

DISEC

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DISEC

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I. Welcoming Letter

A heartfelt welcome to you all, honorable delegates.

I could not feel more excited and privileged to preside over this committee alongside my vice president in what will be my last AISMUN. We hope to provide the excellent experience for which AISMUN has been characterized for many years, and to motivate you to continue your extraordinary journey in the world of diplomacy. We hope to meet your expectations as your assigned Dais, and that you overcome ours as committee delegates.

Likewise, we constructed this guide, in which you will find pertinent and useful information that will serve as a basis for your future interventions. We expect that you will come up with viable and original solutions that will benefit all nations present while maintaining your stance. Do not hesitate to contact us in case of any inconvenience or doubt. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely, your president.

Isabella Conde

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II. Introduction to the Committee

Constituted in 1945 alongside the inception of the United Nations, the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) holds the position of the General Assembly's inaugural Main Committee. Established in the immediate aftermath of the Second World War, its founding objective was to proactively address critical security concerns and navigate the complex political landscape arising from that global conflict. DISEC's mandate extends beyond immediate threats, encompassing the entirety of international peace and global security.

The historical context surrounding DISEC's creation is directly linked to the unparalleled arms race of World War II, during which weapons of mass destruction emerged as a chilling reality. Recognizing the dire need for international cooperation in disarmament efforts, DISEC was established, drawing upon the expertise and experiences of two predecessor bodies: the Commission for Conventional Armaments and the Atomic Energy Commission. These earlier entities, formed directly after the war, played pivotal roles in laying the groundwork for DISEC's comprehensive mandate. Although they were subsequently dissolved in 1952 and 1975, respectively, their contributions continue to resonate within the enduring mission of DISEC.

2.1 History

Established in 1952 by General Assembly Resolution 502 (VI), the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) initially operated under the Security Council. Its mandate was to draft proposals for treaties regulating, limiting, and equitably reducing all armed forces and armaments, including the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. However, its activity became sporadic after 1959.

From 1960 onwards, disarmament negotiations transitioned through several successive bodies: the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee (1960), the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (1962), the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (1969), and ultimately the Conference on Disarmament (1978).

In response to this evolution, the first special session of the General Assembly on disarmament (1978) established a new Disarmament Commission as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly. Comprising all UN Member States, this commission operates as a deliberative body, reviewing and recommending on various disarmament issues and monitoring the implementation of relevant decisions. It reports annually to the General Assembly.

Due to its focused function, the UNDC tackles a limited number of agenda items per session. Since 1989, its substantive agenda has been restricted to four topics, and since 1993, it has typically addressed two or three items, each for three consecutive years. In

1998, the General Assembly further refined the agenda, allocating two annual substantive items encompassing the entire spectrum of disarmament issues.

Convening for three weeks in spring, the UNDC operates through plenary meetings and working groups (whose number depends on the agenda). The five regional groups rotate the chairmanship of the UNDC and its working groups.

Throughout its history, the UNDC has formulated consensus principles, guidelines, and recommendations on various disarmament topics, subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly. However, from 1999 to 2017, it was unable to reach substantial agreements. In 2017, it successfully adopted consensus recommendations on "practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons."

The Office for Disarmament Affairs provides substantive support to the UNDC, while the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services handles technical aspects.

2.2 Organization and Functions

Serving as one of the six main committees of the General Assembly, the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) holds sole responsibility for addressing disarmament and international security issues. It sits at the forefront of preliminary discussions on security matters, actively analyzing situations and formulating proposals to resolve the conflicts presented.

Established in January 1952 by General Assembly resolution (VI) through the Security Council, DISEC focuses on discussing peace and international security matters not currently under consideration by the Security Council. Its overarching objective is to achieve and maintain future peace.

DISEC actively collaborates with the Disarmament Commission and the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. Notably, it stands as the only main committee granted full verbatim record coverage within the General Assembly, ensuring transparency and accessibility of relevant documents.

Born from the post-World War II era, DISEC initially emerged in 1946 as the First Committee of the General Assembly. Its creation was spurred by the technological advancements in atomic weaponry and the global arms race between major powers. This committee tackled all political and security issues on the General Assembly's agenda.

During the Cold War, DISEC served as a platform for lively debates between superpowers, mainly focusing on arms stockpiling and the geopolitical balance between Soviet communism and Western capitalism.

As the Fourth Committee shifted its focus to special political affairs and decolonization efforts reached completion, DISEC's scope narrowed to concentrate on disarmament matters and threats to international peace and security, aligning with Article 1 of the UN Charter.

DISEC shoulders multiple responsibilities, including overseeing the relationships between the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the Conference on Disarmament. It fosters cooperation and promotes innovative solutions for enhanced stability among UN member states, operating within the boundaries set forth by the UN Charter. The committee's initiatives aim to prevent conflicts by addressing issues not covered by the Security Council.

DISEC's session structure follows a pattern of general debates, thematic discussions, and draft resolutions. While critically important for global peace-keeping, DISEC lacks the binding authority to impose sanctions or enforce the solutions agreed upon within its sessions, unlike the Security Council's powerful mandates.

Given its direct association with the United Nations General Assembly, it retains the powers and responsibilities of the same (U.N. Charter art. 10) outlines: "...may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters."

"The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations..."

2.3 Main Goals of the Committee

DISEC's primary objective, as outlined in the UN Charter (United Nations, 1945, Art. 11(1)), is to establish fundamental principles for international cooperation in maintaining peace and security. This encompasses crucial aspects like disarmament principles, the regulation of armaments, and formulating "recommendations regarding such principles to the Members or to the Security Council." This vital function positions DISEC as a critical catalyst for global peace efforts.

Beyond establishing principles, DISEC delves deeper by actively engaging in a three-pronged approach. First, it serves as a platform for analyzing and discussing emerging security threats and conflicts, fostering collective understanding and paving the way for

coordinated solutions. Second, DISEC promotes disarmament initiatives through negotiations and agreements, aiming to reduce the proliferation and use of weapons, thereby minimizing the potential for armed conflict. Finally, the committee acts as a bridge between the General Assembly and other crucial bodies like the Security Council and the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, facilitating information sharing and ensuring synergy in global peace efforts.

2.4 References

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5. Geo History. (2018, April 6). Israel-Palestine conflict - Summary on a Map [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0vwkfJb7FEc>
6. Israeli-Palestinian Conflict | Global Conflict Tracker. (n.d.). Global Conflict Tracker. <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conf>

III. Topic: Gaza Strip: The Focal Point for Confrontations Between Israeli Forces and Palestinian Militants

3.1 Introduction:

Bearing in mind Article 1 of The Charter of the United Nations, the first purpose of the UN is to “maintain international peace and security, and to take effective and collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace”.

Another aim of the UN is “for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment, or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;” (Charter of the United Nations Article 1, 1945)

Article 2 states in accordance with Article 1 that the organizations and members “shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security”, and “all Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.”

These articles are linked with the maintenance of security and peace in all nations. If these two aspects are violated in the countries, there is going to be a lack of welfare for the citizens, as it is in the Palestinian and Israeli territories. Land tenure has been a concerning issue for decades, especially nowadays in many parts of the world, including Israel and Palestine. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a territorial and politically complex dispute in the Middle East. This conflict encompasses four main areas: Israel, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and Jerusalem.



¹ Nwc. (n.d.). Israel on world map: surrounding countries and location on Asia map. <https://israelmap360.com/israel-world-map>

The Israel-Palestine conflict is one of the longest-standing political, historical, religious, and territorial dimensions. At its core, the strife revolves around competing national aspirations for statehood, sovereignty, and control over the same land.

A narrow piece of territory located on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea called the Gaza Strip is one of the key zones in the dispute. It is bordered by Israel to the east and north, and by Egypt to the south. It is a densely populated area with a unique history and significance in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.



During the **1967 Six-Day War**, Israel conquered two Palestinian territories that were a part of Mandate Palestine: the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The combined population of Palestinians living in the two areas is about 5 million². Since then, tensions and violence have grown due to its high population density, limited size, and economic challenges. When the territory fell under **Hamas** control, Israel imposed a blockade on Gaza, restricting the movement of people and goods.

