

SECURITY COUNCIL



WELCOME TO SECURITY COUNCIL

Dear delegates,

Please have a warm welcome to the Security Council committee of MUN ESEN '18. Our objective will be to follow the Security Council of the United Nations charter in order to maintain order, respect and most notably, peace. This will be a journey full of tough yet enjoyable things to do, and we will work together to achieve success while having fun doing it.

This experience is a great way to improve a lot of areas, both academic and personally. I truly hope all of you will find an opportunity to grow, to think outside of the box and reason beyond your daily experience. I expect you to be well prepared, excited and most of all, willing to participate.

**Yours sincerely,
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SPECIAL RULES AND MODIFICATION OF THE HANDBOOK

The Security Council will only allow two simultaneous motions to be proposed and voted.

The motion to close debates will be approved with majority vote.

Motion to read the opening speeches: Used in order for the delegates to read their opening speeches. The time frame will be set by the Chair, depending on the number of delegates present at the committee. The order will be set out alphabetically.

Motion to set the agenda: The agenda will be set on the first day and closed on the last one. This one is made to elect the main topic of the discussion in the whole MUN.

Voters may refrain if wanted; non-members of the council have to vote, except the resolution project, in which they cannot sign any document. The fifth point in the general observations is repealed for this committee.



INTRODUCTION

The Security Council of the United Nations is one of the most important organs inside the organization. After the terrible events of the World War II, it was needed an international power to ensure the good living among States.

The main mission of the Security Council is to defend and maintain peace around the globe to promote development and foment international affairs.

While other organs of the United Nations conciliate recommendations and international treaties, this council has the power of mandate over the sovereignty of the State members of the United Nations, having the opportunity to apply sanctions and even military interventions.

It is composed by five permanent members (The United States

of America, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom, The Republic of France and Popular Republic of China) who have veto power and ten non-permanent members who are elected every 2 years in the General Assembly. Any State, not being a member of the Security Council, might be invited by the council who may determine the participations given to the invited.

Veto power

Each permanent member of the Security Council has the possession of a veto power in order to preserve the peace. This power consists in that any non-protocolary draft may count with the approval of the five permanent members regardless of what most of the council empathizes according to the article 27 of the United Nations Chart.



THE PROBLEM TEMÁTICO

The problem: Jerusalem - The Holy Land

In order to understand the existing conflict between Israel and Palestine, it is essential that the delegate comprehends the relevance of the main element of this issue: the divided city of Jerusalem. Here, you will find the explanation to the different aspects that compose it:

Political:

Jerusalem first gained its political importance when King David established it as the united capital of the twelve tribes of Israel in 1000 BCE. Later on, it was divided into the Old City and the New City, generating many internal struggles mostly regarding the administration of holy places. Through the approval of the law of the Protection of Holy Places, Israel assured its Christian and Muslim residents that their monuments were “safe under Jewish government”. However, the administration received several critics and became a conflict between certain groups again.

Even though it is technically under Israeli sovereignty, Jerusalem remains a city that is claimed as a capital by two different peoples. Throughout the years, there have been multiple attempts of finding a middle ground that generates fulfillment on behalf of both Israelis and Palestinians. Such as the Oslo Accord, the Camp David Summit, and the Taba Summit; all to negotiate the belonging of the territory, meaning its sovereignty and autonomy. It is known that these attempts were not exactly successful, given the difficulty of the situation.

Therefore, “Jerusalem’s political status as the capital of Israel can be expected to continue to go unrecognized by any country except Israel, and the unilateral annexation of East Jerusalem will continue to be perceived as illegitimate [by some]”. This means that despite what Israelis and Palestinians assume, the international recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of one of the groups, is ambiguous.

Religion and culture:

Undoubtedly, Jerusalem represents one of the most sacred places in the world, contemplated as a holy city by the three most prominent religions in the world: Judaism, Islam and Christianity. Establishing which religion is more entitled to it is extremely difficult and troublesome, due to the fact that the attachment that a certain community may feel towards the city is a mere psychological condition. Nevertheless, this attachment is due to different reasons to each religion; even though they all trace back their origin to the biblical figure of Abraham.

