

SECURITY COUNCIL

PRESIDENT VALERIA ARGOTE

FEBRUARY 29TH - MARCH 3RD
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SECURITY COUNCIL

AIMSUN TWENTIETH EDITION

ALTAMIRA
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL





UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL GUIDE

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“Great discoveries and improvements invariably involve the cooperation of many minds”
- Alexander Graham Bell

Dear delegates,

We are pleased to welcome you all to the 20th edition of AISMUN. My name is Valeria Argote and with my vice president, we are deeply honored to serve as the dais of the United Nations Security Council.

Throughout the conference, we will dive into complex topics that linger in our present time, negotiate viable resolutions, and seek common ground among all, to promote peace and prosperity around the world. As representatives of this vital committee, you have the



responsibility to face these conflicts of great intricacy through the use of diplomacy, leadership, and most importantly, collaboration. We encourage you to see this model as an enriching opportunity that opens doors to endless learning possibilities, empowering you to embrace leadership, deepen understanding, and grow both personally and skill-wise.

The success and proper flow of this committee firmly depend on your active participation, as well as your preparedness on the topic, and disposition to work hand in hand with other delegates, to achieve common goals. We have very high expectations for this committee, and we believe that you will be able to accomplish great things that allude to the welfare of the entire world.

If you have any questions or doubts, feel free to contact any of us, and we will be sure to answer them promptly. The dais is here to support and guide you throughout this journey, to ensure a positive and meaningful experience. We look forward to meeting you all and fostering a fruitful and rewarding experience together.

Best regards,

Valeria Argote
President of the Security Council
vargote@altamira.edu.co
+57 3023806960

II. Introduction to the Committee

2.1 History

Following the Second World War, the international community came together to establish the United Nations (UN), an international organ committed to upholding global peace and security, focusing on its primary objective, to address and counteract threats to peace collectively. Written during the San Francisco Conference from April 25 to June 26, 1945, the UN Charter emerged as the governing document, crafted by representatives from 50 states and later endorsed by 51 nations (United Nations, n.d.). This foundational text defined the United Nations' core organs: the Secretariat, the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the International Court of



Justice (ICJ), and the Trusteeship Council. The UN Charter was launched on October 24, 1945, upon ratification by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States, along with a majority of other signatories, marking the official inception of the United Nations. The Security Council held its first session on January 17, 1946, at Church House, Westminster, London, before establishing its permanent seat at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City, where it operates to this day (Britannica, 2023).

The Security Council is made up of fifteen members, 5 permanent, and 10 non-permanent, who are each granted one vote. Initially, the five permanent member states were the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the French Republic, and the Republic of China. Subsequently, the People's Republic of China replaced the Republic of China at the United Nations on October 25, 1971, and the Russian Federation took the place of the Soviet Union on December 24, 1991. These five countries possess veto power¹ over any of the committee's resolutions. On the other hand, the ten non-permanent members are elected for a two-year term with no consecutive reelection and are chosen to take into account their geographic location. There are three countries representing Africa, two from Asia, two from Latin America, two from Western Europe, and one from Eastern Europe.

2.2 Organization and Functions

For procedural or non-substantial matters, a minimum of nine affirmative votes is necessary for decisions to pass, excluding the use of veto power in such cases. Yet, when addressing substantial matters such as resolutions, a total of nine affirmative votes, which must include the concurring votes of all five permanent members, are required (UN Charter, art. 27).

Regarding the committee's functions, when a peace-threatening complaint arises, the Council typically initiates an attempt toward peaceful resolution. This involves recommending parties to seek agreements by peaceful means, potentially outlining principles for these agreements, conducting investigations, mediation, dispatching missions or special envoys, or urging the Secretary-General's intervention for a peaceful settlement.

¹ The power of one person or body to prohibit a course of action chosen by another.



If disputes escalate into a breach of peace, or an act of aggression, the Council prioritizes swift resolution (UN Charter, art. 39). It may issue ceasefire directives to prevent conflict escalation, deploy observers or peacekeeping forces to ease tensions, separate opposing forces, and create a conducive environment for peaceful negotiations.

Furthermore, the Council might resort to enforcement measures like economic sanctions, arms embargoes, financial penalties, travel bans, severance of diplomatic ties, blockades, or collective military action. Its primary focus remains on targeting responsible parties while aiming to minimize adverse impacts on broader populations and economies (United Nations, n.d.).

Apart from various standing and ad hoc committees, the Council's operations are supported by the Military Staff Committee, Sanctions Committees for each of the states under sanctions, Peacekeeping Forces Committees, and an International Tribunals Committee.

2.3 Main goals

The United Nations Charter created six key organs, among which is the Security Council, entrusted with the primary role of safeguarding global peace and security. Empowered to convene whenever peace is at risk, the Council is crucial in upholding stability.

The Charter outlines the UN's four fundamental purposes (UN Charter, art. 1):

- Ensuring international peace and security.
- Developing friendly relationships between nations.
- Collaborating to address global issues and advocate for human rights.
- Serving as a center to coordinate nations' actions in harmony.

Every member of the United Nations commits to executing the Security Council's decisions. While other UN organs offer recommendations to member states, the Security Council possesses the authority to issue binding decisions, compelling member states to implement them following the Charter.



2.4 References

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III. **Topic: Cross border attacks between Gaza and Israel, looking forward to a two-state solution.**

3.1 Introduction

Cross-border attacks between Gaza and Israel have been a persistent and intricate issue, rooted in historical, political, and territorial disputes. This conflict predominantly



involves the Gaza Strip, a densely populated Palestinian territory, and Israel, its neighboring state. The origins of this conflict can be traced back to the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 and subsequent Arab-Israeli wars, resulting in Gaza coming under Egyptian control and becoming a focal point for clashes between Palestinian militants and Israeli forces.

Gaza, governed by Hamas, an Islamist political organization and militant group, has been under an Israeli blockade since 2007. This blockade severely restricts the movement of goods and people, exacerbating the already challenging living conditions for Gazans (Abdulrahim, 2023). In response to these conditions, Palestinian militant groups, including Hamas and Islamic Jihad, have carried out a series of attacks on Israel, ranging from rocket launches, shootings, and bombings, to infiltrations, targeting Israeli civilians, military installations, and infrastructure. Israel, in response to these attacks, has conducted military operations within Gaza, employing airstrikes and ground incursions aimed at targeting militant leaders, weapons facilities, and rocket launch sites (Bachega, Durbin, 2023). Unfortunately, these operations have resulted in casualties on both sides and significant destruction in Gaza, worsening the humanitarian crisis in the region.

Over the years, there have been attempts to establish ceasefire agreements brokered by regional and international mediators to halt the violence. However, these ceasefires have often been fragile, with clashes leading to escalations. This conflict has garnered widespread international attention and condemnation due to the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, civilian casualties, and the persistent cycle of violence. Various countries and international organizations have made efforts to mediate peace talks and provide aid to alleviate the suffering of civilians (BBC, 2023).

The road to a lasting resolution remains challenging due to great loss, geopolitical complexities, and the absence of a comprehensive agreement addressing core issues fueling the conflict. As well as this, factors such as the status of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements in the West Bank, the right of return for Palestinian refugees, security concerns for Israel, and political divisions among Palestinians represent significant challenges to finding a viable and sustainable solution, where a compromise from both parties can be achieved.

Consequently, the conflict continues to perpetuate a dire humanitarian crisis in Gaza, characterized by limited access to essential services like healthcare, clean water, and



education; the population faces severe poverty and unemployment, which complicate any efforts toward a possible resolution (UNFPA, 2023). Essentially, not only has the conflict transformed into a jeopardizing series of events, but due to the differing necessities of those involved, it undermines any prospects toward progress.

3.2 Historical Background

3.2.1 Roots of the conflict (19th century - 1920's)

During the 19th century, Palestine experienced significant shifts that set the foundations for the Israel-Palestine conflict. The region was part of the Ottoman Empire for centuries, characterized by diverse communities living together, primarily Arabs, Jews, and Christians. However, by the mid-1800s, the empire began to weaken, allowing for emerging nationalist movements and increased European involvement in the Middle East (Britannica, 2021).

During the period of rising nationalism, Jewish communities in Europe faced discrimination and persecution, leading to the emergence of the Zionist movement. Zionism, born in the late 19th century, aimed to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine, perceived as the ancient biblical land of the Jews (Polonsky, 2011). The movement gained momentum in the wake of anti-Semitic movements in Europe, fostering the idea of Jewish national identity tied to Palestine.

Simultaneously, the Arab population in Palestine, predominantly agrarian and closely tied to the land, viewed themselves as indigenous to the region, nurturing a distinct Arab identity and culture. Their relationship with the land was deeply rooted in historical connections and agrarian traditions, creating a sense of attachment and ownership. As the Ottoman Empire weakened, European powers vied for influence and control in the Middle East (Afyoncu, 2018). This geopolitical maneuvering and the strategic significance of the region contributed to increased European interest in Palestine.

