





CMIS GLOBAL VOICES MUN 2026

PEACE, SECURITY & COOPERATION COUNCIL

DELEGATE HANDBOOK

Strengthening International Peace, Security and Cooperation in an Increasingly Fragmented
World

UNDERSTAND THE ISSUE • REPRESENT YOUR COUNTRY • BUILD PEACE

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Mandate

The Peace, Security and Cooperation Council aims to promote international peace, prevent conflicts and encourage cooperation among nations. The committee provides a platform where Member States can openly discuss conflicts, tensions and emerging threats that may affect global stability.

The committee encourages countries to look beyond military solutions and explore diplomacy, negotiation, preventive action, confidence-building measures and peaceful settlement of disputes.

Under the present agenda, delegates will discuss both traditional and emerging threats to international peace and security. These may include armed conflicts, geopolitical tensions, terrorism, extremism, cyberattacks, competition over resources, humanitarian crises, displacement and the growing difficulties faced by international institutions.

The committee will also consider the responsibilities of individual states and international organisations in preventing conflicts, protecting civilians and strengthening international cooperation.

All discussions should respect the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, international law and peaceful dispute resolution.

The central question before the committee is:

How can the international community strengthen peace, security and cooperation while dealing with growing geopolitical tensions and emerging global threats?

Introduction

What Do We Mean by International Peace and Security?

International peace and security is not simply the absence of war. It is the creation of conditions in which countries and their people can live safely, resolve disagreements peacefully and work together despite their differences.

A peaceful international system depends on several factors, including respect for international law, diplomacy, economic cooperation, protection of civilians and effective mechanisms for resolving disputes.

The world today consists of countries with very different political systems, economic priorities and security concerns. Naturally, these differences can sometimes lead to disagreements. The real challenge is ensuring that such disagreements do not turn into violence or prolonged conflict.

This is where international cooperation becomes important.

Peace, Security and Cooperation

The three ideas in the committee's name are closely connected.

Peace involves preventing conflicts and finding peaceful ways to resolve disagreements.

Security means protecting countries and people from threats such as armed violence, terrorism, cyberattacks and instability.

Cooperation allows countries to work together even when they do not agree on every issue.

Security today is much broader than military strength. A country can have a strong military and still face serious challenges because of economic instability, terrorism, climate pressures, cyber threats, food insecurity or social unrest.

For this reason, modern discussions on security increasingly include diplomatic, economic, humanitarian, technological and social concerns.

The Changing Nature Of Global Security

The international security environment has changed considerably over the past few decades.

Traditionally, security discussions focused mainly on:

Wars between states

Territorial disputes

Military aggression

Arms races

Border conflicts

Today, the picture is much more complicated. Countries also have to deal with:

Terrorism and violent extremism

Cyberattacks

Disinformation

Transnational organised crime

Competition over natural resources

Food and energy insecurity

Climate-related instability

Refugee and displacement crises

Attacks on critical infrastructure

Artificial intelligence and autonomous military systems

Many of these challenges do not stop at national borders. A cyberattack may originate in one country and affect another. A conflict in one region can create refugee movements and economic consequences across several others.

This makes international cooperation increasingly necessary.

Historical Background

The idea of maintaining international peace through cooperation is not new. However, it became a major priority after the devastation of the Second World War.

The Establishment of the United Nations

The United Nations was established in 1945 with the hope that future conflicts could be prevented through dialogue and collective action.

The UN Charter established important principles such as the sovereign equality of states, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of states within the framework of international law.

The creation of the United Nations marked an important shift towards a system in which countries could discuss international problems instead of relying solely on military confrontation.

The Cold War

The Cold War brought a new challenge. The United States and the Soviet Union became strategic rivals, creating tensions that affected countries across the world.

Although the two powers avoided a direct large-scale war against each other, several proxy conflicts took place in different regions.

The period highlighted the importance of:

Diplomacy

Arms control

Crisis communication

Confidence-building

International institutions

The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 remains one of the clearest examples of how quickly tensions between major powers can develop into a global crisis.

The Post-Cold War Period

The end of the Cold War created new opportunities for international cooperation. Peacekeeping, conflict prevention, humanitarian assistance, regional cooperation and institution-building received greater attention.

However, conflicts did not disappear.