² Stabe, M., Bernard, S., Smith, A., & Fray, K. (2023, October 16). The Gaza Strip — in charts. *Financial Times*. <https://www.ft.com/content/7b618433-ba5f-4e92-a3e0-d5d41d6d17f8>

The Israel-Palestine conflict, with its focal point in the Gaza Strip, remains an ongoing and deeply entrenched struggle for self-determination, security, and statehood. The history, grievances, and complexities involved make finding a comprehensive and peaceful solution a formidable task. Addressing the needs and aspirations of both Israelis and Palestinians is essential to achieving lasting peace and stability in the region. International engagement and diplomatic efforts continue to play a crucial role in seeking a just and sustainable resolution to this protracted conflict.

The intense issues and various internal forces of both states mean that the peace process necessitates the assistance of the international community to seek the path to peace. Some critical issues involved in the peacemaking process are Border Disputes, security, and terrorism. In 1948, Resolution 181 initially requested a two-state solution, which the international community generally agreed with. However, with so many arising conflicts and wars, and with Israel occupying Palestine, there is controversy regarding the position and definition of the borders for both states. On the other hand, the conflict has created a brutal cycle of wars for both the Israeli and Palestinian states. The Israeli military seizes areas of Palestine to protect its territories taken over during the Arab-Israeli wars. This led to intensified tensions and pressure on the Palestinian people, resulting in a lack of security and further implications. Furthermore, non-state armed groups organizations, such as Hamas, caused instability in the region.

3.2 Historical Background

3.2.1 Background of the Conflict

Previous to the consolidation of the UN; the Ottoman Empire controlled the area from the 16th century until 1917, when it was taken by British troops during World War I .

During this time, the British government issued the Balfour Declaration in 1917, which promised a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine, then under Ottoman rule . This declaration was seen as a significant step towards the establishment of a Jewish state and led to increased tensions between Jewish and Arab populations in the region.³

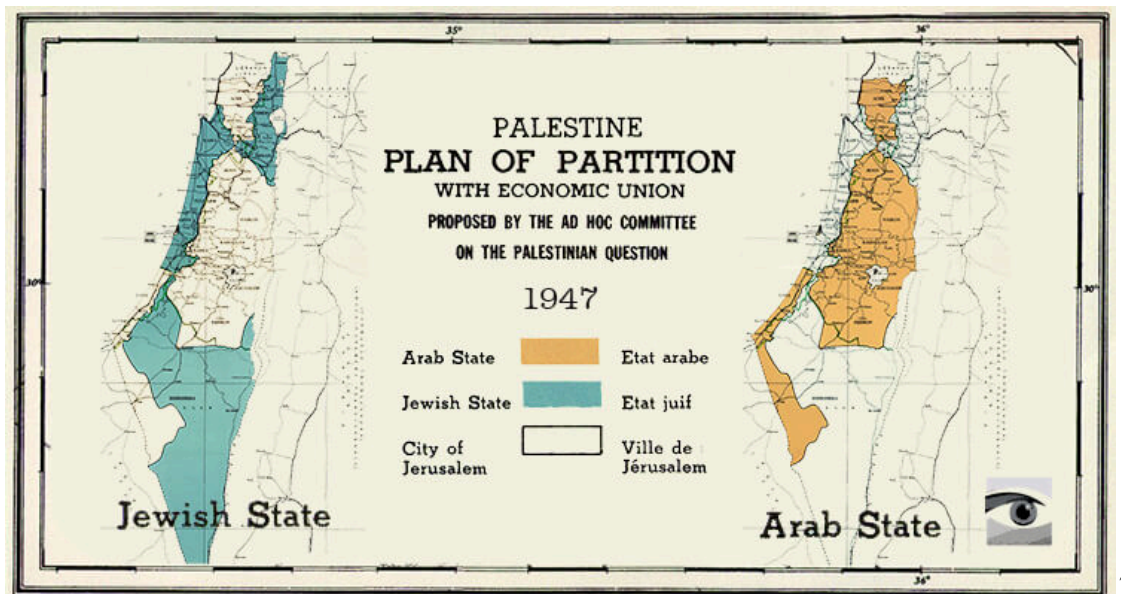
After the end of World War I, the region of Palestine, including Gaza, was placed under British rule through a mandate from the League of Nations. The British promoted the

³ Alfonseca, K. (2023, October 24). Timeline: A look into the long history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. ABC News. <https://abcnews.go.com/International/timeline-long-history-israeli-palestinian-conflict/story?id=103875134>

Zionist movement, which aimed to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine . This further fueled the conflict between Jewish and Arab communities in the region.

In the late 1940s, as British colonial rule came to an end in Palestine, violence intensified between Jews and Arabs, culminating in a war between the newly created State of Israel and its Arab neighbors in May 1948 . Tens of thousands of Palestinians took refuge in Gaza after fleeing or being driven from their homes.⁴

Since then, Gaza has passed from British to Egyptian to Israeli military rule; in 1946 Jewish **immigration**⁵ Palestine grew, increasing tensions between Arabs. In 1947, the British, overwhelmed by the situation, began to withdraw from the area. At this time, The UN took over and proposed to divide the region into two states (Arab State and Jewish State), with Jerusalem being given a special status of an international zone. This resolution is called "*Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine* " (Resolution 181 (II) of 1947)⁶.



The proposal was accepted by Zionists and the Jewish Nationalists movement, but rejected by Palestinian Arabs, for several reasons. One of the main reasons was that they believed the plan was unfair and favored the Jewish population over the Arab population. They saw it as a loss of their land and rights. The Palestinian Arabs refused to recognize the partition plan as they regarded it as favorable to the Jews and unfair to the Arab population that

⁴ Reuters. (2023, October 13). A brief history of Gaza's centuries of war. Reuters.
<https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/brief-history-gazas-centuries-war-2023-10-13/>

⁵ See note

⁶ See note

⁷ Honest reporting <https://honestreporting.com/united-nations-partition-plan/>

would remain in the proposed Jewish state⁸; which was followed by a civil war between both communities. The **Arab League** ⁹put together a liberation army of several thousand volunteers who fought against the Zionists. In reaction, the Jews organized an army by giving military training to its populations and sending agents to Europe to retrieve WWII military stocks and sign arms contracts.

On May 14, 1948, Britain completed its withdrawal from Palestine, while the Jews proclaimed independence of the State of Israel. In response, the **Arab League** declared war. During the conflict, two truces would allow the Israeli Army to strengthen its position and gradually take over.

Finally, in 1949, the Armistice¹⁰ agreements were signed, and Israel ceded new territory including western Jerusalem. “The West Bank and the Gaza Strip became distinct geographical units as a result of the 1949 armistice that divided the new Jewish state of Israel from other parts of Mandate Palestine.” It is important to take into account that before the **Armistice agreements** “From 1948 to 1967, the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, was ruled by Jordan. During this period, the Gaza Strip was under Egyptian military administration.”



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⁸ Milestones: 1945–1952 - Office of the Historian. (n.d.).

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/arab-israeli-war>

⁹ Regional organization of Arab states in the Middle East and parts of Africa, formed in Cairo on March 22, 1945, as an outgrowth of Pan-Arabism.

¹⁰ An agreement for the cessation of active hostilities between two or more belligerents.

¹¹ BBC News | In Depth | World | Israel and the Palestinians. (n.d.-b).

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/static/in_depth/world/2001/israel_and_palestinians/key_maps/5.stm

In 1950, this conflict caused large-scale displacements. More than 700,000 Arabs were expelled or fled Israeli territory to refugee camps. Some Jewish communities in Arab countries were forced to take refuge in Israel or elsewhere in Europe. Eventually, many European Jews were reassured by the victory of Israel and chose to settle there.

On June 5, 1967, following tensions with its neighbors, Israel declared war on Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. In six days, Israel dominated the war and tripled its territory by seizing the Egyptian Sinai, the Syrian Golan Heights, and the West Bank. Israeli settlers began to move into Palestinian territories.



The UN reacted and adopted resolution 242 condemning the Israeli occupation. In 1973, Egypt and Syria launched an attack to try to recover the land. Initially, the Israeli army routed and failed to repel the attack. Under the influence of the Cold War, the Soviet Union and Arab countries supported the offensive, while the USA sent emergency supplies of 22,000 tons of weapons to Israel. With this, the Israeli army further continues to push its borders.