The latter half of the 19th century witnessed a gradual increase in Jewish immigration to Palestine, driven by both Zionist ideology and the desire to escape persecution in Europe. These Jewish immigrants bought land and established agricultural settlements, known as



kibbutzim and moshavim, seeking to create a tangible presence and build a future Jewish state in the region (Ettinger, n.d.). However, the increasing Jewish immigration and land acquisitions sparked tensions with the Arab population, leading to conflicts over land ownership and usage. These demographic and territorial changes fueled apprehensions among the Arab inhabitants, who feared the displacement from their ancestral lands.

The late 19th century witnessed a resurgence of Jewish migration to Palestine, driven by Zionist ideals seeking a national homeland for the Jewish people. Concurrently, the Ottoman Empire, which had ruled the region for centuries, began to decline, leading to a shift in power dynamics and a reevaluation of territorial control.

By the early 20th century, the Balfour Declaration of 1917 issued by the British government expressed support for the establishment of a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine, further igniting tensions between the indigenous Arab population and the growing Jewish community (Al Tahhan, 2018). This period also saw heightened Arab-Jewish friction as both groups asserted their aspirations for self-determination and territorial claims. Conflicting narratives emerged regarding the rightful ownership of the land, leading to sporadic clashes and increasing animosity.

In the early 20th Century, the League of Nations released the Mandate for Palestine which aimed to establish a national home for the Jewish people while safeguarding the rights of the non-Jewish communities in the region, primarily the Palestinian Arabs. Issued in 1922, it allocated land for Jewish settlement, which eventually led to increased Jewish immigration, land acquisition, and the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948. This document heavily increased tensions between Jewish and Arab populations due to conflicting claims to the same territory.

3.2.2 Confrontations and territorial division (20th century)

After World War II, Jewish migration to Palestine increased, propelled by various factors, notably the horrors of the Holocaust and the desire for a homeland. This migration, known as the Aliyah Bet, occurred despite strict British immigration restrictions in Palestine. Survivors of the Holocaust sought refuge and a sense of security in a place they could call their own (Holocaust Encyclopedia, n.d). The displacement and trauma experienced by

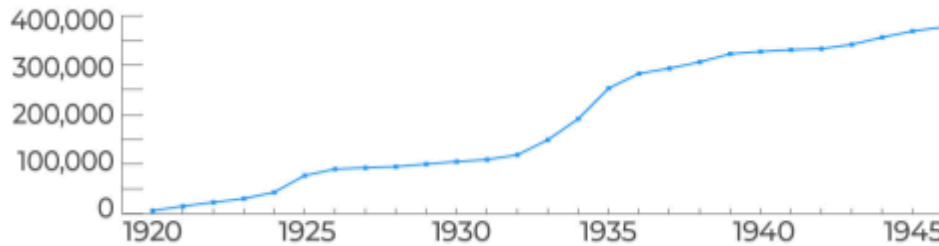


Jews during the war fueled determination to establish a Jewish state, leading to increased immigration and tensions with the native Arab population.

1920-1946

Jewish immigration to Palestine

An estimated **376,415 Jewish immigrants, mostly from Europe,** arrived in Palestine between 1920 and 1946 according to British records.



Year	Authorized Jewish Immigration
1920	5,514
1921	9,149
1922	7,844
1923	7,421
1924	12,856
1925	33,801
1926	13,081
1927	2,713
1928	2,178
1929	5,249
1930	4,944
1931	4,075
1932	9,553
1933	30,327
1934	42,359
1935	61,854
1936	29,727
1937	10,536
1938	12,868
1939	16,405
1940	4,547
1941	3,647
1942	2,194
1943	8,507
1944	14,464
1945	12,751
1946	7,851



Source: A survey of Palestine (1946)



| (Al Jazeera, 2020)

On November 29, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 181, following the United Kingdom's decision to hand over control of Palestine and seek the UN's guidance on its future. This resolution proposed dividing the Palestinian territory into separate Jewish and Arab states, while leaving Jerusalem and Bethlehem under an international buffer zone. The Security Council approved this resolution, outlining the establishment of a Jewish state covering 14,100 square kilometers, which constituted 56.47% of the land. This proposal was met with strong opposition from the Arab-Palestinian population within the region and the wider Arab world, as it was seen as disproportionately favoring the Jewish population who at that time accounted for about 30% of the population and owned less than 7% of the land (Kamel, 2022).



ALTAMIRA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Breaking Borders

TWENTIETH EDITION AISMUN
February 29th - March 3rd



UN Partition Plan for division of sovereignty over Mandatory Palestine relative to public and private land ownership.

Following the passage of Resolution 181, Israel declared its independence in May 1948, which led to the eruption of the Arab-Israeli War. The conflict escalated as neighboring Arab states, including Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Iraq, intervened militarily, aiming to prevent the establishment of the newly declared state of Israel. These confrontations resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, leading to what they refer to as the "Nakba" (United Nations, n.d.). Throughout, both sides experienced significant casualties and destruction. The war concluded in 1949 with Armistice agreements between Israel and the neighboring Arab states, establishing temporary borders known as the Green Line.

Shortly after this period, Israel emerged as an independent state, albeit with borders significantly different from those established by the United Nations Partition Plan. The West Bank came under Jordanian control, while Gaza was administered by Egypt. These



territories hosted numerous Palestinian refugees, worsening the already delicate situation within the region.

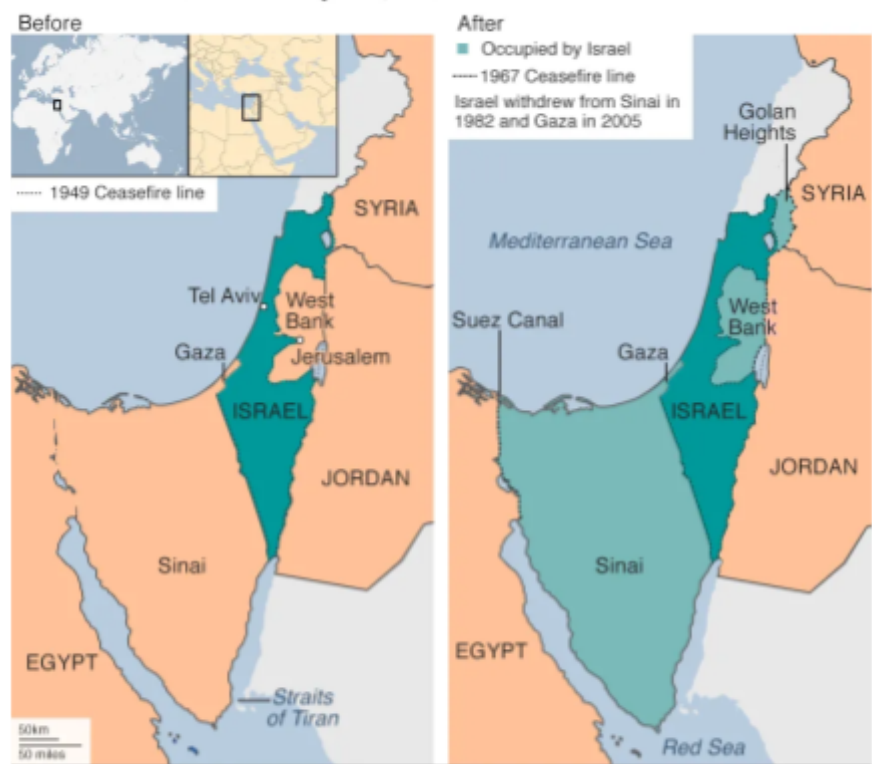
In 1967, during the Six-Day War, Israel occupied the West Bank, East Jerusalem, Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula, and the Golan Heights. This event significantly altered the geopolitical landscape, leading to the occupation of territories inhabited by Palestinians and heightening international scrutiny and criticism of Israeli policies regarding settlements and the treatment of

Palestinians. In response to the situation following the war, the Security Council passed Resolution 242 on November 22, 1967, emphasizing the "inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war" and calling for Israel's withdrawal from the territories it occupied during the conflict.

Efforts to find a resolution to the conflict persisted. The Camp David Accords were a historic peace agreement signed in 1978 between Israel and

Egypt, brokered by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The primary focus was on resolving the longstanding conflict between Israel and Egypt. Egypt became the first Arab country to officially recognize Israel as a legitimate state, and Israel agreed to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula, which had been captured during the Six-Day War in 1967 (Carter, 2023). Regarding Palestine, the Camp David Accords did not directly address the conflict in detail.

Before and after the Six Day War, 1967



| (BBC, 2017)



The accords focused primarily on the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt and did not lead to a comprehensive resolution for the broader Arab-Israeli conflict, hence their lack of effectiveness.

