



United Nations Security Council

DEAR DELEGATES:

Welcome to the United Nations Security Council of MSMUN 2021! MSMUN is primed and ready to give to you an experience which is both unique as it is enjoyable, and the staff of this year's Security Council are very eager to host this debate on the intriguing and perhaps even vexing questions which we face today. My name is Naba Nazneen, and I will be your Chair for Security Council this year. Also on the Security Council team will be the Vice-Chair Kavya Chaudhary, Rapporteur Pragma Pranav and Mrs. Jyotika ma'am as the Crisis Manager. The United Nations Security Council is arguably, the most well-known of all the UN bodies, and is the primary response to urgent and immediate threats to international peace and security. This year at MSMUN, the Security Council will be discussing one of the most important and controversial threat to international order today.

The Security Council will discuss the situation of Israel and Palestine, an issue which has surrounded the Middle East since the formation of Israel in 1948, an issue which has re-emerged as one of the pre-eminent threats to international security.





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WHAT IS UNSC ?

Created in 1945 by the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations focusing on ensuring international peace and security. The Security Council has 15 member states, with China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States serving as permanent members (the P5). The other ten are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. The primary responsibility of the UNSC is to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression, and call upon parties to settle disputes peacefully. In some cases, the Security Council can impose sanctions or even authorise the use of force in the name of international peace and security. All members agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council.

The Security Council was put into place with the express intentions of maintaining international security. Because of this, the Security Council has traditionally put its efforts towards mediating conflicts and providing forums for peaceful resolution between nations. In a nutshell, the Security Council is the primary and immediate enforcement mechanism for most international law and collective security.

The primary function of the Security Council falls under Article VII of the Charter, and is concerned with the application of legitimate military force to settle disputes. Because of its mandate, the Security Council is officially in constant session and as such has no fixed location for its meetings. As a result, the Security Council is able to convene at short notice at any location to create a response to any crisis. Historically, the Security Council has used its power to authorise collective action in a variety of situations, including Chapter VII deployments, such as the Korean War, and Chapter VI peacekeeping missions, such as those found in Rwanda, the Congo, Bosnia, and more recently, in Darfur, Liberia and in the Middle-East. UN missions approved by the Security Council are able to call upon UN member states to provide resources, in the form of personnel (civilian or military), financial aid or logistical support.



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Resolutions of the Security Council are typically enforced by UN peacekeepers, military forces voluntarily provided by member states and funded independently of the main UN budget. As of recent research, there are thirteen peacekeeping missions with over 81,000 personnel from 121 countries, with a total budget of nearly \$6.7 billion.

TOPIC BACKGROUND:

The Israeli-Palestinian situation is older than the United Nations itself. It has a long, controversial history, which is too broad in scope to cover in a single background guide – that is the subject of entire books. The purpose of this guide is not to describe this situation in its entirety, but to provide a starting point for research by introducing key terms & events and to help delegates focus on the key issues underlying the issue.

Following World War II and the horrors of the Holocaust, increased Jewish populations migrated to the area in the Middle East known as Palestine at the time. Migration continued to increase, especially to areas around Jerusalem and other historical cities. With the increasing populations in mind, in 1947 the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 181, which called for the creation of two separate Jewish and Arab states in the Palestinian territories. Israel declared itself an independent state in May 1948, and the next day Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq attempted to invade. Israel was able to repel the invasion, taking the land that was originally reserved for Arab Palestinians, and creating a large Palestinian refugee crisis.

The founding of Israel would be followed by decades of fighting and terrorism, from the 1948 Arab-Israel War and the 1967 Six-Day War to the 1973 Arab-Israeli War and the First and Second Intifadas. As a result of the conflict, thousands of people have died and millions more have suffered, with an entire population of Palestinians becoming refugees.

Attempts were made to end this situation and bring peace to both sides. In 1993, Israeli and Palestinian leaders met to negotiate a potential peace agreement called the Oslo Accords. Although this would not bring peace, it would kick off years of diplomatic efforts to end this issue, which is referred to as the “peace process.” In the Oslo Accords, the Palestinian Authority was recognised, and today this is used to refer to the lands in the West Bank under Palestinian authority.



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The intense situation and various internal pressures of both sides means that the peace process requires help from the international community in order to move forward. The United Nations, the European Union, the United States, and Russia have been particularly involved in the peace process, and the four of them are referred to as the “Quartet”. The Arab League is also involved in the peace process.

➤ Here are many issues involved in the peace process. Some of the key issues include:

- **Border Disputes:** Resolution 181 originally called for a two-state solution back in 1948, which the international community has also advocated for ever since. But after so many wars, and with Israel occupying Palestine, there is much dispute and controversy over where the borders for both states should be drawn. Additionally, Israelis have settled in the areas that are considered occupied Palestine.

- **Right of Return:** Following the 1948 war, thousands of Palestinians fled their homes as refugees, and today there are millions of Palestinians living in refugee camps. Refugees claim that they have a right of return that includes “a claim to citizenship, financial settlement and, in some cases, return to former homes and property in what is today Israel.” However, the Israeli leadership opposes this right of return in order to keep Israel a Jewish state.