¹² Westervelt, E. (2007, June 4). Six Day War: Shaping the modern Middle East. NPR. <https://www.npr.org/2007/06/04/10619929/six-day-war-shaping-the-modern-middle-east>

After the ceasefire, oil-exporting Arab countries decided to punish the US and Israel's allies by increasing the price of oil by 70% and decreasing production by 5%. This caused the first oil crisis of 1973. Israel under international pressure ceded Sinai back to Egypt and a

Part of the Golan to Syria but retains control over the Palestinian territories where invasion accelerated, especially in East Jerusalem.

In 1980, Israel proclaimed Jerusalem as its indivisible capital, but this decision was condemned by the UN Security Council. In the West Bank, tension escalated over water supply as Israel had the upper hand on resources; these were unevenly distributed between Israeli settlements and Palestinian areas. In 1987, the Palestinian population rebelled and took to the street, mostly armed with stones. This was the beginning of the First Intifada¹³, a persistent series of Palestinian protests and violent rioting in Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories and Israel. It started in December 1987 and ended around 1990. The uprising was sparked by widespread Palestinian dissatisfaction with Israel's military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which had lasted over 20 years since Israel's victory in the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. A Palestinian Islamist movement fighting Israel arised, they are, still nowadays, recognized as **Hamas**. Meanwhile, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, set up in 1964 by the **Arab League** and in exile in Algiers, proclaimed an independent State of Palestine on November 15th, 1988. Jerusalem would be its capital and Palestine would progressively be recognized by 136 states.

After six years of conflict, a fragile peace was signed with the Oslo Accords¹⁴ which called for mutual recognition and also laid the foundation for introducing autonomy in the Gaza Strip and the city of Jericho. In 1995, the **West Bank Partition Plan** was signed, providing for Palestine-controlled areas, mixed areas, and the rest under Israeli control. However the two parties were unable to agree on thorny issues such as the status of Jerusalem and return of Palestinian refugees. Therefore, negotiations between both parties failed and violence reignited. In Jerusalem, a visit by the head of the Israeli opposition to the holy site of the Temple Mount triggers the Second Intifda, marked by numerous suicide bombings. Israel began the construction of a wall in the West Bank to protect the country, but in doing so encroached upon Palestinian territories. The wall was declared illegal by the **International Court of Justice**¹⁵. For the sake of calming the situation, the Israeli government in 2005 decided to remove Jewish settlements from the Gaza Strip, but retained control over its

¹³ Arab term meaning uprising

¹⁴ Set of agreements between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) that established a peace process for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a mutually negotiated two-state solution.

¹⁵ (ICJ) The principal judicial organ of the United Nations, an international court to arbitrate international disputes

borders. In the years that followed, tensions focused on the Gaza Strip, mainly against **Hamas**¹⁶, which came into power. Israel imposed a blockade in the region, while **Hamas** regularly fired rockets into Israel territories. Several clashes took place and violence promoted by both sides built up in 2014 when Israeli warplanes pounded the area and destroyed 50,000 houses, a hundred schools, dozens of hospitals and the region's only power plant. As a result, the population stuck in Gaza faced a humanitarian disaster.

3.2.2 Timeline of Key Events

May 19, 2011: President Obama of the United States asked Israel to reach a final peace agreement with the Palestinians, citing the boundaries in place on the eve of the June 1967 Arab-Israeli War as the starting point for negotiation about borders.

Sep. 20, 2011: Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas sought full United Nations Membership for a Palestinian State. Abbas discussed with United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon that "he would press ahead with plans to ask for a Security Council vote on Friday on Palestinian membership." The White House underscored its threat to veto any Palestinian move at the Security Council and stated that it would concentrate more on bringing the two states back to negotiations.

Oct. 31, 2011: Palestine became the 195th Full Member of UNESCO. The vote of UNESCO's full membership was 107 to 14, with 52 abstentions. The foreign minister of Palestine, Riad alMalki, claimed that "this vote will help erase a tiny part of the injustice done to the Palestinian people."

November 11, 2011: The Palestinian bid for statehood at the United Nations was effectively stalled after the Security Council approved a report stating its inability "to make a unanimous decision".

November 29, 2012: The General Assembly voted to accept Palestine as a Non-Member Observer State in the United Nations. This elevated Palestine's status without prejudice to the acquired rights, privileges, and roles of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the United Nations as the representative of the Palestinian people, following with the relevant resolutions and practice.

July 29, 2013: Israeli-Palestinian peace talks resumed in Washington, DC. The aim of the negotiation was to establish a Palestinian state alongside Israel with agreed-upon borders and security arrangements.

¹⁶ Militant Palestinian nationalist and Islamist movement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

April 23, 2014: The rival groups **Hamas** and **Fatah** combined into a united government. They held new elections, overcoming a seven-year split that left them divided into two governments.

July 8, 2014: The Israeli military carried out airstrikes against more than 150 sites in Gaza, killing five alleged members of **Hamas**.

May 13, 2015: The Vatican officially recognized the State of Palestine in a new Treaty. The treaty, which involves the actions of the Catholic Church in the Palestinian region, is very symbolic that the Holy See has altered its diplomatic recognition from the Palestine Liberation Organization to the state.

Feb. 15, 2017: United States President Trump stated that he was “open to one-state solutions” and “he is keeping his options open about how best to reach a peaceful solution in the Israeli Palestinian situation.”

December 6, 2017: US President Trump recognized Jerusalem as Israel’s Capital, and ordered the United States Embassy to transfer.

3.2. 3 Partition Plan

The United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine was a proposal that advocated a partition with the Economic Union of Mandatory Palestine to act in accordance with the termination of the British Mandate. On 29 of November 1947, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution commending the application of the Plan as Resolution 181. The resolution suggested the establishment of independent Arab and Jewish States and the Special International Regime for the City of Jerusalem. The Partition Plan specifically supported the termination of the Mandate, the withdrawal of British military forces, and the definition of borders between the two States and Jerusalem. The plan attempted to tackle the objectives and assertions of Arab nationalism in Palestine and Jewish nationalism (**Zionism**)¹⁷. The Plan also specified an Economic Union between the proposed states and for the support of religious and minority rights. While the Plan was adopted by the Jewish public, the Arab leaders and the government discarded the plan and declared reluctance to accept any procedure for territorial allocation. They argued that it infringed upon the foundation of self-determination in the United Nations Charter. As the civil war took place immediately after the appointment of the Resolution, the Partition Plan was ultimately not enacted.

¹⁷ Jewish nationalist movement that has had as its goal the creation and support of a Jewish national state in Palestine

3.2.4 United Nations Security Council

In the United Nations Security Council, the 2009 Resolution 1860 “called for an immediate, durable and fully respected ceasefire leading to the full withdrawal of Israeli forces from Gaza.” In September 2012, the President of the Security Council discussed efforts to begin peace talks again. Other important resolutions that have been passed by the United Nations include:

1. Resolution 181 (Future government of Palestine):
<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/038/88/PDF/NR003888.pdf?OpenElement>
2. Resolution 242 (aftermath of the Six-Day War):
<https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SCRes242%281967%29.pdf>
3. Resolution 338 (1973):
<https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SCR338%281973%29.pdf>
5. Resolution 3236 (Palestinian people’s right to self-determination):
<https://www.un.org/unispal/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/ARES3236XXIX.pdf>
6. Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine¹⁸ (Resolution 181 (II) of 1947)

3.2.5 Peace Negotiations

- The Oslo Accord (1993) is officially known as the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self Government Arrangements, which was an attempt to establish a framework that would lead to the resolution of the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It was the first face-to-face accord between the government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.
- The Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement (28 Sept 1995) regarding the Gaza Strip and West Bank was signed in Washington by Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat. Also known as Oslo 2, it planned the foundation of “Palestinian interim self-government in the Palestinian territories, but did not promise an independent Palestinian state.”

¹⁸ Peaceful settlement of question of Palestine - Secretary-General report - Question of Palestine. (2019, March 11). [Question of Palestine](#).