In the early 1990's, similar attempts toward peace were brokered. The Oslo Accords, signed in 1993 in Oslo, Norway, were a series of agreements between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). This process aimed to achieve mutual recognition, establish self-governance for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and seek a viable resolution to the conflict (Knell, 2023). These agreements led to the creation of the Palestinian Authority (PA), providing limited self-governance in these areas, and outlined a gradual transfer of powers from Israeli control to the newly formed Palestinian government.

The Oslo Accords consisted of several agreements, including the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements (known as Oslo I) signed in 1993 and the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (Oslo II) signed in 1995 (Britannica, 2023). These agreements addressed issues like security, borders, the status of Jerusalem, and the rights of Palestinian refugees. Oslo was seen as a breakthrough in Israeli-Palestinian relations, marking the first time both parties formally recognized each other's existence and right to self-determination. However, the process faced various setbacks, including violence, disagreements over essential factors, and internal opposition.

In the following decades, various attempts at negotiations, intermittent conflicts, settlement expansions, and acts of violence have characterized the nature of the Israel-Palestine conflict, which has yet to establish a definitive solution to abolish violence and destruction in the region.

3.2.3 Crisis and international intervention (2000 - 2010's)

From the early 2000s to the 2010s, the Israel-Palestine conflict endured great disturbance, marked by both moments of hope for peace and periods of heightened violence.

The Second Intifada, also referred to as Al-Aqṣā, was a significant period of intensified Israeli-Palestinian violence that began in September, 2000 and lasted officially until 2005.



It quickly escalated into a brutal cycle of violence, protests, and reprisals. One of the main triggers was the visit of Israel's Prime Minister at the time, Ariel Sharon, which caused great controversy among Palestinians, leading to widespread protests. Another cause was the failure of the Camp David Summit in 2000 meant to untangle issues like borders, refugees, settlements, and the status of Jerusalem (Araj, B. & Brym, R, 2024). These events, coupled with the repressed rage and frustration from the Israeli occupation, the rough living conditions, and the lack of progress toward statehood, led Palestinians to uprising.

This uprising differed from the First Intifada (1987-1993) in its intensity and tactics. The Second Intifada involved suicide bombings, shootings, and other violent acts by Palestinian militants targeting Israeli civilians. Israel responded with military operations, including incursions into Palestinian territories, targeted assaults, and the construction of a security barrier.

In 2005, Israel withdrew its settlements and military presence from the Gaza Strip, a move viewed as a step towards disengagement. Nonetheless, this withdrawal did not lead to an improvement in relations between Israel and Gaza, as Hamas took control of the territory and continued launching rocket attacks into Israeli territory, leading to periodic conflicts and military exchanges (Britannica, 2023).

Efforts to revive peace talks persisted, including the 2007 Annapolis Conference, which aimed to reinvigorate negotiations for a two-state solution. However, despite diplomatic initiatives, the rough history between the populations posed a hindrance over the conflict's resolution.

The period between 2008 and 2009 experienced a major military operation by Israel in Gaza known as Operation Cast Lead, aimed at halting rocket attacks and weakening Hamas. The dissension resulted in various casualties and infrastructure damage in the region, drawing international disapproval and further polarizing opinions on the conflict. In 2014, another round of conflict erupted within the territory, known as Operation Protective Edge. This conflict, characterized by airstrikes, rocket attacks, and ground incursions, resulted in devastation and loss of life, particularly impacting civilians in Gaza (Henderson, 2018).



Throughout these years, attempts to restart peace negotiations persisted. Yet, aspects such as leadership changes, internal divisions among Palestinians, ongoing security concerns for Israel, and divergent visions for a resolution continued to hamper substantial progress toward a potential two-state solution.

The United Nations, international organizations, and various countries remained engaged in efforts to promote dialogue between the parties involved. Nonetheless, the absence of a mutual compromise that worked favorably for both populations, left solely the prospect of a lasting resolution to the conflict, as the decade drew to a close.

3.3 Current Situation

3.3.1 Political Dynamics and Developments

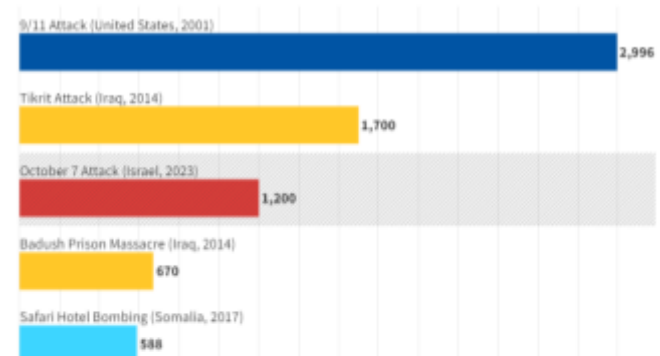
The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a complex issue revolving around competing claims to the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. These territories, seized by Israel in the Six-Day War, have become flashpoints for conflicting aspirations for statehood and sovereignty. However, the expansion of Israeli settlements in these regions has increased tensions, setting back peace negotiations and the possibility of a viable Palestinian state.

Violence within the region is heavily influenced by the cross-border attacks between Israel and Gaza, further complicating the socio-political standpoint of a two-state solution. The Gaza Strip, controlled by Hamas, has seen intermittent rocket attacks into Israeli territory, met with retaliatory airstrikes by Israel. These attacks, often resulting in civilian casualties on both sides, serve as the backbone of the aggressive relationship between these two adversaries.

The attack orchestrated by Hamas on October 7, 2023, marked a devastating escalation in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In an unprecedented assault from the Gaza Strip, Hamas gunmen launched a heinous attack on Israel, resulting in a staggering loss of lives, with

1970-2023

Legend: Al Qaeda (Blue), Al Shabaab (Light Blue), Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (Black), Hamas (Red), Islamic State (Yellow), Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) (Green), Mujahedin-e-Khalq (MEK) (Purple)





approximately 1,200 people killed and around 240 taken hostage. This incident stands as one of the deadliest terrorist attacks since data collection began in 1970, based on the number of fatalities (Al Jazeera, 2023). In response to this egregious act, the Israeli military carried out airstrikes on Gaza and initiated a ground offensive, leading to further casualties and escalating the already dire situation. The aftermath of this assault has been catastrophic, with over 21,000 reported deaths in Gaza, according to the Hamas-run health ministry. This single event has significantly heightened tensions, deepened animosities, and brought about widespread devastation, leaving a lasting impact on the already volatile Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Within this context, Hamas's role as a key player in Gaza's governance is crucial. Its militant stance against Israel and sporadic attacks not only exacerbate the conflict but also complicate diplomatic efforts. The ongoing confrontations fuel an entrenched state of distrust and retaliation, making it particularly challenging to establish meaningful dialogue or negotiations toward a common goal.

In response to the October 7 attacks, the United Nations has been actively involved in addressing the crisis. UN Secretary-General António Guterres called for an "immediate humanitarian ceasefire" on October 24, reiterating this plea in December. The Israeli Government's announcement of a "complete siege" of Gaza on October 9, along with calls for civilian evacuation, prompted the UN Secretary-General to request the rescinding of the evacuation order by Israel and the release of hostages by Hamas. Additionally, the UN Security Council passed a resolution on November 15, urging the immediate release of all hostages by Hamas and the establishment of "urgent and extended humanitarian corridors" throughout Gaza (UK Parliament, 2024). Criticism and abstentions marked the resolutions, with the US and UK citing the need to condemn Hamas, while Russia called for a ceasefire. Another resolution on December 22 demanded increased aid, with Russia and the United States abstaining. Moreover, Israel's representative criticized both resolutions, vowing to act until Hamas is dismantled and hostages are returned. On the other hand, the Palestinian Authority, representing the West Bank, emphasized the need for an immediate ceasefire, humanitarian aid, and preventing forced displacement from Gaza.

Despite various peace initiatives, attempts to forge a lasting solution have faltered. Addressing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict requires not only addressing the historical, territorial, and ideological complexities but also finding ways to mitigate the cycle of



violence and reciprocity. Only through comprehensive efforts, addressing both the core issues and the immediate challenges posed by cross-border attacks, will the region be able to achieve sustainable and long-lasting peace.

3.3.2 Humanitarian Crisis and Global Impact

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has precipitated a dreadful humanitarian crisis, prominently manifest in the dire circumstances gripping the Gaza Strip. Under Hamas control and hemmed in by Israeli blockades, Gaza's two million inhabitants endure harrowing conditions marked by scarcity of basic necessities, declining healthcare infrastructure, and chronic unemployment. The persistent conflicts have inflicted deep psychological wounds, particularly among Gaza's children, preserving suffering that aggravates the already harsh situation.

The blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip has significantly impeded the delivery of essential humanitarian aid to the beleaguered population. Gazans, already grappling with undesirable living conditions, face hardship due to restricted access to essential resources. Despite international efforts to assist, the blockade limits the inflow of goods and humanitarian aid, exacerbating the scarcity of crucial resources such as medical supplies, food, and fuel. This restriction impedes the ability of third parties to adequately address the urgent needs of the population, contributing to the crisis (Bashi, 2023). The international community, including various human rights organizations, has consistently raised concerns about the impact of the blockade on the well-being of Gazans and has called for measures to ensure the unimpeded flow of humanitarian aid to alleviate their suffering.

This humanitarian crisis is linked to the displacement of Palestinians, generating an enduring refugee crisis. Many Palestinians reside in overcrowded and under-resourced refugee camps, grappling with limited access to vital services and economic opportunities. This is evidenced by the unprecedented internal displacement of 1.9 million Palestinians, comprising over 80 percent of the population. Israel's attacks have caused a great deal of infrastructural damage, reaching over 250,000 housing units, with an additional 50,000 units completely razed to the ground. As a result, the consequences of this conflict have left

PALESTINIAN CASUALTIES

Gaza*

 1,417 Fatalities

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE BY GOVERNORATE LOCATED IN UNRWA SCHOOLS / SHELTERS

as of 16:00, 12 October 2023



more than 1 million individuals in Gaza without safe and secure shelter, forced away from their homes (NRC, 2023). The unresolved issue of the right of return for refugees and their descendants tangles their displacement, contributing to regional instability and complicating any negotiations toward a two-state solution.

Beyond the immediate region, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict resonates on a global scale, fueling debates on human rights, self-determination, and the broader Middle East peace process. The conflict's recurring humanitarian crises and civilian casualties draw international concern, shaping perceptions of resolutions and diplomatic relations. The United Nations, the European Union, and various countries, including the United States, have engaged in efforts to address the crisis, specifically after the distressing aftermath of the October 7th attack. In response to it, the G7² and the EU, has advocated for "humanitarian pauses and corridors" to facilitate aid delivery. The G7 called for the unconditional release of hostages and condemned the surge in extremist settler violence against Palestinians in the West Bank. Furthermore, the United States deployed additional military assets to the Middle East to deter escalation by Hezbollah in Lebanon, the Houthis in Yemen, and Iran-aligned militias in Syria and Iraq. Sanctions were announced against these groups. Both the US and the EU pledged additional humanitarian aid to Gaza to address the escalating crisis (UK Parliament, 2024).

This web of challenges compromised by the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, the plight of displaced Palestinians, and the conflict's far-reaching global impact, demands imperative action. Addressing humanitarian suffering, securing the rights of refugees, and mitigating the conflict's global influence is indispensable for fostering stability, security, and lasting peace not just in the region but for the international community at large.

3.4 Focus 1: Regional Security and Territorial Stability

The Gaza-Israel conflict has witnessed a series of escalating incidents in recent years, contributing to increased tensions and regional instability. These include multiple events of rockets launched from Gaza into Israeli territory, resulting in civilian casualties and infrastructural damage. In response, Israel has conducted military operations in Gaza to

² Composed of the United States, Japan, Canada, UK, Germany, France, and Italy.



neutralize threats, leading to loss and destruction in densely populated areas. Violence within the zone has been in significant increase, specially the attacks that receive retaliatory responses with even greater intensity. This alarming trend highlights the imperative need for proactive and collaborative measures to address the root causes and ensure the safety and well being of innocent civilians.

Understanding the positions of key actors is crucial for comprehending the dynamics of the conflict. Israel is involved with the security of its citizens, asserting the right to self-defense against rocket attacks and advocating for measures to prevent weapons smuggling into the region (Gupta, 2023). On the Palestinian side, authorities represented by Hamas maintain a resistance narrative, citing grievances related to the blockade on Gaza and the broader Israeli-Palestinian conflict, viewing armed resistance as a means to address perceived injustices.

Over the years, the conflict has been characterized by a concerning trend of progressively increasing attacks, contributing, deteriorating security within the region. The conflict, marked by intermittent periods of relative calm punctuated by spikes in violence, has seen a notable escalation in both the frequency and intensity of attacks. Rocket launches from Gaza to Israel have become more frequent, resulting in a greater number of civilian casualties and extensive damage to infrastructure. Simultaneously, Israel's responses, often in the form of military operations, have escalated in scope and intensity. The cyclical nature of these incidents has created a volatile environment, impacting not only the immediate security concerns of the involved parties but also inhibiting broader efforts towards stability and peace. As displayed on the graphic below, the death toll of Palestinians on the Gaza Strip reached its highest peak over the last decade and a half in under two weeks, following the October 7th strikes. It is understandable why international organizations find this as a matter of utmost importance, taking into account the numerous lives that have been put at stake for the sake of retaliation.





Merely a week after the October 7th attacks, the Gaza Strip witnessed devastating infrastructural damage, impacting various aspects of daily life. The United Nations' OCHA³ reported significant destruction, with 11 mosques demolished by Israeli airstrikes, and seven additional religious temples sustaining damage, including historic structures. Among the affected locations were mosques in Gaza City, Khan Younis, Beit Lahia, and Yarmouk. Euro-Med Human Rights Monitor noted that several of the damaged churches had historical significance.

Residential areas bore a heavy toll, with the Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs revealing that 22,600 residential units were destroyed. Of these, approximately 2,835 units suffered damage, while 1,791 became uninhabitable due to severe destruction, and 12,630 sustained lesser damage, as reported by United Nations briefings on October 11 and October 12. The severe damage to these units not only leaves thousands homeless but also creates a pressing need for humanitarian aid to address the basic necessities of those affected. Families now face the daunting challenge of rebuilding their lives amid the ruins, further exacerbating the existing humanitarian crisis in the region (Al Jazeera, 2023).

The impact extended to the healthcare sector, with a World Health Organization report stating that 19 health facilities were impaired. Al Jazeera correspondent Youmna El Sayed reported that Beit Hanoon Hospital and al-Oyun Hospital in Tal al-Hawa were entirely out of service due to bombardment. OCHA, on Wednesday, noted that all 13 hospitals and medical centers were only partially operational due to shortages of supplies and fuel. Ambulance services, crucial for emergency response, were also severely affected, since after that short period of time, 20 of these vehicles were already wrecked. The impact on healthcare facilities is particularly distressing, as hospitals and medical centers struggle to operate at full capacity due to shortages of essential supplies and fuel (Al Jazeera, 2023). The compromised functionality of these facilities not only jeopardizes the health of those directly affected by the conflict but also hampers the broader community's access to crucial medical services, thereby compounding the already fragile state of the healthcare system.

The education sector faced extensive damage, as at least 90 educational facilities were reported damaged by OCHA. Of these, 20 were UNRWA⁴ installations, with two also

³ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

⁴ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East



servicing as emergency shelters for displaced individuals. With a significant number of schools and educational facilities damaged, children and young people face disruptions in their learning, hindering their academic progress and long-term prospects. The loss of educational infrastructure not only limits immediate educational opportunities but also poses challenges to the overall development and resilience of the affected communities.

Additionally, at least 70 industrial facilities were destroyed, and most sewage pumping stations and four out of five wastewater treatment plants ceased operations, causing sewage and solid waste accumulation in the streets and creating a serious health hazard. This destruction and the halt in sewage and wastewater treatment operations pose environmental risks that may have long-term consequences for public health. The accumulation of sewage and solid waste in the streets not only exacerbates the immediate health hazards but also presents challenges for environmental remediation and reconstruction efforts.

Furthermore, the media landscape in Gaza witnessed a devastating blow, with Euro-Med reporting the destruction of 49 media and press offices. Notably, the local independent newspaper Al-Ayyam, based in Palestine Tower in Gaza, was destroyed in an Israeli attack, as reported by Reporters Without Borders. The extensive infrastructural damage highlighted the multifaceted impact on essential services, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis in the region.

Undoubtedly, the fallout of the October 7th attacks have left a stark imprint on the region's infrastructure, with severe consequences for essential services and daily life. The widespread destruction of places of worship, residential units, healthcare facilities, and educational institutions displays the broad impact of the conflict on the civilian population. The devastating blow to critical services such as ambulance response, healthcare, and education compounds the already challenging humanitarian situation. As we reflect on the extensive damage, it is imperative to recognize the profound implications for human rights in the region. The right to worship, access healthcare, and receive education are fundamental human rights that have been compromised by the conflict. Addressing these human rights challenges requires urgent and concerted efforts from the international community to ensure the well-being and rights of the affected populations are restored in the wake of this devastating impact on infrastructure.



