

SECURITY COUNCIL MUNULP 2019



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#BeyondTheBorders

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

As one of the most significant organs of the United Nations, the Security Council has been a part of this organization since the beginning of the United Nations, (October 24, 1945) after the ending of WWII. The Security Council has five permanent members and other ten non-permanent members whose membership in the Council must be ratified by the General Assembly. Every member has a vote, but only the permanent members have the veto power. It has sessions each time a member considers pertinent to have one regarding the international security situation.

It is the second highest organism inside the United Nations, after the General Assembly and it's one of the six principal organs of the UN. This council discusses topics related to peace like peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding and every possible threat to international peace. In order to complete its purpose, the committee counts with specific functions that differentiate it from the rest; for example, the delegations have the exclusive permission to consider the use of armed force if necessary and impose sanctions. However, these actions need to be in agreement with the United Nations Charter. Also, it recommends methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of a settlement. Its mission is to obtain international security and peace in order to prevent actions that could lead to further conflicts.

For this model, the Security Council will have double delegations, which means each country is going to be represented by two different delegates. This enables the committee's dynamic to be more versatile in terms of dialogue, since there will be two simultaneous sessions of talks. The first set of talks will be a lobby time that takes place out of the room, known as unmoderated caucus, and the second one is the discussion inside of the room, following the established procedure, which will be the speakers list and the moderated caucus. In each type of session there must be 1 delegate that represents each country, which means that while half of a delegation is debating the topics in an unmoderated caucus, the other half is reaching an agreement inside of the room through the speakers list. Also, the Security Council has two topics, topic A, which will focus on the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York on September 11, 2001 from a historical point of view, so the debate is set on that specific date, implying that all the events that happened after September 12, must not be taken into account, at least in terms of the session. However, topic A focuses on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict nowadays, so the debate is set in the present, and must consider all the events that took place from the start of this conflict until today.

TOPIC A: 9/11 RESOLUTION

By addressing the events that have helped to shape our world, especially those that contain a symbolic meaning to humanity, we can contribute to preventing similar things from happening in the future.

The 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center were a series of airline hijackings and suicide attacks committed by 19 men associated with the Islamic extremist group al-Qaeda against targets in the United States. They are known to be the deadliest terrorist attacks in U.S. history. Some 2,750 people were killed in New York, 184 at the Pentagon, 40 in Pennsylvania, 400 police officers and firefighters and all 19 terrorists.

The attacks had a deep and lasting impact on the country, specifically regarding its foreign and domestic policies. President Bush decided to declare a global “war on terrorism,” and wars in Afghanistan and Iraq followed. The security measures within the United States increased, especially at airports. To help facilitate the domestic response, Congress quickly passed the controversial USA PATRIOT Act, which significantly expanded the search and surveillance powers of federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

The attacks to the world trade center began a new era in the world, it became a constant fight against terrorism and lives filled with fear. The vulnerability of occident has been confirmed, a new way of making pression has been exposed and widely used, not only American citizens but also the international community suffered with the attacks that paralyzed an entire country. Many flights were cancelled and everyone was suspicious of everything, making security the first priority.. US surely wasn't the only country affected, this wasn't just a simple message to America, it was a universal message, telling the globe humanity doesn't matter at all when it comes to war.

Osama bin Laden himself claims that al Qaeda was responsible for 9/11. In 2004, he released a video in which he explained his dealings with lead hijacker Mohammed Atta. After a really long investigation, the US government's 9/11 commission concluded that al Qaeda was solely responsible for the attacks. Two planes were flown into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, causing both towers to collapse. A third plane was crashed into the Pentagon, just outside Washington, DC. The fourth plane crashed in rural Pennsylvania after the crew and passengers attacked the terrorists on board, preventing it from hitting another target in the US capital. An invasion of Afghanistan was launched barely one month later, on 7 October 2001. On 2 May 2011, the head of al-Qaeda, Osama Bin Laden, was killed by US Special Forces in Pakistan.