- Road Map for Peace (2003) was a scheme to find a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, proposed by the Quartet on the Middle East: the United States, the European Union, Russia, and the United Nations. The proposal for a two-state solution was not completely effective as the Road Map was in difficulty from the early stages, and violence proceeded.
- The Geneva Accord tries to deal with the problem differently, where the “growth of security and confidence precedes a political agreement and puts the agreement first.”
- United States-mediated talks restarted in July 2013 but were delayed in April 2014 when Israel declined to carry out prisoner releases unless it was given assurances that the Palestinian leadership would continue the talks even after that month.

3.3 Current situation

Today, after weeks of tension fueled by violent skirmishes between Israeli police and Palestinian protesters in Jerusalem, violence has broken out. The Hanadi Tower, a **Ham**as-owned office, and residential building was targeted by Israel's heavy bombings in Gaza and was completely destroyed. Major Israeli cities including Tel Aviv, Ashkelon, and Beersheba have all received rocket fire from the extremist organization, with one volley of 130 missiles believed to be the single greatest bombardment ever seen. As air raid sirens wailed in the background, footage shared on social media shows how the successful Israeli Iron Dome¹⁹ limits the interception of the many approaching bombs.

There have been 35 fatalities in Gaza and five fatalities in Israel since the uptick in hostilities. Tor Wennesland, the UN representative for the Middle East, urged all parties to “stop the fire immediately” because “we're escalating towards a full-scale war.” Ismail Haniyeh, the head of **Ham**as, issued a warning that “if Israel wants to escalate, we are ready for it,” while Israeli Defense Minister Benny Gantz declared that “this is just the beginning” of Israel's assaults. Unfortunately, in a conflict that has claimed hundreds of lives in only the previous ten years, such brutality and hyperbole are nothing new.

Since 2008, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) of the United Nations has been keeping tabs on the conflict's fatalities. According to its data, 5,600

¹⁹ Iron Dome is an air defense missile system in Israel. It uses radar to track rockets and can differentiate between those that are likely to hit built-up areas and those that are not. BBC News. (2023b, November 6). What is Israel's Iron Dome missile system and how does it work? <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-20385306>

Palestinians perished and 115,000 were injured up until 2020. 5,600 Israelis were injured over the same time period, and 250 Israelis died. When Israel launched Operation Protective Edge in Gaza in response to the kidnapping and death of three boys, violence was particularly worse in 2014. More than 2,000 people died as a result of the seven-week campaign, the bulk of whom were Gazans. In 2018, there were also significant belligerent demonstrations at the Israel-Gaza border, which resulted in more than 28,000 Palestinian injuries.



3.4 Focus 1: Border Security and Control: Propose mechanisms to prevent illegal arms trafficking and ensure legitimate movement of goods and people while respecting the sovereignty of both parties.

Taking into account the dispute between the Gaza Strip and Israel, mechanisms are essential to prevent illegal arms trafficking and ensure the legitimate movement of goods

²⁰ McCarthy, N. (2021b, May 12). The Human Cost Of The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict. Statista Daily Data. <https://www.statista.com/chart/16516/israeli-palestinian-casualties-by-in-gaza-and-the-west-bank/>

and people for the improvement of conditions in this specific area. All these mechanisms need to be connected with the principal goal of the DISEC committee in the United Nations. Illegal arms trafficking can fuel violence, conflict, and instability in the region. By implementing mechanisms to prevent it, both parties can enhance security and promote stability, leading to a safer environment for their populations. Another important aspect to approach is the legitimate movement of goods and people. This is crucial for meeting basic humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip, such as access to food, medicine, and essential supplies. This can improve living conditions and alleviate suffering. By addressing the root causes of the conflict, such as the availability of illegal arms, the risk of escalation and hostilities can be reduced. Mechanisms to prevent arms trafficking contribute to conflict prevention efforts. Both Israel and the Gaza Strip are bound by international law, which includes obligations to prevent the proliferation of illicit weapons and to uphold the rights and dignity of their respective populations.

If delegates can build agreed-upon mechanisms to demonstrate a peaceful commitment and coexistence, confidence between the parties will increase. This can be a foundation for further cooperation and conflict resolution. Legal trade and the movement of goods can contribute to economic development in the Gaza Strip and foster positive relations between the parties. It can create economic opportunities and enhance livelihoods. The situation in the Gaza Strip and Israel has implications for regional stability. Addressing arms trafficking and ensuring legitimate movement can contribute to a more solid and peaceful region. Also, it can help prevent potential escalations and incidents that could lead to further tensions or conflict. The international community has a vested interest in approaching the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the security situation in the region. Aligned with this, proposing and implementing mechanisms shows a commitment to finding a resolution and can garner support from the international community. Besides, it respects the sovereignty and rights of both parties. It shows a commitment to finding peaceful solutions that acknowledge the legitimate concerns of each side.

3.5 Focus 2: Arms Control and Non-Proliferation: Propose measures for comprehensive arms control and non-proliferation efforts in the region to prevent the illicit trade of weapons, bombs, and attacks, thereby promoting peace and stability in the Gaza Strip.

The Gaza Strip has a history of conflict and violence, and addressing arms control and non-proliferation can contribute to promoting peace and stability in the region. Reducing the availability of illicit weapons can help prevent further violence and hostilities. The presence of illicit weapons and the risk of attacks can have devastating consequences for

civilians. Proposing measures for arms control aims to protect human rights by reducing the risk of harm to innocent populations. The proliferation of illicit weapons and bombs can support terrorist activities. Implementing non-proliferation efforts can help combat terrorism in the region and beyond. Arms control and non-proliferation efforts can have broader implications for regional security. By reducing the availability of weapons and bombs, the risk of spillover conflicts can be minimized. Encouraging comprehensive arms control and non-proliferation efforts promotes responsible behavior among states and helps establish a more secure and predictable international environment. Role of the UN: DISEC is a committee that specifically deals with disarmament and security issues. Proposing measures aligns with the mandate of this committee and underscores the importance of the United Nations' role in addressing such issues.

By limiting the availability of illicit weapons, bombs, and other armaments, there is a decreased risk of armed attacks and violent confrontations between conflicting parties. With fewer weapons circulating, the likelihood of armed incidents and clashes is diminished, contributing to a more peaceful environment. Tighter arms control measures make it more challenging for armed groups and non-state actors to acquire sophisticated weaponry. This reduces their capacity to carry out attacks and may discourage some groups from engaging in violent activities, leading to a decrease in overall violence. A reduction in illicit weapons and attacks can improve the security and safety of civilians living in the Gaza Strip. With fewer armed confrontations and bombings, civilians are less likely to be caught in the crossfire or become victims of indiscriminate violence. Arms control measures can create an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and negotiations. As the risks associated with armed confrontations decrease, it may encourage conflicting parties to engage in peaceful talks and seek diplomatic solutions to their disputes.

Proposing arms control and non-proliferation efforts demonstrates a commitment to conflict resolution and regional stability. Such initiatives can act as confidence-building measures between conflicting parties and foster an environment of trust and cooperation. By limiting access to advanced weaponry, the probability of large-scale escalation and military responses is reduced. This can prevent conflicts from spiraling out of control and leading to broader regional instability. Peace and solidity resulting from arms control efforts can improve the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip. Access to essential services, aid, and reconstruction efforts can be facilitated when the region is less affected by violence and armed conflict. Comprehensive arms control and non-proliferation efforts are often viewed positively by the international community and neighboring countries. International support for peace initiatives can enhance their effectiveness and lead to increased cooperation from regional actors. Addressing the issue of arms control and non-proliferation is a fundamental step toward achieving long-term conflict resolution in the region. By mitigating the underlying factors that fuel violence, prospects for sustainable peace are improved. With

peace and stability, the Gaza Strip can focus on development, economic growth, and the well-being of its population. This, in turn, can create a more conducive environment for peace-building efforts.