The ongoing blockade and its severe repercussions, as evidenced by the devastating aftermath of the October 7th attacks, are poised to further impede progress toward regional security and territorial stability. The blockade, with its restrictions on the movement of goods and people, exacerbates the already dire humanitarian situation in Gaza, hindering reconstruction efforts and the restoration of essential services. The impact on infrastructure, including places of worship, residential areas, healthcare facilities, and educational institutions, highlights the significant obstacles posed by the blockade to the well-being of the civilian population (Amnesty International, 2023).

The restrictions on the import of construction materials and vital supplies, coupled with the blockade's impact on the economic sector, hinder the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure. As a result, the continued deterioration of living conditions in Gaza not only fosters resentment and desperation among the population but also creates an environment conducive to the perpetuation of conflict.

Moreover, the blockade contributes to the underlying loss on both sides of the conflict. From the Palestinian perspective, the restrictions exacerbate economic hardship and limit access to basic services, fueling frustration and discontent. Meanwhile, Israel's security concerns, which underlie the blockade, remain a driving force behind its policies. The cycle of violence, retaliation, and further restrictions instigates a volatile environment, impeding diplomatic initiatives and hindering progress towards a sustainable resolution.

3.5 Focus 2: Economic Development and Reconstruction.

The Gaza Strip, a small, densely populated enclave spanning 375 square kilometers (145 square miles), is home to over 2 million Palestinians, with more than half being refugees. Since 2007, this beleaguered region has been under a suffocating Israeli and Egyptian blockade, resulting in severe economic hardships and deprivation. Gaza relies heavily on international humanitarian assistance to sustain its population, given the restricted flow of goods caused by the blockade. Vital commodities like food, fuel, and medicine are often in short supply. The unemployment rate in Gaza has soared, exceeding 40% for an extended period, fueling social unrest and instability. Gaza's historical reliance on agriculture, particularly the cultivation of olives, citrus fruits, and vegetables, has been hampered by the blockade's restrictions on exports and economic development (PCBS, 2023). The industrial sector in Gaza faces significant challenges, primarily due to limitations on the import of



raw materials and export of goods, hindering growth prospects. Frequent electricity shortages disrupt daily life and economic activities, compounding the hardships faced by residents.

In stark contrast, Israel's economy thrives amidst the challenges. It is buoyed by a dynamic high-tech sector, renowned for innovation, with startups in fields like cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and biotechnology propelling the country onto the global tech stage. Israel's export-driven economy features a diverse array of products, including advanced technology, diamonds, pharmaceuticals, and agricultural goods, bolstering economic strength and trade balances. The nation consistently records significant GDP growth, thanks to a strong business ecosystem, skilled workforce, and substantial investments in research and development. Israel's formidable defense industry, coupled with a reputation for military technology exports, significantly contributes to the nation's economic prowess. Despite limited natural resources, Israel has excelled in water management and agriculture, ensuring self-sufficiency and opening doors for exports. Nevertheless, internal income disparities persist in Israel, with certain segments of society experiencing higher poverty rates, highlighting the need for addressing social inequalities.

The Gaza-Israel conflict has taken a significant toll on the economic landscape of the region, compounding the challenges faced by its civilian population. The recurrent cycles of violence and destruction have left a lasting impact on infrastructure, hindering development and exacerbating existing hardships. The conflict has resulted in widespread economic disruption, with businesses, industries, and livelihoods severely affected. The ongoing strikes impede the growth of local businesses, limit employment opportunities, and disrupt trade activities. This economic downturn not only hampers the prosperity of the region but also increases poverty rates, further intensifying the challenges faced by the civilian population.

The recent Oct. 7 terrorist attack by Hamas has dealt a severe blow to the Palestinian economy, causing a significant downward revision in growth projections. Initial expectations of a 3% growth in the Palestinian economy, covering both the occupied West Bank and Gaza, have now been replaced with estimates indicating a 3% contraction in GDP

for 2023. Per-capita income is anticipated to fall by 5%, according to the Palestinian

GDP per capita in Israel and the West Bank and Gaza

Annually; 1994–2023

\$60k



Central Bureau of Statistics. Even before the current conflict, Gaza was grappling with dire economic conditions, with over half of its population living in poverty and 60% facing food insecurity (Salmon, 2023).

Comparatively, per-capita income in Gaza has dwindled to half the amount seen in the West Bank. Gaza's contribution to Palestinian GDP has dropped to less than 18%, a stark decline from the 34% it accounted for before the strict blockade imposed by Israel in 2007. The sustained bombardment from Israel since Oct. 7, coupled with the looming threat of a ground invasion, has further intensified the challenges faced by the Gazan population.

As of Oct. 16, the scale of destruction is staggering, with over 2,185 buildings and 8,840 housing units completely destroyed. An additional 89,000 housing units have suffered partial destruction (Salmon, 2023). In this grim reality, the process of rebuilding destroyed properties has become the primary economic activity in Gaza. All other economic activities, aside from those directly related to "losses in properties and fixed assets," have come to a halt. The economic landscape of Gaza is now dominated by the urgent need for reconstruction amidst a backdrop of widespread devastation.

The Gaza Strip is grappling with a substantial surge in unemployment. The repercussions of the conflict have manifested in a significant loss of jobs, disrupting the once-stable employment landscape. This surge in unemployment is not merely a statistical concern; it encapsulates the tangible challenges faced by individuals and families navigating economic uncertainty amid the destruction of their surroundings.

The conflict has taken a devastating toll on employment in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, according to a report from the International Labour Organization (ILO). Since the beginning of the conflict, Gaza has experienced a staggering 61% loss of employment, equivalent to 182,000 jobs. The spillover effect is evident in the West Bank, where an estimated 24% of employment, equivalent to 208,000 jobs, has been lost over the same period. These alarming figures highlight the widespread economic impact of the conflict, significantly diminishing employment prospects and livelihoods for residents in both regions.

The total estimated job losses of 390,000 in the Occupied Palestinian Territory translate into a staggering daily labor income loss of USD \$16 million. The ILO report underscores



the severe implications of the humanitarian crisis in Gaza on the labor market and employment across the entire Occupied Palestinian Territory. As military operations in Gaza intensify and the humanitarian crisis persists, these figures are expected to increase, deepening the economic challenges faced by the population in the region. The ILO's first bulletin on the conflict emphasizes the urgent need for concerted efforts to address the humanitarian crisis and its detrimental effects on the labor market and livelihoods in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

The economic downturn, compounded by the destruction of infrastructure and high rates of unemployment resulting from the conflict, is exacerbating poverty levels. Before the recent events, more than half of Gaza's population was already living in poverty. The current situation threatens to deepen these economic inequalities. Gaza was grappling with food insecurity even before the conflict, with 60% of its population facing this challenge. The disruption in economic activities, coupled with the destruction of critical infrastructure, is likely to further compromise food security.

The sustained bombardment and economic disruption have led to the halt of most economic activities in Gaza, leaving a significant portion of the population unemployed. The destruction of businesses, industries, and housing units has severe implications for decent work and economic growth. The extensive destruction of infrastructure, including housing, healthcare facilities, and educational institutions, poses a significant setback. Rebuilding efforts, while essential for recovery, face challenges due to limited resources and ongoing conflict dynamics.

In essence, the current situation in Gaza jeopardizes the progress toward multiple internationally imposed goals related to the economy. The intersection of conflict and economic downturn amplifies the challenges, emphasizing the urgent need for a coordinated global response to restore economic stability and advance sustainable development in the region.

3.6 Focus 3: Recognition of the Palestinian territory as a state

3.6.1 Historical context



After World War II, the United Nations became a central player in addressing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The UN proposed the partition plan in 1947 (Resolution 181), suggesting the establishment of separate Jewish and Arab states with an international administration for Jerusalem. While the Jewish leadership accepted the plan, Arab leaders rejected it, setting the stage for subsequent conflicts.

The Oslo Accords in the 1990s aimed to establish a framework for a two-state solution, envisioning an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel. However, despite initial optimism, the path to statehood faced obstacles, and the process encountered setbacks. Previous to the Accords, in 1988, the Palestinian National Council declared the establishment of the State of Palestine. While this declaration garnered international recognition, it did not immediately translate into statehood on the ground.

The United Nations granted Palestine non-member observer state status in 2012, acknowledging its right to self-determination and statehood aspirations. This was a significant diplomatic achievement for the Palestinians, allowing them to participate in General Assembly debates and activities. However, this status falls short of full UN membership, which requires approval from the UN Security Council. Efforts to secure full UN membership have faced challenges due to the political dynamics within the Security Council. The veto power held by some permanent members has influenced the Council's ability to reach a consensus on the matter, highlighting the complexity of achieving broad international recognition.