TOPIC A: 9/11 RESOLUTION

BACKGROUND:

Bin Laden bases his justification for the war on Muslim beliefs and he finds arguments in the Koran to give his war Islamic legitimacy. He often invokes different verses of the Koran, which impulse unprovoked attacks on infidels. Of course, that is a selective reading of the Koran and does not mean Islam is an inherently violent religion, but to fanatics, the book is the word of God.

Decline, inactivity, and humiliation in the middle east led to a crisis in the Muslim world which is symbolized by the embarrassing fate of the Ottoman empire after WWI, for Bin Laden this reputation still exists today. The economic and political failures in much of the Muslim world are underlined by statistics such as the fact that the non-oil revenues of all of the Gulf states add up to less than the GDP of Finland.

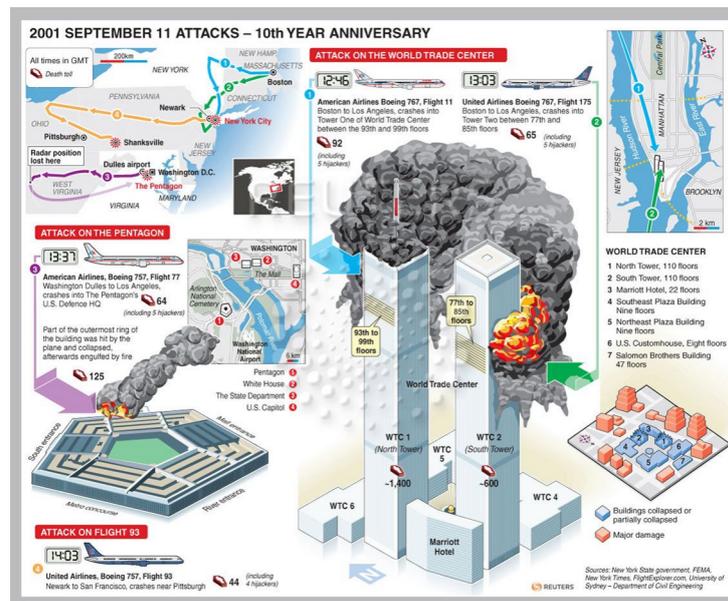
The humiliation felt by some Muslims has increased by the communications revolution. The global community of Muslims is far more aware of conflicts around the Islamic world and hence the role of the west in some of those conflicts. The establishment of the group called Al-Jazeera in 1996 corresponded with Bin Laden's first call for a holy war against the United States. Since then Arabic satellite channels and jihadist websites have increased rapidly, sharpening Muslims to the oppression of their co-religionists in Kashmir, Palestine, the Balkans and so on. These conflicts fuelled the spread of al Qaeda's ideology and building the rage of the 9/11 hijackers.

Three of the four pilots and two key planners, Ramzi bin al Shibh and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed perceived discrimination, alienation, and homesickness while living in the west which seems to have turned them all in more radical directions. One of the main reasons is US foreign policies in the middle east, in particular, its support of Israel, for Bin Laden this is why al Qaeda attacked America. His critique has never been cultural only political. US support for Israel, especially the support it gave to Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon in 1982, first caused Bin Laden's anti-Americanism, which during the 1980s took the form of rejection of US goods. So that's why Bin Laden decided to adopt terrorism as a shortcut to transforming the political landscape.

TOPIC A: 9/11 RESOLUTION

Before the 9/11 attacks, many attacks against the United States had taken place. After the US withdrawal from Lebanon in 1983, there was an attack that killed 241 American soldiers. Then in 1993, 18 US soldiers were killed in Mogadishu. This led to Bin Laden to think that the United States was an "easy" target that was capable of resisting only a few attacks at a time before it would abandon the client regimes in the Middle East.

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CURRENT SITUATION *As this topic is going to be developed as a Historical Security Council, the current situation is going to be described in the timeline.