The experience of the post-Cold War period showed that achieving peace requires more than simply preventing wars between major powers. Internal conflicts, terrorism, weak institutions, poverty and resource competition can also create serious instability.

The Rise of Non-Traditional Threats

The 21st century introduced a new set of security concerns.

The terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 led to increased international cooperation in areas such as intelligence sharing, border security, counter-terrorism and financial monitoring.

At the same time, the rapid growth of digital technology created an entirely new area of concern: cyberspace.

Governments, banks, hospitals, energy networks and communication systems now depend heavily on digital infrastructure. This has created new opportunities, but also new vulnerabilities.

Growing Geopolitical Competition

In recent years, relations among major powers have become increasingly competitive.

Disagreements over territory, military alliances, trade, technology, energy and strategic influence have contributed to tensions in different parts of the world.

At the same time, countries remain dependent on one another when dealing with issues such as climate change, pandemics, food security and economic instability.

This creates one of the central contradictions of today's international system:

Countries may compete with one another strategically while still needing to cooperate to solve problems that affect everyone.

Current Scenario

The international community is currently dealing with several interconnected security challenges.

1. 1. Armed Conflicts

Armed conflicts remain one of the most direct threats to international peace.

Apart from the immediate loss of life, conflicts can destroy homes, schools, hospitals and other infrastructure. They can also cause displacement, food shortages, economic disruption and instability in neighbouring countries.

The effects of a conflict therefore often extend well beyond the country where it begins.

2. 2. Geopolitical Tensions

Competition between major powers can influence the stability of entire regions.

Disagreements may involve:

Territorial sovereignty

Military alliances

Trade

Energy

Technology

Maritime security

Strategic resources

The challenge for the international community is to prevent competition from turning into confrontation.

3. 3. Terrorism and Violent Extremism

Terrorism continues to pose a serious international security challenge.

Terrorist organisations can operate across borders and may take advantage of political instability, weak governance, social grievances and online platforms.

International cooperation is therefore important in tackling terrorist financing, recruitment, movement and extremist propaganda.

At the same time, counter-terrorism measures must respect human rights and international law.

4. 4. Cybersecurity

As societies become increasingly dependent on technology, cybersecurity has become an important part of international security.

Cyberattacks can target:

Government systems

Banks and financial institutions

Hospitals

Energy networks

Communication systems

Critical infrastructure

Because cyber threats can cross national borders very easily, countries need mechanisms for cooperation, information sharing and responsible behaviour in cyberspace.

5. 5. Disinformation and Information Warfare

Information can influence societies just as significantly as military or economic power.

False information and coordinated disinformation campaigns can increase social tensions, weaken public trust, influence public opinion and complicate diplomatic relations.

However, governments also face the challenge of addressing harmful disinformation without unnecessarily restricting freedom of expression.

6. 6. Competition Over Resources

Resources such as water, food, energy and land are becoming increasingly important to global security.

Climate change may intensify these pressures by contributing to water scarcity, food insecurity, migration and competition over land.

Cooperation over shared resources can therefore become an important tool for preventing future conflicts.

7. 7. Humanitarian Crises and Displacement

Conflict and instability often force people to leave their homes.

Refugees and internally displaced people may struggle to access:

Food

Shelter

Healthcare

Education

Employment

Safety

For this reason, humanitarian protection should not be treated as something separate from peace and security.

8. 8. Arms and Emerging Military Technologies

Technology is changing the way wars are fought.

Drones, artificial intelligence, autonomous systems and cyber capabilities are creating both opportunities and risks.

The international community now faces difficult questions about how such technologies should be developed and used, particularly when decisions involving the use of force become increasingly automated.

Key Questions Before The Committee

Delegates should consider the following questions during their preparation:

How can conflicts be identified and prevented before they escalate?

How can countries maintain communication even during periods of serious disagreement?

How can international institutions respond more effectively to emerging crises?

How can smaller and developing countries have a stronger voice in global security discussions?

How should the international community respond to terrorism and violent extremism?

What kind of international cooperation is needed to deal with cyber threats?

How can civilians be better protected during armed conflicts?

How can countries cooperate over scarce resources?

How should emerging military technologies be regulated?

What can be done to ensure that peace continues after a conflict has ended?

Possible Solutions

9. 1. Strengthening Preventive Diplomacy

The international community should focus not only on responding to conflicts but also on preventing them.