3.6.2 Current state of the matter

Over the years, a growing number of countries across the globe, including in Europe, Latin America, and Africa, have individually recognized the State of Palestine. These recognitions often come in the form of diplomatic statements and official communications. However, the level of recognition varies, with some countries recognizing Palestine within the 1967 borders and others recognizing it without specifying borders. The quest for Palestinian statehood remains linked to the broader peace process and the vision of a two-state solution. Negotiations have faced obstacles, including issues of settlements, borders, refugees, and the status of Jerusalem.



Achieving international consensus on recognizing the State of Palestine remains a challenge. While many countries express support for a two-state solution, divergent views persist on the timing and conditions for full recognition. Some nations prioritize recognizing Palestine as part of a negotiated peace agreement, while others advocate for immediate recognition. The involvement of regional powers, including those in the Middle East, plays a crucial role in shaping international consensus. Regional dynamics, such as the normalization of relations between Israel and some Arab states, contribute to shifting diplomatic landscapes and influence recognition stances.

The prospects for the division and administration of Jerusalem in the context of recognizing Palestine still remain as delicate topics with underlying significance. The historical backdrop, marked by the rejection of the 1947 partition plan and subsequent conflicts, continues to cast a shadow over negotiations. The Oslo Accords aimed to address the issue, but the deep rooted religious and cultural significance of Jerusalem for both Israelis and Palestinians posed as a wall between any potential compromises among the populations. Despite international recognition of the State of Palestine, variations in support and the lack of a unified stance on Jerusalem's status complicate the path forward. The diplomatic opportunities presented by recognizing Palestinian statehood emphasize the importance of engaging in meaningful negotiations to determine the administration of Jerusalem. However, achieving a sustainable solution requires navigating the intricate web of historical, religious, and geopolitical factors. Future prospects hinge on the ability of global and regional powers to foster dialogue, address core issues, and promote a comprehensive resolution that respects the aspirations of both Israelis and Palestinians. The evolving diplomatic landscape, influenced by regional dynamics and shifting alliances, will play a crucial role in shaping the future of Jerusalem's division and administration within the broader context of a two-state solution.

The recognition of the Palestinian territory as a state presents diplomatic opportunities for advancing the peace process. It emphasizes the importance of engaging in meaningful negotiations to establish a viable two-state solution that addresses the aspirations of both Israelis and Palestinians. While recognition is a key aspect, complex challenges persist in the broader peace process. Contentious issues such as borders, refugees, and the status of Jerusalem remain critical components that require careful negotiation. Recognition alone does not guarantee the resolution of these longstanding and deeply entrenched challenges.



3.7 Guiding questions

1. What are the most pressing security concerns related to cross-border attacks in the region?
2. How do these attacks affect the security and stability of the international community?
3. What are the humanitarian consequences of cross-border attacks, especially on civilians in Gaza and Israel?
4. What is the status of the two-state solution in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?
5. What are the main obstacles preventing progress toward a two-state solution?
6. What actions can the Security Council take to promote peace and stability in the region?
7. How do neighboring countries view the Gaza-Israel conflict, and what role do they play in the situation?
8. What are the regional initiatives or proposals for resolving the conflict?
9. What measures can be considered under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, if necessary?
10. What assistance can international organizations and member states provide to facilitate peace and stability in the region?
11. What are the historical and legal claims to the land that both Israelis and Palestinians have?

3.8 Recommendations

Before we dive into the discussions, we would like to offer some recommendations. These suggestions are aimed at ensuring that our committee sessions are productive and



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focused on finding practical solutions to the complex issues the committee is addressing. Your commitment to these recommendations will contribute significantly to our collective efforts in resolving the critical matter before us.

To ensure a fluent debate, begin by maintaining a high level of decorum and respect for each other's viewpoints—especially given the sensitive and complex nature of the issues at hand. A professional demeanor is crucial for fostering productive discussions. Moving forward, focus on prioritizing substantive contributions. While passionate speeches are appreciated, it is equally important to propose practical solutions and collaborate with fellow delegates to draft and present well-structured products. Therefore, your focus should be on formulating clear and actionable proposals that can contribute to conflict settlement and advance the two-state solution.

Likewise, it is essential to be mindful of time management and adhere to the committee's agenda. By staying on track, we can address these critical issues efficiently. Lastly, we encourage you all to actively seek opportunities for consensus-building and compromise. In our pursuit of a peaceful resolution, finding common ground and demonstrating flexibility will be essential. Remember, the success of the Security Council's work relies on the dedication and professionalism of each delegate. By working collectively, we can make substantial progress to preserve peace and stability around the world.

In addition to the general recommendations outlined above, it is crucial to consider some suggestions tailored to our committee's specific focus on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Firstly, ensure thorough research on the historical context, current developments, and nuances of the conflict. A well-informed committee is better positioned to propose viable, contextually relevant solutions. Remember to engage in open dialogue to understand the diverse perspectives on the challenges specific to the conflict. Emphasize empathy and cultural sensitivity, acknowledging the complexity of the issues and the human impact of proposed policies. Given the involvement of external stakeholders, actively explore opportunities for international collaboration and cooperation to address the dimensions of the conflict. Finally, adopt a comprehensive approach to contribute meaningfully to advancing a resolution that respects the rights and aspirations of both parties involved. These recommendations, when implemented collectively, will significantly enhance our ability to find practical solutions to the matters before us.



3.9 Useful links

3.9.1 About the topic

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3.10 Glossary

Zionism: A movement for (originally) the re-establishment and (now) the development and protection of a Jewish nation in what is now Israel. It was established as a political organization in 1897 under Theodor Herzl, and was later led by Chaim Weizmann.

Nakba: “Catastrophe” in Arabic; refers to the mass displacement and dispossession of Palestinians during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

Kibbutzim: A collective agricultural settlement in modern Israel, owned and administered communally by its members and on which children are reared collectively.

Moshavim: A cooperative settlement of small individual farms in Israel.

Ottoman Empire: The empire created by Turkish tribes in Anatolia (Asia Minor) that grew to be one of the most powerful states in the world during the 15th and 16th centuries.



Buffer zones: neutral area serving to separate hostile forces or nations.

Mandatory Palestine: A geopolitical entity that existed between 1920 and 1948 in the region of Palestine under the terms of the League of Nations Mandate for Palestine.

Palestine Liberation Organization: Umbrella political organization claiming to represent the world's Palestinians.

Palestine Authority: Governing body of the Palestinian autonomous regions of the West Bank and Gaza Strip established in 1994 as part of the Oslo Accords.

Intifada: The Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip

First intifada: A largely spontaneous series of Palestinian demonstrations, nonviolent actions like mass boycotts, civil disobedience, Palestinians refusing to work jobs in Israel, and attacks (using rocks, Molotov cocktails, and occasionally firearms) on Israelis.

Hamas: An Islamist militant movement and one of the Palestinian territories' two major political parties.

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IV. Expectations

Dear Delegates,

As we embark on the crucial discussions surrounding cross-border attacks between Gaza and Israel, with a particular emphasis on achieving a two-state solution, we would like to communicate our expectations to ensure a successful and fruitful committee session. Your active engagement, diplomatic prowess, and commitment to constructive dialogue are vital elements that will contribute to the overall success of our deliberations.

We encourage each delegate to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the background guide, pertinent documents, and key historical events shaping the Gaza-Israel conflict. It is



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essential to understand the positions of the country you are representing and be prepared to articulate your nation's stance on the issues at hand.

Maintaining a high level of professionalism and respect in all interactions is paramount. We urge delegates to engage in active listening, consider diverse perspectives, and employ appropriate diplomatic language. Personal attacks should be avoided, and disagreements should be expressed in a respectful manner.

Active and substantive participation is expected from each delegate. This involves contributing meaningful proposals and solutions, engaging in both formal and informal debates to facilitate the exchange of ideas, and posing thoughtful questions while responding constructively to inquiries from fellow delegates.

Delegates are encouraged to seek opportunities for collaboration and consensus-building. A collaborative approach that considers the interests of all parties involved is key. While advocating for your nation's interests, also be open to compromise when it aligns with the broader goals of regional stability and peace.

It is crucial to familiarize yourself with the Rules of Procedure and adhere to them consistently throughout our sessions. Respect for speaking time limits and adherence to established procedures for submitting motions are essential to maintaining order and efficiency.

Delegates are encouraged to think creatively about potential solutions to the challenges presented. Consider the long-term implications of proposed actions and their impact on regional security and stability.

Encourage a constructive and inclusive atmosphere within the committee. Focus on the issues at hand and avoid unnecessary digressions that may hinder our progress toward achieving substantive resolutions.

In the event of a crisis simulation, we expect all delegates to maintain a composed and professional demeanor. Collaboration with fellow delegates to address the crisis and work towards viable resolutions is of utmost importance.



Actively participate in unmoderated caucuses as they present opportunities to build alliances, negotiate solutions, and engage in informal discussions that may lead to fruitful collaborations.