Jerusalem is home to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, which has a significant focus for Christians all over the world. It is located on a site which is central to the story of Jesus, his tragic death and eventual resurrection. This represents the foundations over which this religion is built, and the story that gives birth to the hope that characterizes Christians.



The holy city contains the shrine of the Dome of Rock and the al-Aqsa Mosque. Muslims believe the prophet Muhammad travelled here from Mecca during his night journey and prayed with the souls of all the prophets. Nowadays, thousands of Muslims visit the mosque every Friday during Ramadan to pray as they celebrate the first revelation of the Quran to Muhammad. In Jerusalem, you can find the remnant of a wall that surrounds what Jews know as the Holy Temple, in which the Holy of Holies (the most sacred site in Judaism) could be found. Jews believe that this was the location of the foundation stone from which the world was created, and where Abraham prepared to sacrifice his son Isaac. Currently, Jewish people from all over the world visit this place to pray and connect to their heritage.

The clear differences between cultures are the base of the Israel-Palestine conflict, since they divide the city. This makes it extremely difficult to allow a solution that satisfies the interests of all parties. The lack of unity can be primarily attributed to the opposing views in the religions and the absence of trust when it comes to yield the administration of the whole territory to one of them, since it also implies a historical significance to the population.

Economy:

As one can assume, the main income source of Jerusalem is tourism. Jews, Muslims and Christians from all around the world travel to visit what they consider to be holy sites. This means that there is a lot of money invested in the maintenance of these places in order to provide an enjoyable experience to the tourists. Consequently, it has created a large business sector of hotels, restaurants, shops and services, such as guides and transportation facilities. Nevertheless, according to Encyclopedia Britannica, unemployment levels are higher in Jerusalem than in Israel's coastal cities. Personal income for both Jews and Arabs has risen steadily over time, and extreme poverty remains concentrated among sections of the Muslim population.

During the past few years, there has been a significant population drain in Jerusalem. Young people are not keen to remain in the city because most of the job opportunities are not "exciting enough", and the salaries tend to be low. Therefore, the central and local governments have been promoting the high and low-tech industries in order to create business opportunities and increase the economic activity outside the tourism sector.



The conflict

Antecedents

The conflict of the Israel State and Palestine, although it has religious confrontations involved, is mainly about the desire of both parts in having control of the territory they are “sharing”, which is considered Holy Land by the three greatest religions groups in the area: Muslims, Jews and Christians. Both Palestine and Israel are located in the middle east, next to the Mediterranean Sea. At the beginning of the 1900, the region was conformed by Christians, Muslims and a small number of Jews who lived generally in peace. Before World War I, the Middle East region, including the Ottoman Syria (the southern part of which are regarded as Palestine), was under the control of the Ottoman Empire for nearly 400 years. Towards the end of the 19th century, Palestine, which was divided between the Mutasarrifate of Jerusalem, Syria Vilayet and Beirut Vilayet, was inhabited predominantly by Arab Muslims, both farmers and Bedouin (principally in the Negev and Jordan Valley), with smaller numbers of Christians (mostly Arabs), Druze, Circassians and Jews (predominantly Sephardic). At that time most of the Jews worldwide lived outside Palestine, predominantly in eastern and central Europe, with significant communities in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Americas.

Because of a mutual defense treaty that the Ottoman Empire made with Germany during World War I, the Ottoman Empire joined the Central Powers opposed to Great Britain and France. The possibility of releasing Palestine from the control of the Ottoman Empire led the new Jewish population and the Arab population in Palestine to support the alignment of the United Kingdom, France, and Russia during World War I. In 1915, the McMahon–Hussein Correspondence was formed as an agreement with Arab leaders to grant sovereignty to Arab lands under Ottoman control to form an Arab state in exchange for the Great Arab Revolt against the Ottomans. In 1916, the Anglo-French Sykes–Picot Agreement allocated to the British Empire the area of present-day Jordan, Israel, the Palestinian territories, and the area of present-day Iraq. The Balfour Declaration was seen by Jewish nationalists as the cornerstone of a future Jewish homeland on both sides of the Jordan River, but increased the concerns of the Arab population in the Palestine region. However, the Balfour Declaration in 1917 proposed to “favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, but that nothing should be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine”.

