



ROYAL MUN

Security Council Committee (UNSC)

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1.1. Welcome

Dear Delegates,



It's our pleasure to have you on this edition of ROYAL MUN. Us presidents, Sophie Fraija and Marco Lombardi, are delighted to be heads of the Security Council committee. We extend our heartfelt greetings to representatives from diverse delegations who have come together to engage in thoughtful deliberations, negotiations, and problem-solving. Your presence here signifies a shared commitment to fostering global cooperation, understanding, and diplomacy. Together, let us embark on this journey of collaboration and dialogue, working towards solutions that will shape a better world for all. May our discussions be productive, our exchanges enlightening, and our collective efforts pave the way for a brighter future. Welcome to this paramount session of the Model United Nations Security Council Committee.

Any doubts or questions are more than welcomed, Ask ahead!



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1.2. About Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was established as a component in the United Nations Charter which was signed in 1946, by 50 countries in California. The Security Council was created to fulfill the mission and replace the previous League Council, from the League of Nations. This resulted from its failure to stop the Second World War from starting.

The United Nations is composed of six (6) organs, with the UNSC being one of them. This committee seeks to and is responsible for maintaining peace and security to an international

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extent. Unlike the other committees, The Security Council has five (5) permanent members, (China, France, Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom) and another ten (10) countries elected for two-year terms.

The Security Council also plays a crucial role in settling international conflicts and disputes, as well as promoting international cooperation to address global concerns such as terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and human rights violations. The UNSC meets regularly to preserve international peace and security.



Topic A: Israeli–Palestinian conflict

Key areas of the conflict include the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the status of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements, borders, security and water rights, as well as Palestinian freedom of movement and the Palestinian right of return. The dispute is over a specific area of land (what used to be the Mandatory Palestine area) that Palestinians and Israelis both claim. Many attempts have been made to make a two-state solution, which would mean an independent Palestinian state and an Israeli state, dividing the land between the two groups.

Israel has cited several reasons for retaining the West Bank within its ambit: a claim based on the notion of historic rights to this as a homeland as claimed in the Balfour Declaration of 1917; security grounds, both internal and external; and the deep symbolic value for Jews of the area occupied.

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Here you will be able to find some terms and information that will enhance your comprehension of the topic:

- Palestinian revolts: France and England divided the areas that had previously been ruled by the Ottoman Turks. Little consideration was given to the indigenous population, provoking widespread discontent. Frustrations were compounded by the fact that in 1917 Britain backed the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. As a further insult, the Arab community was deceived into believing that it would be supported in its desire for self-rule.
- Balfour Declaration: Public pledge by Britain in 1917 declaring its aim to establish “a national home for the Jewish people” in Palestine.



- Gaza: Strip: The Gaza Strip is unusual in being a densely settled area not recognized as a de jure part of any extant country.

Historical Context:

The Israeli-Palestinian issue goes back nearly a century when Britain, during World War I, pledged to establish a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine under the Balfour Declaration. A large-scale Jewish migration to Palestine began, accelerated by Jewish people fleeing Nazism in Europe. Between 1918 and 1947, the Jewish population in Palestine increased from 6 percent to 33 percent. Zionist organizations continued to campaign for a homeland for Jews in Palestine. Armed Zionist militias started to attack the Palestinian people, forcing them to flee. Zionism, which emerged as a political ideology in the late 19th century, called for the creation of a Jewish homeland. In 1947, the UN adopted Resolution 181, which called for the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, handing over about 55 percent of the land to Jews. Arabs were granted 45 percent of the land, while Jerusalem was declared a separate internationalized territory.

Jewish communities built on Palestinian land in the West Bank, grew at a rapid pace. The settlement population in the West Bank and East Jerusalem grew from approximately 250,000 in 1993 to up to 700,000 in September this year. About three million Palestinians live in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem. Israel imposed a blockade on Gaza in 2007 after the Hamas group came to power. The siege continues till date. Israel also occupies the West Bank and East Jerusalem – the territories Palestinians want to be part of their future state. Israel imposed a total blockade on the Gaza Strip on October 9, cutting its supplies of electricity, food, water, and fuel in the wake of a surprise Hamas attack inside Israel. At least 1,200 people were killed in that attack. Today, about 5 million Palestinians live in Gaza, the West

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Bank and East Jerusalem and 1.6 million Palestinians are citizens of Israel. This makes up about half of their total population.

Relevant Dates (CCW)

1920 - The British Mandate in Palestine, post-World War I, aimed at creating a national home for Jews, fostering large-scale Jewish immigration and establishing a separate Jewish-controlled economic sector with substantial foreign capital. By the 1920s, Zionist leaders of the second aliyah advocated for the separation of Jewish and Arab economies,



overshadowing socialist ideals. Concurrently, Palestinian Arab nationalist resistance, led by Haj Amin al-Husseini, intensified against Jewish immigration, sparking violent riots from 1920 onwards, resulting in the creation of the Haganah paramilitary force and tragic casualties in 1929, further shaping the complex dynamics in Mandatory Palestine.