3.6 Focus 3: Evaluation of past agreements and solutions to the Palestine-Israel conflict and how they affect the Gaza Strip

By analyzing previous agreements and their outcomes, policymakers, and negotiators can identify the shortcomings and mistakes that may have hindered successful implementation. Some of these agreements are the Camp David Accords (1978), the Oslo Accords (1993), the Disengagement Plan (2005), and the Ceasefire Agreements. It is important to note that the conflict and its resolution are complex issues with multiple factors at play. The agreements mentioned above represent significant milestones in the peace process but have not yet resulted in a final resolution to the conflict. The situation in the Gaza Strip remains challenging, with ongoing political, economic, and humanitarian issues affecting the lives of its residents. This insight allows for more informed decision-making and the avoidance of repeating past errors. The Gaza Strip has been significantly impacted by past agreements and solutions, and understanding how these policies have influenced the region's socio-economic conditions, security, and political dynamics is essential. This knowledge provides a foundation for devising more effective approaches that take into account the specific needs and concerns of Gaza's population. While past agreements may have had limited success, there might be aspects of those agreements that have positively impacted certain areas of the conflict. By recognizing and building on these positive outcomes, future solutions can be better tailored to yield more comprehensive and sustainable results. The Palestine-Israel conflict involves various international stakeholders who have played a significant role in peace negotiations and conflict resolution attempts. Evaluating past agreements sheds light on how external actors have influenced the dynamics of the conflict and can help understand their interests and motivations better. Some past agreements may have left certain critical issues unresolved, contributing to ongoing tensions. By identifying these unresolved matters, negotiators can address them more effectively to reach lasting solutions.

Examining past agreements and their impacts can serve as a basis for future negotiations and dialogue between the conflicting parties. It provides a common reference point and helps establish a shared understanding of the historical context of the conflict. Evaluating their effectiveness allows a more transparent assessment of the actions and responsibilities of the parties involved. Holding parties accountable for their commitments is essential for building trust and ensuring the implementation of future agreements. The political, social, and economic context in the Gaza Strip and the broader region has evolved. Understanding how past agreements have interacted with these changing dynamics helps in crafting

solutions that are relevant and adaptive to the current context. Analyzing past agreements and their impact fosters a more informed public discourse and engagement with civil society. Including diverse perspectives and participation from the affected populations, including those in the Gaza Strip, is crucial for developing inclusive and acceptable solutions. Evaluating past agreements challenges the prevailing assumptions and peace-building strategies. It encourages stakeholders to be open to innovative and creative approaches to conflict resolution and to consider unconventional solutions.

3.7 Focus 4: The impact of belligerent military territorial acquisition regarding national sovereignty, international jurisdiction, and the potential for regional and global instability.

Territorial acquisition through belligerent military actions has been a recurrent theme throughout history, characterized by strategic plans of aggression that often disregard diplomatic channels. The legitimacy of such endeavors, however, hinges on the international recognition they receive. This dynamic not only underscores the complex interplay between nations but also serves as a disconcerting incentive for some countries to resort to violence rather than diplomatic means.

This focus will sharpen the multifaceted impact of belligerent military territorial acquisition, exploring its consequences on national sovereignty, international jurisdiction, and the potential for regional and global instability.

At its core, national sovereignty is a foundational principle that underpins the autonomy of a nation-state. Belligerent military territorial acquisition challenges this sovereignty by forcefully altering borders and claiming territories, frequently without the consent of the affected nations. This erosion of sovereignty not only disrupts the delicate balance of power between states but also sets a perilous precedent that encourages a disregard for the principles of territorial integrity.

The international community, through the lens of international jurisdiction, plays a crucial role in shaping the narrative surrounding military territorial acquisition. The legitimacy of such actions is often contingent upon the recognition or condemnation from other nations and international bodies. This recognition, or lack thereof, serves as a litmus test for the acceptability of belligerent actions. The international response can either validate the aggression or, conversely, condemn it, invoking legal and diplomatic consequences. Not to mention the relations ramifications.

The dynamic nature of international relations further complicates the matter, as alliances, treaties, and geopolitical interests contribute to the legitimacy of not only the international

community but of the courses of action allowed, especially in delicate matters such as military interventions.

The potential for regional and global instability looms large in the wake of belligerent military territorial acquisition. In the regional context, the altered balance of power and the displacement of populations can trigger conflicts that have far-reaching consequences. Historical examples, such as the annexation of **Crimea by Russia**, exemplify how regional stability can be disrupted, leading to long-standing tensions and geopolitical turmoil. On a global scale, the repercussions of territorial acquisition extend beyond the immediate region, impacting diplomatic relations, trade agreements, and the overall geopolitical landscape. The interconnectedness of nations in the contemporary world amplifies the ripple effects of such actions, emphasizing the need for a collective international response.

The impact of belligerent military territorial acquisition extends far beyond the immediate borders of the nations involved. It challenges the very essence of national sovereignty, tests the mechanisms of international jurisdiction, and has the potential to sow seeds of regional and global instability. As the international community grapples with these challenges, fostering diplomatic solutions and reinforcing the importance of international law becomes imperative in mitigating the adverse effects of such actions.

3.8 Guiding Questions

1. To what extent do the signed agreements reflect your country's commitment to finding a lasting solution to the Gaza Strip conflict?
2. How can diplomatic relations with both Israel and Palestine be leveraged to foster peace and stability in the region?
3. In what ways has the historical context of your country's interactions with the conflict parties influenced its current approach to addressing the Gaza Strip situation?
4. Which agreements have your country signed regarding the Gaza Strip problematic?
5. How is your country related to Israel or Palestine?
6. What is the historical past of your country with the countries parties to the conflict?
7. Does your country consider Palestine as an independent nation?
8. Has your country supplied any aid to the Gaza Strip?
9. What is the position of your country regarding the Gaza Strip?
10. Is your country bordering Israel? If it is, how is it being affected by the conflict?
11. Has your country supported Israel with weapons supplies?

12. Has your country supported the Gaza Strip with weaponry supplies? What are some regulations that can be suggested for the cessation of violence in the zone?
13. If Israel achieves a military victory, will the delegation support and recognize this territory as sovereign?

3.9 Recommendations

To excel in Model United Nations, exude confidence and showcase the reliability and significance of your statements. Achieving this involves employing an impactful tone of voice, articulating ideas with fluency, maintaining proper posture, and utilizing the space effectively. Another key strategy is reinforcing your arguments with well-founded sources, such as the Charter of the United Nations or partition plans, which offer a wealth of data to substantiate and interconnect your proposed solutions.

Always bear in mind the UN's staunch stance against nuclear weapons, as evidenced by various treaties aimed at their complete elimination. Channel your focus towards the noble goal of upholding international peace and security, drawing attention to instances where your country has suffered from nuclear attacks. Additionally, explore examples of nations employing nuclear power for peaceful purposes to formulate viable solutions.

Embrace the challenge of advocating for a world free from the threat of nuclear weapons, and let the collective spirit of the UN drive your efforts toward crafting impactful and sustainable solutions. Your voice has the power to make a difference in shaping a safer and more secure global future.

3.10 Useful links

1. BBC News | In Depth | World | Israel and the Palestinians. (n.d.). http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/static/in_depth/world/2001/israel_and_palestinians/key_maps/5.STM
2. Geo History. (2018, April 6). Israel-Palestine conflict - Summary on a Map [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0vwkfJb7FEc>
3. Israeli-Palestinian Conflict | Global Conflict Tracker. (n.d.). Global Conflict Tracker. <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict>

4. McCarthy, N. (2021, May 12). The Human Cost Of The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict. Statista Daily Data. <https://www.statista.com/chart/16516/israeli-palestinian-casualties-by-in-gaza-and-the-west-bank/>
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7. The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (n.d.-b). Gaza Strip summary. Encyclopaedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/summary/Gaza-Strip>
8. BBC News. (2023, November 3). Israel Gaza war: History of the conflict explained. <https://www.bbc.com/news/newsbeat-44124396>
9. United Nations. (n.d.). United Nations Charter (full text) | United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text>

3.11 Glossary

- **1967 Six-Day War:** ²¹“Six-Day War, also called June War or Third Arab-Israeli War or Naksah, a brief war that took place June 5–10, 1967, and was the third of the Arab-Israeli wars. Israel’s decisive victory included the capture of the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza Strip, West Bank, Old City of Jerusalem, and Golan Heights; the status of these territories subsequently became a major point of contention in the Arab-Israeli conflict.”