In the period preceding the foundation of Israel, Palestine was comprised by what is now Israel, the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jordan. After World War I and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, in April 1920 the Allied Supreme Council meeting at San Remo granted to Britain the mandates for Palestine and Transjordan (the territories that include the area of present-day Israel, Jordan, West Bank and the Gaza Strip), endorsing the terms of the Balfour Declaration. In August 1920, this was officially acknowledged in the Treaty of Sèvres. Both Zionist and Arab representatives attended the conference, where they met and signed an agreement to cooperate. The agreement was never implemented. The borders and terms under which the mandate was to be held were not finalized until September 1922. This was used by the British as one rationale to establish an autonomous Arab state under the mandate, which it saw as at least partially fulfilling the undertakings in the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence.



At first, the British Empire allowed Jewish immigration, but as more Jews arrived the numbers of acts of hatred rose. The Arab population in Palestine opposed the increase of the Jewish population because the new immigrants refused to lease or sell land to Palestinians or hire them. During the 1920s relations between the Jewish and Arab populations deteriorated and the hostility between the two groups intensified. So, the British started cutting the immigration permissions on the region in the 1930's. As response, Jews started a revolution against the British rule and local Arabs. During the 1936–39 Arab revolt in Palestine, ties were made between the Arab leadership in Palestine and the Nazi movement in Germany.

These connections led to cooperation between the Palestinian national movement and the Axis powers during World War II. In May 1941 Amin al-Husayni – the Mufti of Jerusalem- issued a fatwa for a holy war against Britain. In 1941 during a meeting with Adolf Hitler, Amin al-Husayni asked Germany for help, as part of the Arab struggle for independence, the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. He received a promise from Hitler that Germany would eliminate the existing Jewish foundations in Palestine after the Germans had gained victory in the war. During the war Amin al-Husayni joined the Nazis, serving with the Waffen SS in Bosnia and Yugoslavia. In addition, during the war a joint Palestinian-Nazi military operation was held in the region of Palestine. These factors caused a deterioration in the relations between the Palestinian leadership and the British, which turned to collaborate with the Yishuv during the period known as the 200 days of dread.

After World War II, as a result of the British policies, the Jewish resistance organizations united and established the Jewish Resistance Movement which coordinated armed attacks against the British military which took place between 1945 and 1946. Following the King David Hotel bombing (the headquarters of the British administration), which shocked the public because of the deaths of many innocent civilians, the Jewish Resistance Movement was disassembled in 1946. The leadership of the Yishuv decided instead to concentrate their efforts on the illegal immigration and began to organize a massive immigration of European Jewish refugees to Palestine using small boats operating in secrecy, many of which were captured at sea by the British and imprisoned in camps on Cyprus. About 70,000 Jews were brought to Palestine in this way in 1946 and 1947. Details of the Holocaust had a major effect on the situation in Palestine and propelled large support for the Zionist movement.

The beginning of the Israeli State

In 1947, the United Nations General Assembly resolved in A/RES/181 that the Palestine territory should be partitioned into Arab and Jewish states and that Jerusalem would remain an international city. Thanks by this, agreement Israel got its new State and Palestinians got their independence from the United Kingdom. However, this plan was never implemented as it was rejected by the native Arabs who fought almost as soon as the Resolution of November 29, 1947 was approved. Shooting, stoning, and rioting continued apace in the following days. The consulates of Poland and Sweden, both of whose governments had voted for partition, were attacked. Bombs were thrown into cafes, Molotov cocktails were hurled at shops, and a synagogue was set on fire. Arab gunmen attacked Jewish cars and trucks, snipers in Jaffa began firing at passers-by in Tel Aviv and Jaffa Arabs attacked close Tel Aviv neighborhood.

On May 14, 1948, one day before the British Mandate expired, Ben-Gurion declared “the establishment of a Jewish State in Eretz-Israel, to be known as the State of Israel”. The declaration was stated to be “by virtue of our natural and historic right and on the strength of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly”. The Declaration stated that the State of Israel would “ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its



inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions; and it will be faithful to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations”.