TIMELINE:

September 11, 2001

- 8:46 a.m. ET - American Airlines Flight 11 (traveling from Boston to Los Angeles) strikes the north tower of the World Trade Center in New York City.
- 9:03 a.m. ET - United Airlines Flight 175 (traveling from Boston to Los Angeles) strikes the south tower of the World Trade Center in New York City.
- 9:37 a.m. ET - American Airlines Flight 77 (traveling from Dulles, Virginia, to Los Angeles) strikes the Pentagon Building in Washington

TOPIC A: 9/11 RESOLUTION

- 9:59 a.m. ET - South tower of WTC collapses in approximately 10 seconds.
- 10:03 a.m. ET - United Airlines Flight 93 (traveling from Newark, New Jersey, to San Francisco) crashes in a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania.
- 10:28 a.m. ET - North tower of WTC collapses. The time between the first attack and the collapse of both World Trade Center towers is 102 minutes.
- December 13, 2001 - The US government releases a tape in which Osama bin Laden takes responsibility for the attacks.
- December 18, 2001 - Congress approves a measure to allow the president to designate September 11 as "Patriot Day" on each anniversary of the attacks
- December 2001-June 15, 2004 - The original Victims Compensation Fund processes death and injury claims from families and relatives of September 11 victims. Families of those killed had until December 22, 2003, to apply for compensation. The fund reopens in 2011.
- March 12, 2002 - The Homeland Security Advisory System is introduced.
- May 30, 2002 - Cleanup at Ground Zero officially ends. It took 3.1 million hours of labor to clean up 1.8 million tons of debris. The total cost of cleanup was \$750 million.
- May 24, 2007 - The Chief Medical Examiner of New York City, Dr. Charles S. Hirsch, rules that the death of Felicia Dunn-Jones in 2002, from dust exposure, is directly linked to the 9/11 attack and therefore a homicide.
- July 19, 2007 - The New York Medical Examiner's Office announces that the remains of three more people are positively identified. 1,133 victims, 41% of the total, remain unidentified.
- January 2009 - The medical examiner's office rules that Leon Heyward, who died the previous year of lymphoma and lung disease, is a homicide victim because he was caught in the toxic dust cloud just after the towers collapsed.

TOPIC A: 9/11 RESOLUTION

- January 2, 2011 - President Barack Obama signs James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010, reopening and expanding the scope of the Victim Compensation Fund.
- April 26, 2011 - The National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) replaces the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS).
- June 17, 2011 - The New York medical examiner rules that Jerry Borg's death on December 15, 2010, is a result of inhaling toxic substances from the dust cloud generated by the collapsing twin towers.
- May 10, 2014 - The unidentified remains of those killed in the attacks are returned to the World Trade Center site where they will be kept in a repository under the jurisdiction of the Office of Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York. August 7, 2017 - The New York City medical examiner's office announces that the remains of a man killed at the World Trade Center are positively identified due to more sophisticated DNA testing being available.



TOPIC A: 9/11 RESOLUTION

9/11

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 2001

WORLD TRADE CENTER, NEW YORK CITY

THE PENTAGON, VIRGINIA

SHANKSVILLE, RURAL PENNSYLVANIA

The September 11th Attacks, or better known as 9/11, were a series of planned attacks by Al-Qaeda directed towards the United States. During the morning of September 11th, 2001, 19 Al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four commercial passenger jet airliners. Two of the four planes had been intentionally crashed into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York, there were no survivors in the crash and many people within the buildings had died. The extensive damage of the two buildings caused them to collapse, destroying and damaging other nearby structures.

Hijackers had crashed a third plane into the Pentagon, in Arlington Virginia, not far from Washington D.C. The fourth plane was to target either the Capitol Building or The Whitehouse, though passengers and airline crew had attempted to retake control of the plane, and redirected the crash into a field near Shanksville in Rural Pennsylvania. There were no survivors from any of the flights.