1936 –1939 - Arab revolt: The Arab Revolt or the Great Arab Revolt was an armed uprising by the Arabs against the Ottoman Empire amidst the Middle Eastern theatre of World War I

1940s - Violence in Mandatory Palestine, causing 5,000 Arab and 700 British/Jewish casualties, eased during World War II. Moderate shifts occurred among Palestinian Arabs, forming the Jewish–Arab Palestine Regiment. Al-Husseini's radical faction collaborated with Nazis, but his influence waned after defeats and relocation. Post-war tensions rose due to immigration issues and Zionist insurgency against the British.

First Intifada (1987–1993) - The first Palestinian uprising began in 1987 as a response to escalating attacks and the endless occupation. By the early 1990s, international efforts to settle the conflict had begun, in light of the success of the Egyptian–Israeli peace treaty of 1982.

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Current Situation

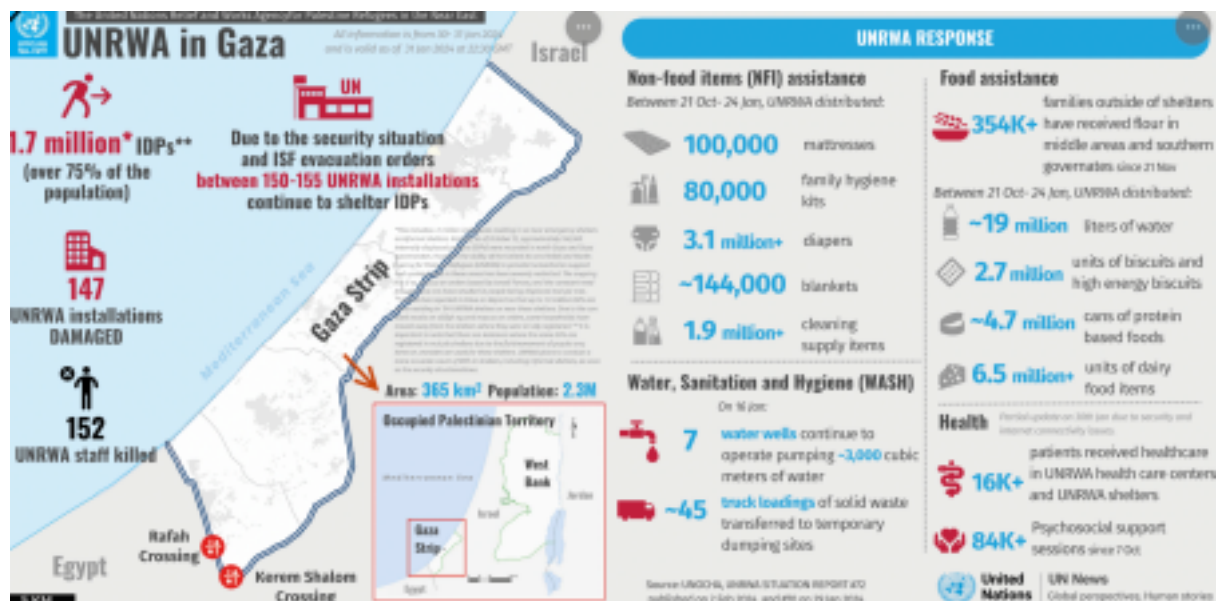
The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has claimed tens of thousands of lives and displaced many millions of people and has its roots in a colonial act carried out more than a century ago. With Israel declaring war on the Gaza Strip after an unprecedented attack by the armed Palestinian group Hamas on Saturday, the world's eyes are again sharply focused on what might come next. Hamas fighters have killed more than 800 Israelis in assaults on multiple towns in southern Israel. In response, Israel has launched a bombing campaign in the Gaza Strip, killing more than 500 Palestinians.

It has mobilized troops along the Gaza border, apparently in preparation for a ground attack.



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And on Monday, it announced a “total blockade” of the Gaza Strip, stopping the supply of food, fuel and other essential commodities to the already besieged enclave in an act that under international law amounts to a war crime. But what unfolds in the coming days and weeks has its seed in history. For decades, Western media outlets, academics, military experts and world leaders have described the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as intractable, complicated and deadlocked.



Guide Questions: (5)

- What are the primary goals and interests of the Palestinian and Israeli sides in the conflict?
- What are the main obstacles to achieving a lasting peace between Israel and Palestine?

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- What role have external actors (such as neighboring countries, international organizations, and superpowers) played in the conflict, and how have their actions influenced its dynamics?
- What are the potential implications of different proposed solutions to the conflict, such as a two-state solution, a one-state solution, or other alternatives?
 - How can the international community best support efforts to resolve the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and promote lasting peace and stability in the region?
- What are the humanitarian implications of the conflict, including issues such as access to basic services, displacement of populations, and human rights violations?

Relevant Information



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Certain words such as “war” and “terrorism” are not included in the parliamentary language, however, they can be included if the committee wants through a motion passed by the table. ● The State of Palestine is considered as an observer state, therefore, it has voice but can’t vote in the voting procedure of the working papers. However, if the committee considers necessary the vote of this country, they are in the right of making a motion to give a vote to Palestine.

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