- **Security and Terrorism:** The conflict has created a vicious cycle of fighting by both Israeli and Palestinian sides. The Israeli military occupies parts of Palestine in order to secure its borders and territory taken over the course of the Arab-Israeli wars. However, this also creates tension with Palestinians and leads to insecurity and fighting.



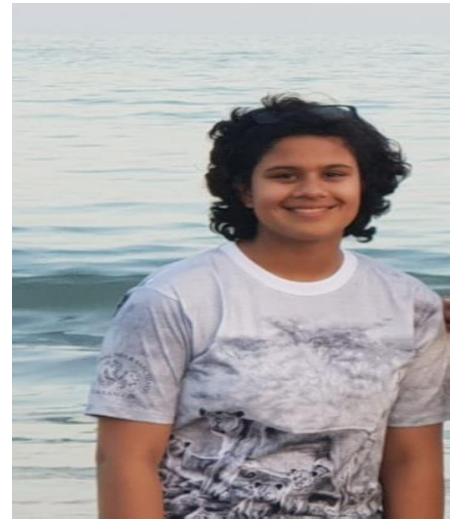
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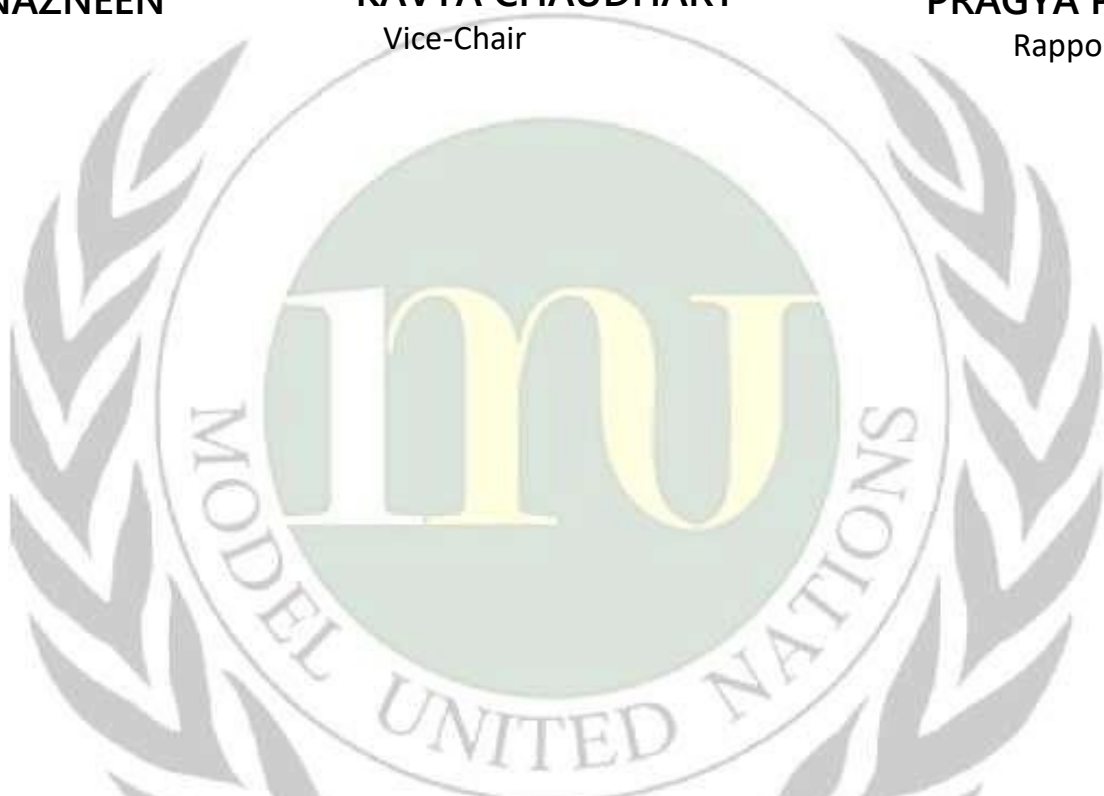
NABA NAZNEEN
Chair



KAVYA CHAUDHARY
Vice-Chair



PRAGYA PRANAV
Rapporteur





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For more info click on the links :

➤ MUN Guide:

- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tN26sPMORavxiBETTO-ntlBH3P0F8T_A/view?usp=drivesdk
- <https://youtu.be/gt1LT4XKP5Q>
- <https://youtu.be/zhFfZSkMp2s>

➤ About UNSC

- <https://youtu.be/gCjrbO9upG8>

➤ About the agenda (Note that this is just to give you an idea and the content in these video may/may not be specific and may lack up to date information)

- <https://youtu.be/iRYZjOuUnlU>
- <https://youtu.be/nufBpHmWhtQ>
- <https://youtu.be/Il-Vz6X2ygg>

* Keep in mind that the above information is for reference only you have to do your own research with respect to your country.