**FIREFIGHTERS
DIED AT THE
SCENE OF THE
ATTACKS**



**BLOOD
DONATIONS
INCREASED
WEEKS AFTER
9.11**



**4 PLANES
19 TERRORISTS
3 MAJOR ATTACKS**

9/11



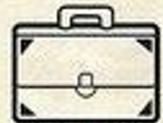
**10,000
UNIDENTIFIED
BONE/TISSUE
FRAGMENTS**



**ARMY PERSONNEL
KILLED
AT THE PENTAGON**



**POLICE
OFFICERS
WERE LOST**



**100,000
JOB LOSSES IN
MANHATTAN**



**EMERGENCY UNITS
RESPONDED**



**ACTUAL COST OF CLEAN UP
\$ 639,300,000,000**



**INITIAL ESTIMATE FOR CLEAN-UP
\$ 2,000,000,000**



**INJURIES
6000+**



**DEATHS
3000+**



**42%
OF VICTIMS
WERE IDENTIFIED**



**2 7 5 2
DEATHS
FROM
WORLD
TRADE
CENTER
ATTACKS**

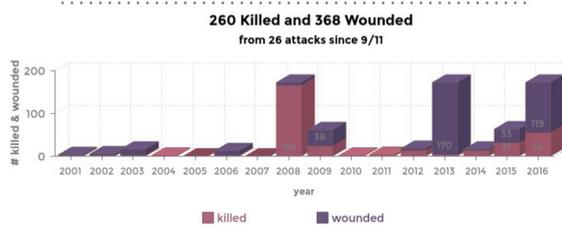
TOPIC A: 9/11 RESOLUTION

TOPIC PERSPECTIVES:

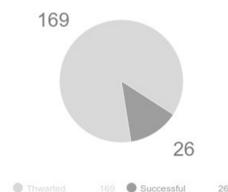
As topic A is going to developed as a Historical Security Council, the idea of the committee is to improve the resolution made on September 12, 2001. This resolution is not enough, it doesn't cover the complete set of events that happened in the 9/11. Your job delegates, is to make this resolution better, so more topics will be taken into account. You will be solving problems like security for civilians and you'll be addressing terrorism not only as a threat but also as humanitarian crisis that needs to be addressed immediately.

Many topics and many problems were left out from the resolution, the central idea is to make it better and expand it so it will bewider. We strongly recommend you to read the resolution so you can see and understand its weaknesses and bring possible ideas to improve it. The fight against terrorism is not always fair and there are some countries that were really impacted because of this. Your job will be to find a solution that will benefit the International Community of 2001.

Terrorists and Terrorist plots in America since 9/11



195 TERRORIST PLOTS



TERRORISTS BY CITIZENSHIP STATUS



250 US CITIZEN & NATURALIZED TERRORISTS

HOW DID FOREIGN ELEMENTS INFLUENCE THEM?



Infographic designed by j. hart from data via <http://politicalscience.osu.edu/faculty/jmueller/since.html> Feb, 2017



TOPIC A: 9/11 RESOLUTION

Q-ARMAS:

- 1) How can the states freeze terrorist financing, pass anti-terrorism laws, prevent suspected terrorists from traveling across international borders, and order that asylum seekers be screened for possible terrorist ties?
- 2) How can human rights can be respected while cracking down on terrorists.
- 3) How can the weaknesses in the original resolution be solved and highly amplified to cover issues known nowadays such as political interventions in countries that held terrorist groups.
- 4) Which solutions be founded on the issue of Improving International Efforts in Preventing Terrorist Attacks.
- 5) How to softly enforce and legitimate governments in places where terrorist groups are operating.
- 6) How can UN face ethnic and racial discrimination towards Muslims.

TOPIC B: ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT

This topic focuses mainly on the conflict between two self-determination movements — the Jewish Zionist project and the Palestinian nationalist project — that lay claim to the same territory. Israel is the world's only Jewish state, located just east of the Mediterranean Sea. Palestinians, the Arab population that hails from the land Israel now controls, refer to the territory as Palestine, and want to establish a state by that name on all or part of the same land. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is over who gets what land and how it's controlled.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Though both Jews and Arab Muslims date their claims to the land back a couple thousand years, the current political conflict began in late 19th Century. During this time, Palestine was inhabited by a multicultural population, approximately 86% of the population was Muslim, 10% Christian and 4% Jewish, all living in peace

