

ASP MUN CONFERENCE



SECURITY COUNCIL GUIDE

Topic: The 12 Day War

Chair: Mohammad Hodali
Vice-Chair: Ibrahim Nimer



Chair Letter:

Dear Delegates, Observers, and anyone in between,

I am Mohammad Hodali, your chair for this upcoming conference! I am honored to present to you this year's ASPMUN 2025 Security Council alongside our vice-chair, the one and only Ibrahim Nimer!

This conference's topic has the utmost relevance to us Palestinians. The ongoing tension in the middle east has deep history and is changing in front of our eyes. It is up to us to learn the issues around us as we experience them, and what better way to learn than debate. Our topic, the 12 Day War, is relevant to both our region and our world at large. It blends modern day conflicts with deep historic relations. It is your duty as delegates and observers to engage in fruitful debate and find clear, decisive resolutions.

The Security Council is the one committee where you can resolve actual real world problems, learning new perspectives and points of conflict. I hope that each one of you spends time in research to understand the variety of conflicts this topic brings. I look forward to seeing your resolutions and ideas that might be the future of our world.

Thank you all,
Mohammad Hodali,
Chair, Security Council
ASPMUN 2025



Topic Overview:

The history between Iran and Israel stretches all the way back to 1979, when the Islamic Revolution led the Iranian government to completely stop all diplomatic relations with Israel. In the early 1980s, Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Khomeini listed Israel as an enemy. Tensions between Iran and Israel grew. Iran backed Israel-opposing groups such as Hezbollah to help fight Israel's invasion of Lebanon. These proxy confrontations continued into 2006, in the Lebanon War, and kept widening indefinitely.

The major conflict between Iran and Israel surrounds Iran's uranium enrichment. Even though Iran's nuclear energy program started back in the 1950s, their process of installing centrifuges and building enrichment facilities were on-going by the early 2000s. Iran enriched uranium to 20% purity in 2010, a significant escalation, and one considered highly dangerous by close enemies of Iran, *hint-hint* Israel. Iran pleads all of its nuclear processes are 100% peaceful, wanting energy for overall power, including medical purposes. Israel strongly disagrees, claiming these nuclear energy facilities are for weapons. Iran cites Article 4 of the NPT quite often, quoting that all parties have the right to participate in peaceful nuclear energy. Israel, however, never confirms or denies its ownership of any nuclear weapons.

All this tension between the two nations, especially after the recent events in the middle east, led to a long-expected clash. Israel strikes first, targeting Iranian military and nuclear targets in full-on air strikes. Iran retaliates with mainly missiles. USA intervenes with the largest attack on an Iranian nuclear base,



claiming to destroy it. Iran pleads otherwise. These direct attacks go on for 12 days, hence, the 12 day war.

Israel and Iran have always had conflict, either direct attacks or indirect wars through proxies. The most recent conflict on the possession of nuclear energy is insanely relevant to our current age. This conflict blends middle-eastern history, nuclear energy, and Israel's legitimacy all together, making every country and delegation have something new to bring to the table. I assure you that each and every one of you can dig deep and find something creative, while still relevant, to spring debate into motion.



Timeline of Events:

- 1948-1979: Iran and Israel maintained friendly relations and economic cooperation.
- 1979: Shah was overthrown by the Iranian revolution. Ayatollah Khomeini took his place and Iran adopted an anti-Israel ideology, supporting Hezbollah and Palestinian groups.
- 1980-1988: Despite their history, Iran and Israel secretly cooperated against their common enemy, Saddam Hussein.
- 2000s-2020: A long “Shadow war” escalated involving:
 - Israel’s assassination of Iranian nuclear scientists.
 - Cyber-attacks on Iran's nuclear facilities.
 - Iranian support for rocket attacks on Israel by Hamas and Hezbollah.
 - Israeli air strikes on Iranian targets in Syria.

THE 12-DAYS:

- June 13, 2025: The conflict erupts as Israel launches a massive preemptive air campaign.
 - Over 200 Israeli fighter jets struck more than 100 nuclear and military facilities across Iran.
 - Key Iranian nuclear scientists and military commanders are killed in the strikes.
- June 14-17, 2025: responds with hundreds of ballistic missiles and drones against Israeli cities.
 - Israel intercepts approximately 90% of the incoming projectiles.
 - Unintercepted missiles cause significant damage to neighborhoods in Tel Aviv and Haifa, (including a strike on the Soroka Medical Center).
 - Casualties rise on both sides as the conflict intensifies.
- June 22, 2025: The United States enters the military conflict directly.
 - US forces conduct strikes on Iran's key nuclear facilities at Natanz, Fordow, and Isfahan.
- June 23, 2025: Iran responds to the US attack by firing missiles at Al Udeid Air Base, the largest US military base in the Middle East, located in Qatar.
- June 24, 2025: A fragile ceasefire is mediated by the United States, putting an “end” to the war.



Helpful Resources:

<https://www.usip.org/iran-timeline-1979-revolution>

<https://iranprimer.usip.org/blog/2021/apr/12/israeli-sabotage-iran%E2%80%99s-nuclear-program>

<https://12daywar.org/>

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/6/26/visualising-12-days-of-the-israel-iran-conflict>

<https://www.shankariasparliament.com/current-affairs/iran-israel-conflict>

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/11/6/iran-and-israel-from-allies-to-archenemies-how-did-they-get-here>

<https://observer.co.uk/news/international/article/the-history-of-now-israel-and-iran>

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7249/mg1143osd.7?seq=10>