Arab-Israeli war and the exodus

In 1948, one year after the agreement, the Arabs from Palestine declare war against Israel to unify a teared apart Palestine, beginning the Arab-Israeli war. The new State of Israel won the war in 1949, modifying the plans of the United Nations, including the appropriation of west Jerusalem. In the process, Jews expelled many Palestinians from their homes, creating a mass refugee crisis (it is estimated around 700 000 Palestinians were forced to move) commonly known as The Palestinian exodus or Nakba – Arab for catastrophe- in 1948. Arabs claim that Zionist groups and their use of extreme force were a factor that obligated Palestinian families to flee from their homeland. According to some authors, those Palestinians must not be considered as refugees because the term is used to refer to people escaping



from political persecution or wartimes, but as a willful act. Since they were more of exiled people, the term must be reconsidered. Nowadays, more than 7 million Palestinians ask for their right to return their unrooted homes, but the Israel government refuse to given that the returning Palestinians would deform the Israel identity.

Both Israelis and Palestinians have different points of view about the exodus. The first one claim that Arabs fled willingly at their leaders' commands in order to organize a military group for conquering; in the other hand, Palestinians say they were expelled by Israel forces after the massacre of war.

After 8 months of war, an armistice line was agreed between parts and it established the West Bank and Gaza Strip as distinct geographical units. Now the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, was under Jordan administration and Gaza Strip was ruled by Egypt.



In 1956, a shared military campaign between British, French and Israeli troops captured Egypt's Sinai Peninsula as a response to the nationalization of the Suez Canal. The Israeli eventually withdrew its troops and the UN troops took place. It was until 1967 that Egypt no longer permitted the presence of the UN troops and blocked Israeli shipping troops. The latter drove the tension between the neighboring nations even further.

The Six Days War

Along the history of Israel, there have been a lot of conflict with the Arab region in general. In 1967, there was another war between Israel and neighboring Arab States (Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Jordan) called the Six days war. Although the Israel State made the first moves that gave rise to the conflict, they say there was no other way and qualify their actions as a preventive war where they were defending themselves from the Egyptian army. Israel won once again and took over the Golan Height from Syria,

West Bank from Jordan and both Gaza and Sinai from Egypt. This made the Israeli rule the Palestinians.

The United Nations intervened in this conflict through the Security Council with the resolution S/RES/242 in November 22, 1967, which claimed that the State of Israel had to withdraw its armed forces from the occupied territories and urged the States into negotiation of boundaries. In October of 1973, the resolution of the Security Council S/RES/338 obligated the parties to a mandatory cease-fire. Syria and Palestine's demands were never fulfilled according to their point of view.

Israel lost Sinai after signing the Camp David accords with Egypt in 1978. It was returned to Egypt in 1979, when the peace deal was achieved with Israel.

The Occupation

Regarding Jerusalem, the armistice line divided the city into two. During the 1949-1967 period, Israel controlled the western side of Jerusalem, and Jordan the eastern side which included the important sites to Christianity, Judaism, and Islam. After 1967, Israel invaded and captured the whole city, putting it completely under its control, sovereignty and law. In 1980, the Israeli government decided to annex the eastern part explicitly through a law.

Since this, a lot of Israel citizens have moved to West Bank and Gaza, territory of Palestine, becoming settlers. This has a lot of reasons, mainly political, religious and economical (since there is cheaper housing), creating more tension in the area. Because of this, Israel has reinforced the security among these regions to ensure the well-being of Israel civilians.

This occupation is considered illegal under international law, though. The Security Council, in 1979, established in the resolution S/RES/446 that the State of Israel has no legal validity to continue the control of areas such as West Bank and Jerusalem calling upon Israel to the abstention of any act that may threaten the geographical and political structure of the region.

Israel determined that Jerusalem should be their undivided capital, while Palestinians insist in making East Jerusalem their own capital. Inside West Bank, 59% of the territory is controlled by Israeli civils and security; 23% percent is under Palestinian civil control and the rest in under the Palestinian National Authority.