TOPIC B: ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT

In the late 1800s a group in Europe decided to colonize this land. Known as Zionists, they represented an extremist minority of the Jewish population. Their goal was to create a Jewish homeland, and they considered places in Africa and the Americas. In the early 20th Century, the Jews fleeing persecution in Europe wanted to establish said national homeland in what was then an Arab- and Muslim-majority territory in the Ottoman and later British Empire (Beauchamp, 2018). As more and more Jews migrated to Palestine, the Arabs started resisting, seeing the land as rightfully theirs; by 1940, there were already 400,000 Jews living among a million Palestinians. The Second World War (which includes the Holocaust and the decline of Britain as an imperial power) ended up precipitating the Jewish displacement, at which time the fighting and massacres began to affect the two groups competing for the same territory. The situation was already unsustainable and on November 29, 1947 the UN General Assembly supported the partition plan for Palestine, which would be carried out in conjunction with the withdrawal of Great Britain, which could no longer contain the situation.

Under considerable Zionist pressure, the UN recommended that 55% of Palestine should be given to a Jewish state, despite the fact that this group represented only 30% of the total population and owned less than 7% of the land (If americans knew, s.f.).

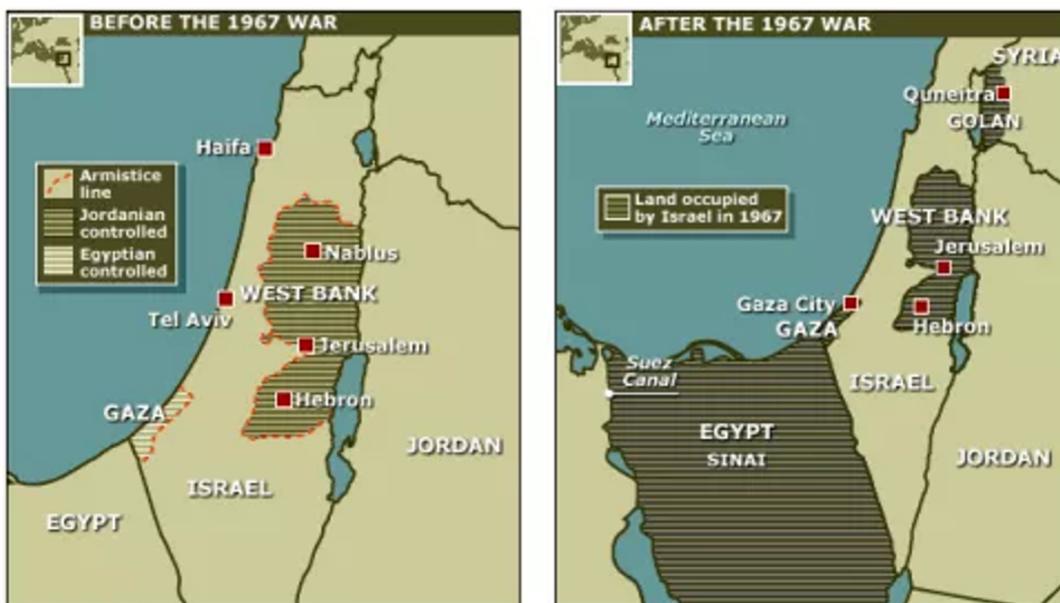
This partition plan failed, and Israel and the surrounding Arab nations fought several wars over the territory. Today's lines largely reflect the outcomes of two of these wars, one waged in 1948 and another in 1967.

On May 14, 1948, the British withdrawal took place and the creation of the State of Israel was proclaimed. However, it was immediately invaded by the armies of five neighboring countries (Transjordan, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq), in order to destroy it, with the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 taking place. Throughout this war the Zionist forces outnumbered all the combined Arab and Palestinian fighters - often by a factor of two to three. By the end of the war, the Israeli army had conquered 78% of the land (more than what the UN had given them) and the remaining 22% was divided between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. After the war, Jewish immigration continued, and Israel soon became a state with high levels of education and institutional development. The Palestinians on their end, created the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1964 with the aim of moving the borders back to those of the time of the British mandate.