In the period preceding the war, escalating attacks on Israel by emerging Palestinian guerrilla factions based in Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan resulted in significant Israeli counterattacks. A notable incident was the November 1966 Israeli assault on Al-Samū‘ village in the Jordanian West Bank, causing casualties. In April 1967, the

²¹The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (2023b, October 12). Moshe Dayan | Israeli General & Politician. Encyclopaedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Moshe-Dayan>

Israeli Air Force downed six Syrian MiG fighter jets during an aerial confrontation. Heightening the situation, Soviet intelligence, albeit inaccurate, suggested Israel's intentions for a campaign against Syria in May. This misinformation exacerbated tensions between Israel and its neighboring Arab states.

- **Hamas:** ²²“**Hamas** is a militant movement and one of the Palestinian territories’ two major political parties. It governs more than two million Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, but the group is best known for its armed resistance to Israel. Dozens of countries have designated **Hamas** a terrorist organization, though some apply this label only to its military wing. Iran provides it with material and financial support, and Turkey reportedly harbors some of its top leaders. Its rival party, **Fatah**, which dominates the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and rules in the West Bank, has renounced violence. The split in Palestinian leadership and **Hamas**’s unwavering hostility toward Israel have diminished prospects for stability in Gaza.”

Hamas, short for the “Islamic Resistance Movement” (Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya), was founded by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin. Yassin, a Palestinian cleric who initially focused on Islamic studies in Cairo, later engaged in activism within local branches of the Muslim Brotherhood. He transitioned to preaching and conducting charitable activities in the West Bank and Gaza, regions that came under Israeli control after the **1967 Six-Day War**.

In December 1987, during the outbreak of the first intifada, a Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation, Yassin established **Hamas** as the political extension of the Brotherhood in Gaza. This strategic move aimed to counterbalance the influence of another group, Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), which also advocated armed resistance against Israel, potentially diverting support from the Brotherhood's objectives. In 1988, **Hamas** unveiled its charter, outlining its vision of dismantling Israel and establishing an Islamic society in historic Palestine.

In an attempt to present a more moderate face, **Hamas** unveiled a new document in 2017. This document hinted at a willingness to consider an interim Palestinian state based on the pre-1967 “Green Line” border. Despite this apparent shift, the organization still refrained from formally recognizing Israel, maintaining its historical stance.

²² Robinson, K. (2023d, October 31). What is Hamas? Council on Foreign Relations. <https://www.cfr.org/background/what-hamas>

- **Arab League:** The **Arab League**, a regional organization comprising Arab states in the Middle East and parts of Africa, was established in Cairo on March 22, 1945, as a product of the Pan-Arabism movement. The initial founding members included Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Transjordan (now Jordan), Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. Over time, additional countries joined, such as Libya (1953), Sudan (1956), Tunisia and Morocco (1958), Kuwait (1961), Algeria (1962), Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates (1971), Mauritania (1973), Somalia (1974), the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO; 1976), Djibouti (1977), and Comoros (1993). Notably, when Yemen was divided from 1967 to 1990, the two regimes were independently represented. Each member state holds a single vote on the League Council, with decisions being enforceable only for those nations that have endorsed them.
- **Armistice Agreements:** The 1949 **Armistice Agreements** concluded active hostilities, established boundary lines, and facilitated the repatriation of prisoners of war. While they initially held the promise of ushering in peace treaties, it wasn't until three decades later that the initial peace treaty, involving Egypt, was eventually ratified.
- **West Bank Partition Plan²³:** The plan envisages the division of Palestine into 3 parts: a Jewish state, an Arab State (dark tint), and the City of Jerusalem (white), to be placed under an International Trusteeship system. 1947, United Nations (Lake Success), New York.

²³ Dpr. (2023, October 20). History of the Question of Palestine - Question of Palestine. Question of Palestine. <https://www.un.org/unispal/history/#:~:text=Palestine%20Partition%20Map%20Majority%20Proposal&text=The%20plan%20envisages%20the%20division,Lake%20Success>



- **International Court of Justice²⁴**: The **International Court of Justice** was created to bring about by peaceful means adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace. The seat of the **International Court of Justice** is at The Hague, Netherlands.
- **Fatah²⁵**: Established in the late 1950s by Yassir Arafat and Khalīl al-Wazīr (Abū Jihād), this political and military entity of Arab Palestinians was formed with the objective of liberating Palestine from Israeli dominion through the use of low-intensity guerrilla warfare. By the late 1980s, a shift occurred as it started pursuing a diplomatic path towards a two-state resolution, and its leaders played significant roles in the Oslo peace negotiations that led to the establishment of the Palestinian Authority.

²⁴ International Court of Justice | Office of Justice Programs. (n.d.). <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/international-court-justice#:~:text=The%20International%20Court%20of%20Justice,is%20at%20The%20Hague%2C%20Netherlands>

²⁵ The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (2023c, October 29). Fatah | Group, Definition, Palestine, & History. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Fatah>

- **Zionism**²⁶: A Jewish nationalist movement, has aimed to establish and sustain a Jewish nation-state in Palestine, the ancestral homeland of the Jewish people (referred to as Eretz Yisra'el, or “the Land of Israel” in Hebrew). Although its origins trace back to the late 19th century in eastern and Central Europe, **Zionism** can be seen as a modern manifestation of the deep historical and religious connection that Jews have had with the geographical area of Palestine, where the term “Zion” was linked to one of the hills in ancient Jerusalem.
- **Immigration**²⁷: Process through which individuals become permanent residents or citizens of another country. Historically, the process has been of great social, economic, and cultural benefit to states. The experience is long and varied and has in many cases resulted in the development of multicultural societies; many modern states are characterized by a wide variety of cultures and ethnicities that have derived from previous periods of **immigration**.

3. 12 References

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BBC News. (2023, November 3). Israel Gaza war: History of the conflict explained. <https://www.bbc.com/news/newsbeat-44124396>

²⁶ Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia (2023, October 19). Zionism. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Zionism>

²⁷Parry, S. (2023, October 27). Immigration | Definition, History, & Facts. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/immigration>

IV. Expectations

Understanding the ramifications of the Gaza Strip conflict on the integrity of each nation is paramount. To comprehensively assess the impact of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict on global security and peace, a deep dive into its history and the resultant effects on all nations is indispensable. The success of addressing the Gaza Strip conflict in a DISEC committee hinges on fostering consensus and cooperation among delegates representing diverse countries and interests.

Undoubtedly, incorporating key documents into your discussions will instill the confidence needed to collaboratively craft impactful resolutions. Emphasizing compromise and constructive dialogue is crucial for developing comprehensive and sustainable solutions. We expect all delegates to diligently prepare, contributing to a fruitful debate. Your active participation is vital, as every position holds significance.

We are eagerly anticipating witnessing the innovative and groundbreaking solutions that will emerge from this committee. It is imperative that all commission members are cognizant of the international relationships forged between nations; this knowledge will serve as a guide when forming alliances to propose effective solutions on the topic. Always remember, it's not merely the delegation that holds weight, but indeed, the delegate themselves. Your unique perspectives and contributions will shape the transformative outcomes we aim to achieve.

V. Annexes and Guidelines

5.1 Opening Speech

5.1.1 Clarifications

Opening speeches have a duration of up to 1 minute and 30 seconds per speaker. If the delegate does not use the entirety of the time they can either yield their remaining time to the Dais or pass it on to the next delegate. An opening speech is designed for the delegation to give a brief introduction of their position and what they aspire to do in the committee. All delegates have to turn in the opening speech on the established due date and they will receive guidance and corrections from the Dais. If a delegate is to cite in their opening speech they shall ask the Dais "permission to cite" and will have to provide the source from which this citation was taken. Ideally, an opening speech presents a brief description of the topic that is going to be discussed followed by their respective

delegations' position regarding this. It is recommended that opening speeches are precise and not that long so that they can punctually communicate what the delegation wants to open their presence in the committee with. An opening speech is the first impression of the delegate to the committee, and it is recommended that it can be impactful. Delegates should pay close attention to what other delegations say in their opening speeches and they can present key facts about their participation in the committee and can let delegates learn information about other countries to find their allies.

5.1.2 Opening Speech Model

Good morning, honorable members of DIAS, fellow delegates, and others present in this committee. Today, the delegation of Jordan is ready to debate and supply solutions concerning the Gaza Strip, which has set off the center point of the conflicts between Israeli forces and Palestinian militants.