While recognizing the diversity of opinions within the committee, strive for consensus where possible. Flexibility and adaptability in your approach are crucial to accommodating the varied perspectives present.

Your dedication to these expectations will not only enhance the quality of our committee session but will also contribute to the advancement of solutions that promote regional security and territorial stability. We are confident that, collectively, we can make significant strides towards a two-state solution. We look forward to a productive and enlightening conference.

V. Annexes and Guidelines

5.1 Opening Speech

5.1.1 Clarifications

The opening speech makes up the initial regards from a delegation to the rest of the committee. Each delegate will have a maximum of 1 minute and 30 seconds to read their speech. Ideally, they should aim to succinctly convey their country's position, propose solutions, and key concerns within this time limit. The brevity of the speech ensures that all perspectives are heard and allows for a more dynamic and engaging discussion during the session.

It's important to prioritize clarity and coherence in the delivery of ideas. Delegates should avoid excessive detail and focus on conveying the most crucial points. A well-structured and concise speech not only respects the time constraints but also demonstrates the delegate's preparation and understanding of the agenda items. Consider applying the following structure when writing your speech:

Introduction



- Start with a formal greeting addressing the esteemed members of the Security Council and the dais.
- State your country/representative's position and reiterate your commitment to peace, security, and cooperation.

Topic Emphasis

- Clearly state your country's stance on the specific agenda items being discussed in the session.
- Highlight any critical concerns or perspectives your country wishes to address.

Proposed Solutions and Strategies

- Offer potential solutions or strategies to address the issues at hand.
- Support your proposals with relevant facts, historical precedents, or legal frameworks.

Regional and Global Perspectives

- Discuss how the issues being discussed in the Council impact your region and the broader global community.
- Express willingness to collaborate and engage in dialogue to find mutually beneficial solutions.

Commitment to Diplomacy and Collaboration

- Emphasize your country's dedication to diplomatic efforts and multilateral cooperation.
- Express openness to negotiation, compromise, and working with other nations toward consensus.

Closing Statements

- Summarize key points and restate your commitment to the Council's objectives.



- Extend gratitude to fellow delegates and the Council for the opportunity to speak.

5.1.2 Opening Speech Model

Good morning honorable delegates, esteemed dais, and fellow participants,

Albania stands before this committee to address its position on the ongoing issue of cross-border attacks between Gaza and Israel and the urgent need for a two-state solution. The recent events, particularly the belligerent attacks by Hamas on Israel on October 7th, have heightened the urgency for collective action. Albania firmly condemns these attacks, emphasizing the need for immediate measures to protect civilians and ensure the flow of aid to those in need.

While supporting the resolution calling for the release of hostages, Albania declares its full support for Israel's right to self-defense, a right shared by every nation under attack. The country believes the international community must confront the stark reality of the death toll among civilians. It believes that innocent lives, whether Israeli or Palestinian, hold equal value, and the death toll spiral must come to an end.

Albania emphasizes that Israel deserves security, while Palestinians have an undeniable right to their state. It restates its unconditional support for a two-state solution, highlighting the importance of coexistence between the Arab and Jewish people. These should collectively work towards lasting peace and stability in the region, where both nations can live side by side in mutual respect and understanding.

Thank you.

5.2 Position Paper

5.2.1 Clarifications

A position paper serves as a vital pre-meeting document crafted by the delegates. Its primary objective is to outline a country's stance on specific topics to be discussed during



the conference, providing a comprehensive understanding of its position, arguments, and proposed solutions. The purpose of a position paper is to guide delegates in planning their course of action before the formal meeting, fostering informed debate and facilitating collaboration.

A well-structured position paper typically includes an introduction, where the problem at hand is defined, and the delegation's position is clearly stated. The body elaborates on the country's position, presenting three firm arguments supported by reliable sources, such as quotes from international documents or authoritative figures. The defense section anticipates counterarguments, demonstrating the delegation's ability to engage with opposing views. Concluding with recommendations, the paper suggests actionable measures for the committee to consider.

A position paper must be written based on clarity, conciseness, and adherence to the committee's specific rules and procedures. Each argument should be well-supported and directly linked to international laws or the country's official positions. Additionally, anticipating counterarguments and providing well-reasoned defenses contributes to a more comprehensive and persuasive position paper. Ultimately, the document aims to serve as a valuable resource for delegates, fostering productive discussions and contributing to their success throughout the conference.

5.2.2 Position Paper Model

<p>POSITION PAPER</p> <p>Objective: Plan the course of action of a delegation before the meeting by taking into consideration each country's position on the topics to be discussed at the conference.</p>
<p>Topic: Child marriage</p>
<p>General Sentence: The delegation of Germany is completely against child marriage, and fully condemns it, considering it a clear violation of human rights.</p>



Complete name	Federal Republic of Germany
Current President	Frank-Walter Steinmeier
Type of government	Federal Republic
Capital	Berlin
Language	German
Population	83.2 million (2021)
Religion	Christianity
<p>Introduction Brief and concise description of a State's international organization's or NGO's position and priorities for a given committee. ANSWER: What is the problem? Who does it affect? How does it affect them?</p>	<p>The delegation of Germany finds itself completely against child marriage, considering it a clear violation of human rights. This issue affects about 21% of girls under 18, affecting approximately 12 million of them every year. These statistics are truly frightening, and they speak foully of the society that is being built for our children. Germany believes that the international community should take immediate action on this crisis, emphasizing on the restoration of human rights and the individual legal framework of each country.</p>
<p>Sentence stating the country's position. (Thesis)</p>	<p>The delegation of Germany is completely against child marriage, and fully condemns it, considering it a clear violation of human rights.</p>
<p>Elaboration of the position (3 arguments in favor of the position) Options: quotes from the UN charter, agreements/resolutions your member state has ratified; quotes from statements made by</p>	<p>1. Germany strongly believes that child marriage is a violation of human rights, specifically interfering with Article 16 of the UDHR. This article clearly emphasizes that marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of both parties. This phenomenon, by its very nature, strips children of their right to make informed decisions about their lives, particularly in the context of marriage. It causes severe physical, emotional, and psychological harm upon children, especially girls,</p>



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<p>your head of state, head of government , ministers, delegates to the UN, and any other relevant international documents including but not limited to Reports from the UN Secretary -General on the topic.</p>	<p>depriving them of their childhood and subjecting them to adult responsibilities they are not ready to handle.</p> <p>2. Germany finds itself completely against the practice of child marriage, and it believes that all countries should work on their legal framework to prevent it. Since 2017, the German Civil Code has established a law that completely prohibits marriage to individuals who are under 18 years old, with no exceptions. The delegation is working every day to mitigate this phenomenon, in hopes of one day abolishing it completely.</p> <p>3. Germany firmly believes that the practice of child marriage violates Article 26 of the UHDR, which states that “everyone has the right to education [and] shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages”. Because most children are forced to assume adulthood prematurely, there is a vast amount of them who are not able to finish their fundamental education. The delegation finds this completely outrageous and cannot fathom how some countries still allow this practice with no regulations at all.</p>
<p>Defense of the position (3 counterarguments of the position)</p>	<p>1. Child marriage should be allowed because, as many other practices, it is deeply rooted in the traditional settings of certain nations. Article 18 of the UDHR expresses that everyone is free to manifest their beliefs, and just as with many acclaimed religions, this practice should be equally respected. The fact that some countries desire to abolish it worldwide is demonstrating a clear violation of this right.</p> <p>2. In some cases, child marriage results vital for the economical sustained of a family nucleus. Poverty is a critical issue for today’s society, and it is constantly worsening. Among the main reasons for child marriage, this one makes top 1, abusing the element of social status and to relief monetary pressure (Pearce, 2022). This</p>



	<p>practice offers families the opportunity to ensure financial security, preserve their dignity, and sustain basic needs.</p> <p>3. Implementing a strict ban on child marriage without exceptions, as seen in Germany's Civil Code, might pose practical difficulties. Rigid legal frameworks might not address the complex socio-cultural factors contributing to this phenomenon. Additionally, the enforcement might be challenging due to societal resistance or lack of resources for effective implementation of these regulations. Especially for developing countries, implementing these type of drastic measures on child marriage might not be viable.</p>
<p>Recommendations for actions to be taken by the committee</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement a strict ban on child marriage from the legal standpoint of each country. 2. Enforce the preservation of human rights. 3. Instigate educational programs about the issue. 4. Open tables of dialogue with people of the affected cultures to reach a compromise. 5. Evaluate the statistics of child marriage periodically.
<p>Conclusion (Restatement of the country's position)</p>	<p>Germany maintains its commitment to abolish child marriage as it stands in direct violation of fundamental human rights. The delegation firmly upholds laws prohibiting marriage for individuals under 18, recognizing the need for free and informed consent in these types of decisions. Germany acknowledges the complexity of socioeconomic challenges but stands firm in advocating for children's rights, seeking solutions that prioritize their well-being and education. Finally, the delegation fully believes in the international community and that it will take action against this practice with utmost urgency.</p>



5.3 Resolution

5.3.1 Clarifications

A resolution within the United Nations represents a formal proposal made by member states or entities within the Security Council. Its purpose is to address a specific issue, propose solutions, and outline the actions to be taken. Resolutions serve as the primary outcome of discussions and negotiations within the committee.