In 1980, the Security Council of the United Nations condemned the attempt of Israel to annex East Jerusalem in the resolution S/RES/478 as a violation of international law, arguing that the acquisition of land by force is inadmissible. After this, the countries that had an embassy in Jerusalem moved them out of the city. The United States of America decided to not recognize Jerusalem as the capital city of Israel because of the possible consequences.

Many international lawyers think these actions are a clear violation to the fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the transfer of populations into occupied territories.

The first intifada

These violations made Palestinians' life difficult, especially regarding aspects like the limited circulation in their internationally recognized territory, the military checkpoints designed to restring their movement and else. In 1987, the military and political group Hamas was founded. This is an illegal and violent organization in Palestine that seeks the destabilization of the occupation and to regain the Palestinian authority, becoming famous for the use of explosives and gunfire. They operate in Gaza and are not affiliated with the government.

That same year, a first Intifada was launched. In an Intifada, the insurgent group Hamas started extremely violent uprisings in occupied Palestinian (mainly West Bank and East Jerusalem) territories against the settlers. The riot detonated after the assault of four Palestinians outside Jabalya refugee camp in Gaza on 8 December by Israeli troops. Around 10,000 civilians attended



the funeral. The very next day, the Israeli army fired aimlessly at a crowd of unhappy Palestinians; one dead and seventeen wounded were reported.

In this Intifada, several insurgents blocked the roads to prevent Israeli access, a general strike of Palestinian workers who had their jobs at Israel took place and they threw sticks and stones at tanks as a sign of disapproval.

The government responded with large military actions using rubber bullets, live ammunition and tear gas. Three days after the beginning of the Intifada, Palestine had three confirmed dead civilians and sixteen more heavily wounded. As the protests showed no signs of dissipating, Israel used mass arrests to try to dissuade people from taking part. Over the course of the First Intifada, a total 1,551 Palestinians and 422 Israelis were killed until its finalization in 1993. Along with the uprising, two organizations on the side of Palestine tried to end it in two different ways: on the one hand, the Palestine Liberation Organization attempted to find a solution via diplomacy in collaboration with the United Nations; on the other one, Hamas called upon Palestinian civils to join in the insurgency group with the mission of dissembling Israel or at least free the occupied zones, something that Israeli forces used to justify some of their controversial decisions. The Security Council tried several times to interfere in order to stop the human rights abuses of Israel, but all drafts were vetoed by The United States of America.

Attempts to make peace and the second Intifada

It was not until 1991 that the two States would meet a progression to the end of revolution with the United States of America's recognition of the PLO. Both sides maintained constant reunions encouraged by Norway, even though the aggression continued. In 1993, both sides signed the Oslo accords. Oslo called for a five-year transitional period during which Israeli forces would withdraw from the occupied territories and a Palestinian Authority would be set up, leading to an independent state. The agreement was signed on the White House lawn in September 1993 by Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, and PLO Chairman, Yasser Arafat, in the presence of United States President, Bill Clinton. But neither of the citizens of any side were happy with the accord: Hamas used suicide bombers to sabotage the treaty; meanwhile, the Israelis accused their leaders of betraying the State. As a result, there were a lot of brutal acts seeking the elimination of the other county and in the early 2000s a second Intifada took place, much more violent than the first.

In January 1996, Israel assassinated the chief bombmaker of Hamas, Yahya Ayyash. In reaction to this, Hamas carried out a wave of suicide attacks in Israel. Following these attacks, the Palestinian Authority began to act against the Hamas and oppress their activity.

In January 1997, Netanyahu signed the Hebron Protocol with the Palestinian Authority, resulting in the redeployment of Israeli forces in Hebron and the turnover of civilian authority in much of the area to the Palestinian Authority.

After a few years of negotiations, the lack of an agreement between the prime minister of Israel, Ehud Barak, and the Palestinian Authority, Yasser Arafat, about the sovereignty of both States and the presence of the settlers caused tension once again. In 2000, an Israeli candidate for Prime Minister, Ariel Sharon, visited Al-Aqsa Mosque – one the holiest places for Muslims- to show that Palestine territory was still under Israeli control while guarded by over a thousand heavily armed policeman. This decision was taken as an insult to the Muslim culture of the State of Israel. Several protests – most of them pacific- took place the following month, whereby Israeli authorities reacted with gunfire. According to Israeli Intelligence, more than 1.3 million bullets were fired from the Israeli army in which 80 percent of the casualties did not represent a threat to the officials' integrity. It later became an international catastrophe because of a video showing the illegal and brutal murder of 12-year-old Muhammad Al-Durrah and his father while hiding from Israeli authorities and later begging for their lives. The footage was cause for a popular outrage across the world.