This dispute had a notable collision in the world. It has opened to geopolitical tightness, drawn regional connections, and has been a fount of extant debate and discussion. The hostility has additional pretentious international precepts and outlook toward the region, also as determining many facets of global politics and dialogue.

The delegation has rested a principal part, in assisting stability between Israel and Palestine. The country has been busily elaborate in state attempts to put on peace talks, and favor a two-state solution. Jordan has always emphasized the lack of talk, debate, and a pleasant resolve to the conflict.

Jordan fully rues the waste of faultless lives as a result of the dispute between Israel and Palestine. A solution can be established, a foundation, named Defenders of Gaza, to focus on lift funds for building bunkers and providing medical assistance to families and people in need. Jordan has carried global labor to show about a comprehensive calm accord and has named for a finish to savagery and the safety of human lives.

5.2 Position Paper

5.2.1 Clarifications

The position paper is the second document that all delegates have to turn in on the established due date. Delegates will receive feedback and guidance from the Daiss in the elaboration of their position paper. The position paper is extremely important as it will

show that the delegate understands clearly the position of their assigned country. The position paper is a concise description of the delegation's position regarding the topic/or topics. This document allows delegates to learn information about their country and other countries present in the committee; it also serves as planification for the course of action

that the delegate plans to take in the elaboration of their interventions and participation in the debate. A position paper should include a relevant sentence in the beginning that clearly states the delegations position regarding the topic. A succinct political declaration of the country so that every topic accurately represents the country's position. The document should include one of the following: citations from the United Nations Charter; ratified resolutions or agreements made by their member state; citations or declarations made by their chief of state, current president, ministers, or representative delegates from the UN and any other internationally relevant documents, including reports by the Secretary General of the United Nations regarding the topic, Recommendations of accions to be followed by the committee (DISEC), a conclusion that reaffirms the assigned country's position. It is also recommended that the position paper includes relevant statistics, citations, and information collected from external sources that should be cited in the approved academic citation format. Delegates are not allowed to make use of the first person in the position paper and they should instead choose alternative expressions such as "the delegation of ...", "Our government", and "Our nation", among others.

AIMSUN's position paper will require a minimum of 500 words and it is required it to include a picture of the country's flag, political/ economic/ military/ social ideology of the delegation (according to the focus of the topic), the topic of discussion, school, model's edition, general information of the delegation (complete name, current president, type of government, capital, language, population, religion). When redacting the position paper take into account that the document is characterized as being a general perspective of the topic without upholding the characteristics of an essay. It is recommended that before the redaction of the paper delegates should have done an extensive investigation of the topic and their delegations' position on it.

5.2.2 Position Paper Model

Topic: Nuclear Power of China and Its Impact on the Maintenance of International Peace and Security.

General Sentence: The delegation acknowledges that nuclear energy might contribute to the production of clean energy, but insists that all countries adhere to strict safety and security measures to stop the spread of dangerous nuclear technology and weapons.

Complete name	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Current President	Rishi Sunak (Prime Minister)
Type of government	Constitutional monarchy
Capital	London
Language	English
Population	67.33 million
Religion	The UK's official religion is Christianity

The potential hazards China's nuclear power program poses to global security have the United Kingdom extremely concerned. There are serious concerns regarding China's compliance with international safety standards due to the country's history of secrecy and lack of openness around its nuclear program. Recent charges of cyberattacks on Chinese nuclear facilities further highlight the significance of increased awareness and cooperation among governments to protect against potential threats to international security.

The United Kingdom firmly backs worldwide initiatives to encourage nuclear nonproliferation and nuclear security across the globe, including China's decision to limit its use of nuclear energy for reasons of global security. One of the purposes of the United Nations is to

maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of

acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;(Charter of the United Nations, p.3)

The United Kingdom is devoted to enhancing the nuclear non-proliferation framework and is a member of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. The United Kingdom anticipates China would comply with international nuclear security norms, uphold its commitments in the field of nuclear security, and desist from proliferating. The United Kingdom also promotes international collaboration in nuclear security and openness in the global growth of nuclear energy.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (TNP), to which China has been a member since 1992, is one of the most significant accords. By requiring governments to refrain from acquiring, producing, or transferring nuclear weapons, this pact seeks to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and advance nuclear disarmament. In order to prevent the use of nuclear resources and technology for military objectives, the TNP also established a nuclear safeguards regime under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Another important treaty on Total Prohibition of Nuclear Testing (TPCE), which intends to prohibit all nuclear tests worldwide, is one such pact. China ratified the agreement in 1997 after signing it in 1996.

This is crucial because, in this circumstance, the delegation is adhering to the "pacta sunt servanda" to preserve peace and security. A Latin phrase that indicates "agreements must be observed" is "Pacta sunt servanda." Treaties and agreements between nations must be carried out by all parties in good faith and effectively. This is a fundamental tenet of international law.

Considering reports from the UN Secretary-General on the topic, on September 22, 2023, António Guterres stated "First — nuclear-weapon States must lead the way. I call on them to meet their disarmament obligations and commit to never using nuclear weapons under any circumstances. Second — we need to reinforce and recommit to the nuclear-disarmament-and-non-proliferation regime built over the decades. This includes the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons."

The argument must stress that using nuclear technology in any way entails a security risk since nuclear radiation is harmful and can have long-term consequences on the environment and human health. In order to develop global standards and laws for nuclear safety, organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were created.

5.3 Working Paper

5.3.1 Clarifications

Working papers have to be made up of at least 7 delegations. The working paper is made up of the name of the document, the name of the committee, 2 heads of block, sponsored countries, signing countries, preambulatory clauses, and resolute phrases. The heads of the block are the leaders of the paper and will be the ones to present it to the

committee. Sponsored countries are the ones in charge of sponsoring and following up on the presented resolutions. Signing countries are all the countries that are participating in the working paper and are agreeing on the preambles and resolutions. Sponsored countries and heads of block are to be included in the signing countries as well.

The document requires a minimum of 9 preambulatory clauses and resolute phrases. Preambulatorias offer a description of what has been discussed in the committee and start with phrases such as “having into consideration”, “Emphasizing”, and “Convinced” among others, these phrases are to be in italics. Resolves provide the solutions that the block has agreed upon and is presenting to the committee and are numbered. They begin with phrases such as “Reaffirms”, “Accepts”, and “And encourages” among others; these phrases are to be in italics followed by a comma. It is recommended that delegates write more than 9 preambulatory clauses and resolute phrases as it will minimize the risk of the paper not passing after amendments if a clause is to be removed. After each block presents their working papers there will be a space for amendments which are corrections to the presented documents, these amendments can be voted either friendly or unfriendly by the heads of the block. If the amendment is friendly it will be immediately corrected by the Dais, if it is unfriendly a voting procedure will start to define whether it should be corrected

or stay the way it is. An example of a friendly amendment is a spelling error, a correction in the format, etc...; An example of an unfriendly amendment is the elimination of a resolve.

After finishing the reading of the amendments a voting procedure will be opened to determine whether the working paper passes or does not pass. Delegates will be called one by one to vote either in favor/ against/ or abstain. To abstain means to not vote, a delegation can not abstain if it said “present and voting” during roll call. It is important that when joining a block the delegate has in mind the country’s position regarding the topic and the proposed resolutions by each block, as well as their allies and collaborators during the debate, and take into account the relevant historical alliances of the country; for example the Russian Federation and the United States of America, can not be heads of block in the same working paper due to historical complexities of both nations. More details about the elaboration of a working paper can be found in the handbook.

5.3.2 Working Paper Model

Working Paper 1.1.1

COMMITTEE: DISEC (Disarmament & International Security Committee)

TOPIC: “Russian-Ukrainian conflict”

Heads of block: People’s Republic of China, The Democratic People’s Republic of North Korea.

Sponsoring Countries: Islamic Republic of Iran, People’s Republic of China, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Venezuela, The Democratic People’s Republic of North Korea, The Russian Federation, United States of America, Ukraine.

