. For ease and to make sure no position papers are lost in spam, please send all of them with the subject “Position Paper - *Your Country*”.

Committee Dynamics

The United Nations Security Council has all the elements of the General Assembly, including the different types of motions, Working Papers and Draft Resolutions. Similar to the General Assembly, Draft Resolutions will be voted upon with a two-thirds majority for success. Information about all of these elements can be found in the Delegate Guide, so we urge all delegates participating in this committee to read the document thoroughly.

Directives

In addition, delegates in the Security Council can draft and vote on directives. Directives are written requests to solve a specific issue. Usually, they are presented on the board to respond to updates (events which have transpired during the discourse of the conference). The main difference between a directive and a draft resolution is that one is intended to solve short-term conflicts, whereas the latter is used to propose long-term solutions. Therefore, it is important that delegates can differentiate which proposals are meant for the short term, and which are meant for the long term.

We highly encourage directives to be clear, concise and to the point. Every successful directive will have a response, and a vague directive could lead to an undesirable outcome. Furthermore, all directives must follow a specific format. For instance, each directive must be numbered (e.g. if a delegate is presenting the first directive on the board, then the heading should be “Directive #1”). It is highly encouraged for a directive to be titled, as shown in the image below.

Directive #1: Investigations on Military Interventions of Protests

Sponsor: The **United States** of America

Signatories: The Republic of **Kenya**, The Kingdom of **Norway**, The **United Mexican States**,
The Republic of the Union of **Myanmar**

Below the title, the directive should list one sponsor and a list of signatories. A sponsor is a delegation responsible for drafting the directive, whereas the signatories are the countries who wish to discuss the directive on stage. For a directive to be considered by the dais, the number of signatories and sponsors should be half of the committee or more, combined. Directives with multiple sponsors are known as joint directives. The dais will accept joint directives with a maximum of two sponsors.

There are no other rules for drafting directives, but the dais highly encourages numbering each section, as shown below:

1. Andfognerjgnewiogn gio ergoinergowneo rnreg jnre gjkner gkinwerkjg nerkjg wnek
ljrgnerkj gne rkjgn ewkjrgn weklrgjn erkj gnerkjg neklwnjg ek jgnerkjgn ewkj gnerkjg
newkrjngejrknkjgjn gkjern gkjern gkjenr gken gkjweng kjle.
 - a. rkjgn ewkjrgn weklrgjn erkj gnerkjg neklwnjg ek jgnerkjgn ewkj gnerkjg
newkrjngejrknkjgjn gkjern gkjern gkjenr gken gkjweng kjle.
 - b. rkjgn ewkjrgn weklrgjn erkj gnerkjg neklwnjg ek jgnerkjgn ewkj gnerkjg
newkrjngejrknkjgjn gkjern gkjern gkjenr gken gkjweng kjle.
 - i. gio ergoinergowneo
 - ii. gio ergoinergowneo
2. Andfognerjgnewiogn gio ergoinergowneo rnreg jnre gjkner gkinwerkjg nerkjg wnek
ljrgnerkj gne rkjgn ewkjrgn weklrgjn erkj gnerkjg neklwnjg ek jgnerkjgn ewkj gnerkjg
newkrjngejrknkjgjn gkjern gkjern gkjenr gken gkjweng kjle.

Secret Actions

Secret actions aren't regularly found in Security Council sessions, but at this conference, the dais will accept these documents. Secret actions are written requests sent directly to the Dais, giving delegates the freedom to perform actions in a secretive manner. Sometimes, the best solutions are actions that should not be spoken about publicly. Unlike directives, there are no signatories. However, a delegate has the liberty to collaborate with another delegate in what is known as joint secret actions.

There are no formats for secret actions, but we highly suggest that delegates give a title to such documents to be able to differentiate them from other secret actions. You should be very specific with secret actions, as the dais has the freedom to twist details in the presence of vagueness and put delegates at a disadvantage. Our suggestion is to answer the 5Ws (and 1H) for each and every detail mentioned (Who, What, When, Where, Why and How). Additionally, we suggest you write secret actions with continuity so that it is much clearer for the Dais to discover your intentions for the committee.

If you have further questions about the committee dynamics, feel free to write to 2012240@newton.pe.

Closing Remarks

It's crucial to bear in mind that your success on the committee will highly depend on how well you prepare yourself beforehand. This topic is not one which can be easily discussed or one which can reach a consensus that all countries will agree on. Every delegate needs to be prepared to meet fierce opposition to their country's beliefs and ideals. Having said this, it is not enough to read the study

guide as this is a simplified overview of the matter and there are more aspects which you should explore when dealing with the 2003 invasion of Iraq.

At the end of the day, the most that we, as the directors, will be looking at, is your ability to cope with opposing beliefs and drive your country's ideals to their fulfilment using feasible, original and grounded solutions. Considering the freedom delegates have to submit secret actions, we also look forward to better understanding your intentions in the committee. In a committee such as the United Nations Security Council, the stance of your country on this issue takes precedence over everything. The dais wishes you good luck with this conference!

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