The months that followed witnessed more violent crackdowns, leaving hundreds of dead and thousands injured. Amnesty International's report on the first year also found that the “overwhelming majority of cases of unlawful killings and injuries



in Israel and the Occupied Territories have been committed by Israel using excessive force. They have used US-supplied helicopters in punitive rocket attacks where there was no imminent danger to life”.

Sharon, now Prime Minister, declined any kind of approach of Palestine leaders in 2001 who kept trying to reach a meeting with the Israel government until 2004. Arafat died that same year and he was replaced by Mahmoud Abbas as the leader of Palestine Authority.

Suddenly, Israel started to reduce the brutality of their attacks and releasing prisoners. In 2005, a cease-fire was ordered from both sides. Nevertheless, the insurgent group Hamas refused to cease fire and continued the uprising in which the Palestinian Authority had to intervene, dividing the factions inside the Arab State. This caused a civil war in Palestine between these two groups: Hamas – who recurs to the arms- and Fatah – seeking a diplomatic route-. The conflict of these parties remained until it was settled in 2017.

As an answer to the second Intifada, the government of Israel became more skeptical about Palestinians ever accepting peace and started building walls to contain Palestinians and checkpoints to control their movements; meaning that they were not trying to solve the conflict anymore, just attempting to manage it. This endangered the security of Palestinians, especially in Gaza, which has been completely isolated from the rest of Palestine.



The US embassy conflict

Now, in December 2017, the president of the United States of America, Donald Trump, has declared that they are moving the embassy of the US in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, recognizing the latter as the capital of the country. This was cause for a major protest in Palestine and throughout all of the Muslim world, because both Palestine and Israel consider Jerusalem their capital.

The problems inside Jerusalem are not light either. For decades, violence has been the main instrument of Jews and Muslims to take control over the city. Nowadays, the Israelis have control of the border, so they determine who can access the holy city. However, the Arabs have control of the religious matter inside. Jews can enter, even though they are not allowed to pray freely. Tension in the place is heavy. The extremist group Hamas has started to launch rockets to Israel lately and they are calling for a third Intifada. “We should call for and we should work on launching an intifada in the face of the Zionist enemy,” Ismail Haniyeh, leader of Hamass, said. The Palestinian Authority has called for a general strike in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, and schools and shops in these areas remain closed. The new generation of Arabs in Palestine – which are the descendent of an exiled generation of Muslims- is used to be surrounded by death and pain; the way they see it, either they fight risking their lives in protest or they die slowly in poor conditions.

In the other hand, Israel has arrested several Palestinians in order to keep control over the zone and avoid riots. Now the battle for Jerusalem intensifies, putting the future of Israel-Palestine stability at risk again.

Then, in December 18, as a reaction of the international community based on the acts of the Washington office, Egypt proposed a draft resolution about “the recent decisions regarding the status of Jerusalem”, in which fourteen of the fifteen delegations voted to adopt the draft resolution that reflects the regret among the body’s members about these decisions. Nevertheless, the Trump administration, in hands of the ambassador Nikki Haley, vetoed the resolution, blocking its success, stating that the United States of America will remain strong to defend the [unilateral] recognition of Israel’s capital.

In search for the solution

There are two possible solutions to solve this conflict. The “one-state solution” contemplates unifying the territory under Israeli government (as Palestine was never recognized as a nation), but giving the Palestinians the right to vote. Doing otherwise would result in an apartheid state. However, this could backfire to the Israeli, as Palestinian demographic growth is faster than the Israeli's, and they would soon outnumber them in vote.

The second option is the “two-state” solution, which consists of dividing the territory and making Palestine a formal country recognized by the world. This is the most supported solution by many countries and international organizations, but Jerusalem would again be divided.