Signatory Countries: *Annex 1*

Preambulatory phrases:

Guided by the MINSK agreements I and II, the Charter of the United Nations, Helsinki Final Act and the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Recognizing the harm caused to worldwide economy due to the sanctions imposed by the United Nations to the Russian Federation,

Fully believing in Ukraine's and Russia’s commitment to upholding international law and initiating dialogue and negotiation,

Seeking the international intervention, in sake for monitoring and promoting compliance with the obligations by state parties,

Viewing with appreciation that both parties have appointed a team of experienced legal experts to represent its interests in the arbitration proceedings,

Affirming the importance of peaceful resolution of disputes and the role of the treaty in providing a fair and impartial forum for resolving such disputes,

Alarmed by the violation of the principles of sovereignty established by the International Law and sequels in both of the territories implied;

Resolves:

1. **Proclaims** the KIMINSHA treaty as the official conductor of every mechanism and possible solution to be implemented;
 2. **Further requests** all nations involved to respect the treaty and its dispute resolution mechanism, complying with the decisions of the arbitration tribunal;
 3. **Accepts** the status of independent regions of Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts, pursuing the end of the dispute over these territories.
- Modulated by the Chapter XII “INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM”, Article 6, point:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to

the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80;

4. **Strongly condemns** any type of action that threatens the parties to the conflict and the international welfare, directly transgressing the agreements previously established;
5. **Encourages** other nations to help the most affected countries in the conflict such as Tajikistan, Somalia, Yemen and Belarus;
6. **Approves** the immediate implementation of modalities that fulfill restoration of social and economic connections, including social transfers, such as payments of pensions and other payments (income and revenue, timely payment of communal bills, restoration of tax payments within the framework of Ukrainian legal field);
7. **Authorizes** the arbitration and mediation of countries who have constantly supported and defended international peace principles, conferring the People's Republic of China as well as Democratic People's Republic of Korea this responsibility;
8. **Insists** on the Direct and Immediate talking with Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republic Greater in order to implement the following points of the MINSK II agreements:

(5) Provide pardon and amnesty by way of enacting a law that forbids persecution and punishment of persons in relation to events that took place in particular districts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine.

(6) Provide release and exchange of all hostages and illegally held persons, based on the principle of "all for all". This process has to end – at the latest – on the fifth day after the pullout (of weapons).

(7) Provide safe access, delivery, storage and distribution of humanitarian aid to the needy, based on an international mechanism.

(8) Define the modalities of a full restoration of social and economic connections, including social transfers, such as payments of pensions and other payments (income and revenue, timely payment of communal bills, restoration of tax payments within the framework of Ukrainian legal field);

9. Recommends Donetsk and Luhansk separatist rebels to avoid capturing people against their will so conflicts like this one do not show up on the future and peace prevails for a long time;

10. Trusts the use of Blue Helmets in case of no ceasefire from the Ukrainian and Russian nations since they will bring to the international community:

- a. Cease of tensions and promote peace.
- b. A neutral third party to oversee the ceasefire.
- c. Reduce the chances of violations and provide a mechanism for conflict resolution.
- d. A safe space for communication and help build trust between the parties.
- e. Protection of civilians affected.
- f. Security and humanitarian assistance.

5.4 Press Release

5.4.1 Clarifications

A Press Release is a document written by groups of a minimum of three and a maximum of seven delegates. It includes the date on which it was written, the names of the countries that wrote it, the place in which it is presented, the time at which it is presented, and to whom it is addressed. A press release should give a broad explanation of the issue being discussed, the position of the delegates, and why the delegations are not part of the other blocks. Delegates must present their solutions in this paper.

A press release is read in front of the entire committee before the Working Papers. These papers are not voted on. Also, the minimum word count is 800 words, explaining and describing in depth each of the variables (subtopics or cases) established in the committee. The results of the discussions in the previous debates have to be taken into account, too have complete communication. The press release should follow parliamentary language and procedure. If it is decided to develop this document, there should be one press release per topic (taking into account cases and subtopics).

5.4.2 Press Release Model

October 2, 2023.

The Russian Federation governmental resolute press release

Moscow, Russia

11:12 AM

Addressed to the Disarmament and International Security commission,

The Russian Federation informs the international community of the following press release:

Convinced that the working papers being developed will not be useful to solve the problem at hand in a way that includes all the international community, the delegation of Russia is not content with what has been discussed concerning the resolution agenda on topic B.

It is for this matter that such a delegation will not join in the making of the proposed solutions.

The delegation recognizes and accepts that the crisis at hand is due to the current system, and nevertheless, transmits its fear from the proposals presented. Such solutions seek to conceive a completely new system at once, which is not only ambitious, but unrealistic, especially with the sanctions imposed which limit the most convenient routes and the resources that would be implemented.

This action plan suggests a full override of the current method utilized. The aforementioned will impose a new modality for which workers have not been prepared and, considering the time frame established, the results and efficiency will be mediocre at best. Furthermore, the solutions mentioned already count on the support of the Russian maritime territory, when it was clearly stated throughout the adjourned session, that the Russian Federation does not seek to cooperate whilst the sanctions are still limiting its progress.

The delegation accepts the need for the full support of the international community and, at the same time, it rejects any solution that may interfere with the sovereignty of its territory.

The aforementioned will not be negotiated, in order to prevent the nation's land from being endangered.

The Russian Federation has transmuted into one, if not the most, influential exponent nowadays. For such, it is here present looking for beneficiary solutions that assure progress and enrichment in all nations. As well, it does not seek to help a community that doesn't reciprocate its support.

Currently, while facing several conflicting relations, the Russian Federation surmised to find support in the international community, rather than the hostility observed in the resolute papers presented.

Now, bearing in mind that the UN has shown selective favoritism towards its members and has allowed extremist sanctions to be imposed, the mother nation is fully confident that the proposed international crisis protocol will not suffice the needs of the current trading community. It is a deep concern how the baseless proposals rely on unprofitable resilience and responsibility.

Taking into account the unfathomable sanctions imposed to perish the fruitful development of the nation, the Russian Federation reaffirms the usefulness of these working papers and convicts those in favor of putting such solutions in progress.

The Russian Federation does not reject the solutions presented out of spite, and trusts that the international community will understand where such uncooperative behavior is sprouting from. The Russian delegation is currently in a time of change that was bound to motivate progress, yet it has all been withered by the biased sanctions imposed.

Having devoted attention to the armed, social, and economic disputes presented, the Federation considers necessary a new, effective, transitory maritime system that truly does fulfill the needs of its members and resolves what the UN has not been able to accomplish.

The Russian delegacy calls upon the other nations present to lift the sanctions on the Russian Federation as a way to alleviate the economic load. It is essential to strongly condemn the collective work of members to tear down the Russian Federation alongside the UN, by imposing unfair and unattainable sanctions.

Russia expresses its trust in the international alliance to analyze and determine the military, social and economic needs of the parties involved in the conflict, in order to reach a diplomatic agreement that proposes a solution that satisfies the needs of the nations affected by the current crisis.

The Russian Federation declares that it will not permit the access of trading shipments through the established points on the Black and Mediterranean Sea, as well as the Suez Canal, with the usage of its own Russian and Egyptian military as a guarantee. If any country violates this condition, sanctions will be imposed immediately.

Being reminded of the development of this session, the Russian Federation will vote against every resolution presented and will not contribute financially. Moreover, it will not grant access to the routes predetermined and demands for them to be removed from the plan of action.

Regretting the outcome, as well as fully understanding the intentions against such a federation by the international community, the Russian delegation invites others present to become aware and to refuse such incompetent solutions. Lastly, such a federation expresses appreciation for those who showed support. Lastly, the country trusts that in the face of conflict, adversity, and violence, realistic, possible, and positive alternatives prevail.

VI. Country List

1. Bahrain
2. China
3. Egypt
4. France
5. Swiss Confederation
6. Iraq
7. Israel
8. Republic of Albania
9. Jordan
10. Kosovo
11. Lebanon
12. Myanmar
13. Palestine
14. Gabonese Republic
15. Brazil
16. Russia
17. Saudi Arabia
18. Republic of Malta
19. Syria
20. United Arab Emirates
21. Ecuador
22. Republic of Mozambique

23. United Kingdom
24. United States
25. Yemen
26. Afghanistan