Early-warning systems, mediation, special envoys, regional dialogue and direct communication channels can help identify tensions before they become full-scale conflicts.

10. 2. Improving International Mediation

Neutral mediators can provide a space where conflicting parties can communicate and search for common ground.

Mediation may help countries negotiate agreements, reduce tensions and, where possible, establish ceasefires.

11. 3. Building Confidence Between States

Small steps can sometimes prevent major crises.

Countries facing tensions could consider:

Military hotlines

Advance notification of military exercises

Border communication mechanisms

Greater transparency

Information-sharing arrangements

Such measures can reduce misunderstandings and the possibility of accidental escalation.

12. 4. Strengthening Regional Cooperation

Regional organisations can often respond more quickly to problems within their own regions.

Cooperation can cover areas such as:

Security

Trade

Border management

Migration

Counter-terrorism

Disaster response

Regional mechanisms can therefore complement global institutions.

13. 5. Improving Counter-Terrorism Cooperation

Countries can cooperate through intelligence sharing, border coordination, counter-terrorism training and measures against terrorist financing.

At the same time, security policies should remain consistent with international law and human rights.

14. 6. Promoting International Cybersecurity Cooperation

Member States should work towards responsible behaviour in cyberspace.

Possible initiatives include:

Cyber incident communication channels

Information-sharing mechanisms

Cybersecurity training

Protection of critical infrastructure

Capacity-building programmes for developing countries

Cooperation against cybercrime

15. 7. Putting Civilian Protection at the Centre

The protection of civilians should remain an important part of conflict-response strategies.

This includes improving humanitarian access, protecting children and medical facilities and providing assistance to displaced populations.

16. 8. Moving From Peacekeeping to Peacebuilding

Peacekeeping can help create conditions in which violence is reduced, but long-term peace requires much more.

Countries emerging from conflict may need support in:

Rebuilding institutions

Restoring education

Reviving the economy

Strengthening the rule of law

Reconciliation

Community development

The goal should not only be to stop a war but also to reduce the chances of it returning.

17. 9. Responsible Use of Emerging Technologies

Countries should continue international discussions on artificial intelligence, autonomous weapons, drones, cyber capabilities and space security.

The focus should be on transparency, responsible use, risk reduction and appropriate international norms.

18. 10. Strengthening International Institutions

International institutions must remain relevant to the realities of the 21st century.

Member States can explore ways to improve:

Decision-making

Conflict prevention

Mediation

Peacekeeping

Accountability

Representation of developing countries

19. 11. Addressing the Root Causes of Conflict

Military action alone cannot create lasting peace.

Long-term stability also depends on addressing issues such as:

Poverty

Inequality

Political exclusion

Weak institutions

Resource scarcity

Discrimination

Lack of economic opportunities

Development and peace should therefore be treated as closely connected goals.

20. 12. Giving Young People a Role in Peacebuilding

Young people are often among those most affected by conflict, but they can also become powerful contributors to peace.

Youth participation can include:

Peace education

Intercultural programmes

Student diplomacy

Community projects

Youth-led peace initiatives

Giving young people a voice can help build a culture of dialogue and cooperation for the future.

Bloc Positions

For IIMUN, delegates represent countries rather than political parties. Therefore, bloc positions should be based on each country's foreign policy, security interests, regional concerns and economic circumstances.

It is important for delegates to remember that countries within the same geographical region may not always share identical views.

21. 1. United States and Other Major Western States

These countries may place emphasis on:

Rules-based international order

Counter-terrorism

Cybersecurity

Protection of civilians

Defence cooperation

Democratic institutions

Sanctions were considered appropriate

Emerging technology governance

At the same time, national security interests are likely to remain an important consideration.

22. 2. European States

European countries may generally place strong emphasis on:

Diplomacy

Multilateralism

Human rights

Conflict prevention

Peacebuilding

Cybersecurity

Refugee protection

Arms control

Regional cooperation

Preventive diplomacy and strengthening international institutions may be particularly important priorities.

23. 3. India and Other Major Developing Countries

India and several developing countries may emphasise:

Sovereignty

Territorial integrity

Strategic autonomy

Peaceful settlement of disputes

Multilateral cooperation

Counter-terrorism

Development and security

Greater representation of developing countries

India may particularly argue for a stronger voice for the Global South in international decision-making.