Resolutions aim to find solutions to complex global issues, from humanitarian crises to international conflicts or economic concerns. They help shape policies, actions, and decisions to be implemented by the UN or its member states concerning the addressed problem. These documents foster consensus among diverse perspectives, promoting collaboration and cooperation among member states.

Resolutions are made up of both preambulatory and operative clauses, and must be redacted within blocs of 7 or more delegations, including the sponsoring countries, signatory countries, and the heads of bloc, which are the delegations in charge of presenting the product.

Preambulatory Clauses:

These sections provide context, background information, and the rationale behind the resolution. They do not contain actionable elements but set the stage for understanding the issue. Preambulatory clauses are written in italics and end with a comma.

- Written in italics.
- Not numbered.
- Each clause ends with a comma.

Operative Clauses:



These clauses contain the actionable components of the resolution, outlining specific measures, decisions, or actions to be taken, thereby providing a concrete and detailed roadmap for addressing the matters at hand.

- Clauses written in bold and underlined.
- Numbered sequentially.
- End with a semicolon, except for the last one, which ends with a period.
- Subpoints within operative clauses follow the x.x format (e.g., 1.1.).

5.3.2 Resolution Model

Resolution 1.1.1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Ongoing Armed Conflict In Cameroon

Heads of Block: The United States of America & The Syrian Arab Republic

Sponsoring Countries: People's Republic of China, The Russian Federation, Republic of France, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and The Dominion of Canada.

Signatory Countries: Annex 1.1

To the General Assembly,

Having examined that Ambazonia is the cause of subversive groups affecting the International Community,

Declaring the full support of the international community to eradicate the Ambazonian fighters,



Deeply Concerned by actions the Ambazonian community utilizing violent measures which are not promoted by the United Nations,

Seeking for immediate effective solutions to alleviate the conflict between the subversive groups from Ambazonia and the victims of the International Community,

Emphasizing on the traumatic experienced by the victim Enwebo,

Viewing with appreciation future fruitful economic relations with the country of Cameroon,

Convinced the ALPHA plan will result successful and will bring great prosperity to the international community,

Deeply disturbed by the lack of respect for human rights being violated by the unrecognized nation of Ambazonia,

Resolves:

1. **Reminds** how many lives have been lost, and the illicit sexual acts performed in the conflicts;
2. **Requests** for the economic and military collaboration of all the participating countries;
3. **Confirms** that if need be it, military intervention will be taken against the Ambazonian group;
4. **Authorizes** any of Ambazonia's citizens who are willing to change their country's past by joining this block;



5. **Expresses its hope** in the creation of schools and re-education centers, in which people from Cameroon will have the opportunity to resume their studies;
6. **Calls upon** any country who would like to join the organization and alliance of ALPHA visioning goals such as:
 - a. Fighting back against the military actions taken by Ambazonia,
 - b. Defending the human rights that were vulnerated due to the conflict,
 - c. Ensuring the overall well-being of the international community;
7. **Affirms** that peaceful mediation is going to be performed previous to violent intervention;
8. **Urges** to not let Ambazonia be recognized as its own separate country;
9. **Adopts** the IHA project and its resolutions into the block;
10. **Condemns** all captured Ambazonian militia participants to a judicial trial;
11. **Decides** to remain seized in the matter.

9.4 Press Release

9.4.1 Clarifications

A press release functions as a formal communication issued by member delegations to convey their stance and proposed actions on a specific international issue. In essence, it serves as a diplomatic tool for shaping discourse, fostering cooperation, and contributing to the resolution of complex conflicts discussed within the committee. These press releases typically emanate from individual member states or a coalition of states, addressing pertinent topics on the Council's agenda.

The primary purpose of a press release is to transparently communicate the official position of delegations regarding a particular crisis or conflict. It allows nations to share their perspectives, proposed solutions, and recommendations with the broader international community, including the media and the public. This facilitates a nuanced understanding of



the diplomatic efforts and commitments made by the redactors in addressing global challenges.

A press release must prioritize clarity, conciseness, and adherence to diplomatic norms. The language used should be formal and devoid of colloquial expressions or references. It should present a well-articulated analysis of the issue, propose concrete solutions, and emphasize collaboration among member states. In addition, it should acknowledge the complexity of the situation at hand, recognize past failures or challenges, and present a forward-looking perspective on renewed solutions. It may include references to relevant international agreements, treaties, or resolutions to lend credibility to the proposed actions.

9.4.2 Press Release Model

December 1st, 2023
2:14 pm
New York, New York
United Nations Headquarters

Addressed to the United Nations Security Council,

Delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Ecuador, and Republic of Albania informs the international community of the following press release:

Thoroughly considering every proposal given by the delegates whose document belongs to, the delegations are now willing to state their final declarations. These solutions take into account past failures and look forward to renewed solutions that lead to the resolution of the conflict. The delegations recognize and accept that the crisis at hand is due to the current conflict, and nevertheless, transmit their formal proposals. Such solutions seek to conceive a final two-state solution that limits the most convenient routes and the resources that would be implemented.



Delegations with powerful monetary resources, must provide its economic pillar to strengthen the territories, giving a valid and accurate amount of finances and decreasing any economic complications. Delegations such as The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have been open to aid in this area, and with this every delegate should join this cause, aiding with financial resources that could benefit the affected territories.

The infractions of the humanitarian rights from October seventh until today, December the first due to the actions given by the distinct territories with every attack being with manual weapons such as rockets, as well as the shields of the Palestinians; Recently they have been morally and ethically poorly chosen, since as has been known, they have used humans, including innocent individuals, as well as children; infringed their due right to life which is part of international humanitarian rights, in addition as the violation of the third sustainable objective which is Good health and well-being. With this, delegations want to clarify that everyone will necessarily provide humanitarian support for the protection of humanitarian rights, including those of the innocent, civilians, and non-innocents.

The law needs to be strengthened, and judicial systems and law enforcement agencies that help to neutralize emergent groups against the law and possible conflicts. As well, as the presence of an international peacekeeping or monitoring force for the good of the common. The delegations need to help people trapped in the Gaza Strip with the contributions of all delegations and get these persons to refugees or safe places with the support of all the countries in this committee, also the committee needs to facilitate the movement of goods and services for these people that are seriously affected. Also, educational programs and cultural exchanges must be promoted by cultural and religious events in each country. Moreover, a peaceful agreement or a neutralization of Hamas is necessary for all human rights to be accomplished in a good and concise way.

Delegations with humanitarian resources will be provided to nourish the humanitarian international law and to uphold their obligations to protect civilians. Facilitate the movement of goods, services, and people between delegations such as Israel and Palestine, while ensuring that the security concerns of both sides are addressed. Education and Cultural Exchange is another essential issue, as this builds future generations, and would be improved by promoting educational programs and cultural exchanges that foster mutual understanding, tolerance, and respect between Israelis and Palestinians.

The issue of border division between both nations is the central aspect of this conflict, more specifically the two-state solution, which makes this matter to be handled urgently. The delegations state there must be a formal division of borders by exchanging territories to accommodate Israeli settlements in the West Bank while providing compensatory land to the Palestinians. Land swaps will allow adjustments that consider the concentration of Israelis in certain areas, ensuring a more practical and sustainable division of territory. By delineating borders that respect the rights and aspirations of both parties, this solution can provide a geographically and economically viable territory for their respective states.

Delegations such as Palestine and Israel need to address the main core issues such as Jerusalem. This region has deep religious, historical, and cultural significance for both nations, making it a focal point in this conflict. That is why Jerusalem must be the official capital of both nations. East Jerusalem will be the capital of the future Palestinian state, while West Jerusalem will remain the capital of Israel. This is very considerate, given that it looks forward to maintaining the religious and historical connection of all civilians to this place. The delegations state that the only way to end this conflict is to understand the needs of the people within these nations since it holds a big significance for both nations.



Taking into account the above said in this “Press Release” together with the honorable delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Ecuador, and the Republic of Albania, The delegations desire to make this peaceful final resolution for this entire issue and thus achieve the peace that this committee desires.

VII. Country List

- Republic of Albania
- Federative Republic of Brazil
- People's Republic of China
- Republic of Ecuador
- French Republic
- Gabonese Republic
- Republic of Ghana
- Japan
- Republic of Malta
- Republic of Mozambique
- Russian Federation
- Swiss Confederation
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America