TOPIC B: ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT

In 1967 Israel faced again with an Arab coalition formed by the United Arab Republic (Jordan, Iraq and Syria, supported by Egypt), but Israel's military superiority was evident, and the Arabs fell defeated. By the end of the conflict, Israel had conquered the Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. This conflict, called the Six Day War, meant the flight of hundreds of thousands of Arabs, who took refuge in Lebanon (400,000) and Jordan (250,000). The United Nations Organization condemned the Israeli occupation in those territories, a position that remains to this day. (History.com, 2018)

The 1967 war is particularly important for today's conflict, as it left Israel in control of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, two territories home to large Palestinian populations:



<https://www.vox.com/2016/11/20/13060002/israel-palestine-conflict-basics> (Since 1967, Israel has returned Sinai to Egypt)

CURRENT SITUATION:

A. Political Landscape: Today, the West Bank is nominally controlled by the Palestinian Authority and is under Israeli occupation. This comes in the form of Israeli troops, who enforce Israeli security restrictions on Palestinian movement and activities, and Israeli “settlers,” Jews who build ever-expanding communities in the West Bank that effectively deny the land to Palestinians. Gaza is controlled by Hamas, an Islamist fundamentalist party, and is under Israeli blockade but not ground troop occupation.

TOPIC B: ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT

Since the beginning of the Palestinian uprising in 2000, the Israeli Army made numerous incursions into the Strip, installed checkpoints and restricted displacement of the Palestinians. In the area, 21 Jewish settlements were built, where more than 8,000 people lived. In 2005, however, they were evacuated following the Disconnection Plan. Following this action, the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) took control of Gaza and its government has been contested by two Arab political poles. From 2008 to the present there have been a series of wars in the Gaza Strip, between Israel and Hamas. Since 1994, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank (the Palestinian territories) that were already geographically separated, also separated politically, due to the conflict between their two political-military organizations: Fatah and Hamas, following Hamas's triumph in the municipal elections of 2005.

The West Bank, thus, continued to be governed by the Palestinian National Authority (which since 2013 began calling itself the State of Palestine) and is led by Mahmoud Abbas, a member of the more moderate Fatah. The Gaza Strip, however, has been controlled since 2007 by the Islamist radicals of Hamas. This group is considered a terrorist organization by the United States, the European Union and even some Middle Eastern countries. And although Hamas came to power in a democratic way, Fatah does not support the current escalation of violence that the group has unleashed.

Hamas fights against the Israeli State using terrorist methods, such as suicide bombings and Israel considers this group responsible for all attacks from the territory from the Gaza Strip. This group also refuses to recognize the agreements reached previously between Palestinians and Israelis, and the peace negotiations between the two communities are suspended (Beauchamp, 2018).

B. Territorial Exchange: Since the war of 1967, Palestinians have come to accept the reality of Israel within the 1948 boundaries. The land dispute has increasingly focused on Israel's occupation of the remaining territories -- the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem. UN Resolutions 242 and 338 stipulate that Israel must withdraw completely from these territories. Israel withdrew from the Gaza Strip on 12 September 2005 but continues to build many Jewish settlements in the other territories, actions deemed illegal by virtually all other states. The Oslo Accords (1993) and the Road Map (2003) have failed to reach a land agreement between the parties or to bring Israeli withdrawal.

TOPIC B: ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT

Since 2002, the Israeli government has been building a "security fence" that winds deep into Palestinian territory, claiming the barrier would keep Palestinian suicide bombers from striking Israeli citizens. But this separation wall is a major de facto annexation of Palestinian territories. By building the wall and increasing settlement expansion, Israel retains control over important Palestinian economic areas, agricultural grounds and natural resources like water. The International Court of Justice has ruled that Israel's West Bank barrier violates international law, but the unequal struggle over the land of Palestine continues (Global Policy Forum, 2013). Israel still occupies the West Bank, and although it pulled out of Gaza the UN still regards that piece of land as part of occupied territory. Israel claims the whole of Jerusalem as its capital, while the Palestinians claim East Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian state. Only United States recognizes Israel's claim to the whole of the city. In the past 50 years Israel has built settlements in these areas, where more than 600,000 Jews now live (BBC, 2019).