Despite of the decision, there are four major topics that need to be solved to settle peace in the region:

- a) West Bank and the settlers
- b) The Security of the State of Israel
- c) The affected of the Palestinian exodus
- d) Jerusalem

Indeed, delegates should analyze the conflict deeply, since the history that precedes the conflict is large and complex. Before 1948, it was Palestine who used aggressive strategies to maintain its status quo; after the events of the war of Israel and some Arab States, both States changed roles as Israel became dominant and repressive to the Arabs.



Human rights violations

The history of the region has been full of different armed conflict because of the tension created by the clash of two civilizations deeply rooted on the territory they are fighting for. In these struggles, there have been several violations to the human rights from both sides. Of these, there are five major aggressions to the human dignity estimated in several international treaties.

Unlawful killings

Both Israel army and groups like Hamas have committed crimes against humanity in this area, where their military actions are founded in hatred. Many of these attacks amount to violations of international humanitarian law due to a failure to take all feasible precautions to spare civilians.

A clear example of this is the massacre of protesting crowds who have been assaulted by live ammunition without there having been a need to recur to that excess of force by the Israeli authorities. Within these conflicts – the Intifadas-, it is the State of Israel who has been under the spotlight for the multiple abuses ran by its militia; such as eliminating subjects who do not represent a real threat to the security officials.

However, it is also worth noting that several attacks have been executed by the insurgent group Hamas, in which they commit acts of violence against civilians, such as launching explosives.

Forced displacement

Israeli authorities have expropriated thousands of acres of Palestinian land for settlements and their supporting infrastructure. Actions that, according to the international community, are prohibited and condemned as any use of force to gain territory. Besides the illegal occupation of the sovereign of Israel in Palestine rightful territory, most of the Israeli discriminate Palestinians with the use of checkpoints and borders established by the government alongside a generalized rejection towards its population. Furthermore, the State of Israel has effectively forced Palestinians to leave their homes or to build at the risk of seeing their “unauthorized” structures bulldozed. The latter is considered illegal by international law unless it represents a real threat to the security.

Israel has also arbitrarily excluded hundreds of thousands of Palestinians from its population registry. This restricts their ability to live in and travel from the West Bank and Gaza.

Abusive detention

Since the six-days-war, Israel has arrested thousands of Palestinians with no fair justification with a near 100 percent conviction rate. And hundreds have been convicted without any trials or procedures to defend themselves. Most of these imprisoned people are charged because of their participation in pacific protests. The prisons where they are locked in do not have the appropriate conditions to be inhabited.

Hamas, on the other hand, has arbitrarily detained dissidents who are probably tortured and mistreated. Others have been executed due to flawed trails.



The closure of the Gaza Strip and other unjustified restrictions on movement.

With no justified reasons, the State of Israel has closed the Gaza borders, making liberty of movement extremely difficult. As a result, families are separated and education or medical treatment become more inaccessible. The GDP of Gaza has fallen 20 percent since 1994.

This has happened in West Bank and Jerusalem too. The government of Israel has implemented checkpoints which restrain the liberty of movement in the area.

The development of settlements, along with the accompanying discriminatory policies.

Ever since 1967, Israeli authorities have facilitated the transfer of its civilians to the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Israel has easily housed 550,000 Israeli civilians into occupied territory. Israel applies Israeli civil law to settlers, affording them legal protections, rights, and benefits that are not extended to Palestinians living in the same territory who are subjected to Israeli military law

After decades of failed attempts to bring security and justice to this region, this violations to the human right recognized by the international community must be stopped. Various international organizations have been working exhaustively to create awareness of the events that are happening in this conflict. The United Nations must intervene in these conflicts to ensure that the human dignity is respected.



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TO BE SOLVED

The Security Council is responsible for ensuring international peace environment under the UN charter. In this conflict, the objectives of the committee are:

1. The prevention of any further threats, such as a third Intifada.
2. Trying to establish routes of negotiation between the State of Israel and Palestine.
3. Ensuring the respect of international law in the conflict.
4. To protect the human dignity through the enforcement of human and civil rights.