24. 4. African States

Many African countries may focus on:

Conflict prevention

Peacekeeping

Development

Terrorism and extremism

Resource-related conflicts

Refugees and displacement

International funding

Regional cooperation

A recurring argument may be that lasting peace cannot be achieved without addressing poverty and underdevelopment.

25. 5. Middle Eastern States

Countries in the Middle East may give particular importance to:

Sovereignty

Territorial integrity

Regional security

Counter-terrorism

Civilian protection

Refugee assistance

Conflict resolution

Economic cooperation

Countries directly affected by regional conflicts may strongly favour diplomatic solutions and humanitarian assistance.

26. 6. Asian States

Asian countries may focus on:

Regional stability

Sovereignty

Non-interference

Economic cooperation

Maritime security

Cybersecurity

Terrorism prevention

Peaceful dispute resolution

Dialogue and confidence-building measures may be particularly useful in managing regional tensions.

27. 7. Latin American and Caribbean States

Likely priorities may include:

Peaceful dispute settlement

Regional cooperation

Disarmament

Human rights

Development

Combating organised crime

Social stability

Youth participation

Many may prefer diplomatic and cooperative approaches over military intervention.

28. 8. Small Island Developing States

Small island states may highlight the connection between climate change and security.

Their concerns may include:

Rising climate risks

Resource insecurity

Migration

Economic vulnerability

Food and water security

National resilience

For these countries, climate-related challenges are not simply environmental issues; they can directly affect national security and long-term stability.

Possible Alliances And Working Blocs

Delegates do not necessarily have to form blocs based only on geography. Countries with different regional backgrounds may find common ground on specific issues.

Bloc A – Preventive Diplomacy and Multilateralism

Countries interested in:

Dialogue

Mediation

Peaceful dispute settlement

International institutions

Confidence-building measures

Bloc B – Counter-Terrorism and Security Cooperation

Countries focusing on:

Counter-terrorism

Intelligence sharing

Border security

Terrorist financing

Cybersecurity

Transnational crime

Bloc C – Development and Human Security

Countries focusing on:

Poverty reduction

Food and energy security

Resource cooperation

Refugee assistance

Climate-related security

Sustainable development

Bloc D – Sovereignty and Strategic Stability

Countries emphasising:

National sovereignty

Territorial integrity

Non-interference

Strategic stability

Responsible military cooperation

Peaceful dispute resolution

Bloc E – Emerging Technologies and Cyber Peace

Countries focusing on:

Cybersecurity

Artificial intelligence

Autonomous weapons

Responsible technology

Critical infrastructure protection

International cyber norms

Questions Every Delegate Should Be Ready To Answer

Before entering the committee, every delegate should know:

What is my country's major security concerns?

Who are my country's natural allies?

Which regional conflicts affect my country?

What is my country's position on sovereignty and intervention?

What is my country's approach towards terrorism?

How does my country view cyber warfare?

Does my country support stronger international institutions?

What role should develop countries have in global security?

Which solutions can my country realistically support or fund?

Which proposals would my country be unwilling to accept?

A strong delegate should not simply know their country's general position. They should understand why their country holds that position and what it may gain or risk by supporting a particular proposal.

Possible Directives And Resolution Clauses

Delegates may consider proposals such as:

Regional early-warning mechanisms

International mediation teams

Youth Peace Ambassador programmes

Cyber incident communication networks

Counter-terrorism intelligence-sharing mechanisms

Peace education initiatives

International capacity-building funds

Humanitarian assistance mechanisms

Confidence-building measures between states

Regional resource-sharing agreements

International dialogue on autonomous weapons

Civilian protection mechanisms

Greater participation of developing countries in peace and security decision-making

However, delegates should ensure that their proposals are realistic, implementable and consistent with the foreign policy of the country they represent.

Central Question Before The Committee

The world has become more connected, but it has also become more divided.

Countries compete for influence, resources, technology and strategic advantage, while simultaneously depending on one another to deal with problems such as climate change, terrorism, cyber threats, humanitarian crises and economic instability.

The real challenge is therefore not to eliminate differences between nations. Differences will always exist.

The challenge is to find ways of managing those differences without allowing them to become conflicts.

The committee must therefore consider:

Can the international community move from reacting to conflicts after they begin to preventing them before they escalate—and create a system where cooperation is stronger than confrontation?