C. Economic Implications: A study held by the RAND corporation in 2015, tried to estimate the net costs and benefits over the next ten years of five alternative trajectories for the Palestine-Israel conflict. The two-state solution provides by far the best economic outcomes for both Israelis and Palestinians. Israelis would gain over two times more than the Palestinians in absolute terms — \$123 billion versus \$50 billion over ten years. But the Palestinians would gain more proportionately, with average per capita income increasing by approximately 36 percent over what it would have been in 2024, versus 5 percent for the average Israeli. A return to violence would have profoundly negative economic consequences for both Palestinians and Israelis; per capita gross domestic product would fall by 46 percent in the West Bank and Gaza and by 10 percent in Israel by 2024. In most scenarios, the value of economic opportunities gained or lost by both parties is much larger than expected changes in direct costs. Unilateral withdrawal by Israel from the West Bank would impose large economic costs on Israelis unless the international community shoulders a substantial portion of the costs of relocating settlers. Intangible factors, such as each party's security and sovereignty aspirations, are critical considerations in understanding and resolving the impasse. Taking advantage of the economic opportunities of a two-state solution would require substantial investments from the public and private sectors of the international community and from both parties (Anthony et al., 2015).

TOPIC B: ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT

D. Negotiations: The primary approach to solving the conflict today is a so-called “two-state solution” that would establish Palestine as an independent state in Gaza and most of the West Bank, leaving the rest of the land to Israel. Though the two-state plan is clear in theory, the two sides are still deeply divided over how to make it work in practice. The alternative to a two-state solution is a “one-state solution,” wherein all of the land becomes either one big Israel or one big Palestine. Most observers think this would cause more problems than it would solve, but this outcome is becoming more likely over time for political and demographic reasons.

MISSION OF THE COMMITTEE:

The territorial dispute is one of the most controversial aspects of this conflict, but its historical roots are religious and cultural, which need to be considered while debating the topic. Therefore, the debate for this Security Council, must focus on proposing solutions for the territorial conflict, one that both parties can agree to, but must rely on a solid foundation built on knowledge of the cultural, economic, religious and political ramifications that such agreement may have. This is a complex problem that can't be solved all at once, which is why you, as delegates of this committee, aren't asked to do that. Just try to understand the situation as a whole, debate it respectfully, and come up with a creative and diplomatic solution to the establishment of borders with legal jurisdiction that both Israel and Palestine can settle to.

Q-ARMAS:

These are some research questions for orientation that you should solve considering your individual country.

1. Does your country maintain stronger diplomatic ties with Israel or Palestine?
2. Does your delegation consider convenient and fair the current distribution of the Palestinian and Israeli territory?
3. Has your country signed any accord or treaty concerning the culmination of this conflict?
4. Does your delegation recognize Palestine as a State? Does your delegation recognize Israel as a State?
5. What diplomatic solutions (If any) has your country proposed to solve the current territorial and humanitarian conflict?
6. Regarding the city of Jerusalem, can your country endorse it being an international city and the capital of both states? Or does your country believe it can only be the capital of one of them?
7. Does your delegation agree with the two-state solution or the one-state solution?

TOPIC B: ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT

Used for the creation of the guide:

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Recommended

for further research:

- <https://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/index-of-countries-on-the-security-council-agenda/israel-palestine-and-the-occupied-territories/38340.html>
- <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/history-and-overview-of-israel-palestinian-negotiations>

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#BeyondTheBorders



MUNULP



MODEL UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSIDAD LIBRE DE PEREIRA

**DELEGADOS: EL PORTAFOLIO DEBERÁ SER
ENVIADO A LOS CORREOS**

daniela.fj12@gmail.com
giraldosantiago47@gmail.com

**EN EL ASUNTO DEBE IR EL COMITÉ Y EL
ESTADO O PERSONAJE DEL DELEGADO.**

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