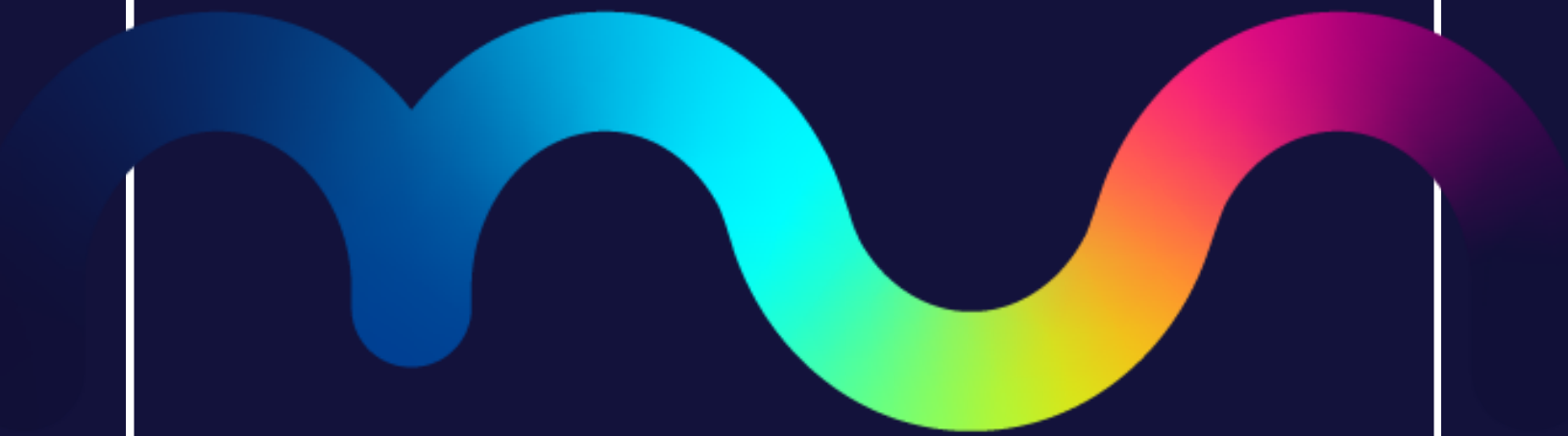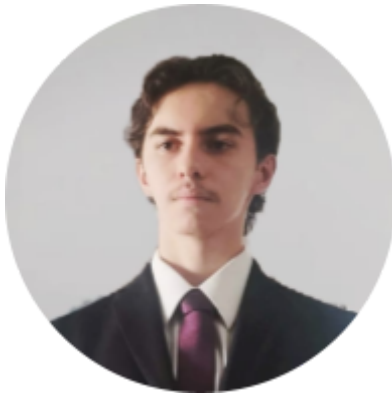# Security Council

Welcome

Welcome Delegates, it is our pleasure to extend a cordial welcome to the UNSC Security Council at MUNMX. We are excited to have you, and we look forward to the dynamic discussions we are to have. Your participation in this committee will be hosted by the chair:

Kiefer Eli Fritz Cabello
President

Ricardo Aldama Chavez
Moderator

Mariana Ponce Valencia
Conference Officer

Please feel free to reach out to our committee chairs if you have any questions or need assistance during the model. We are here to support you and ensure a memorable experience.

What is the Security Council?

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is a main organ of the United Nations responsible for maintaining global peace and security. It is formed by 15 state members, with five permanent ones (the United States, Russia, China, France, and the United Kingdom) holding veto power. The Security Council's primary functions include the authorization of peacekeeping tasks, sanctioning, mediating conflicts, and regulating the usage of military force. Its decisions carry significant global weight, and it reunites on a regular basis at the UN's headquarters in New York City. The composition and structure of the Security Council have been subjects of continuous debate within the UN.

Topic A: The Israeli - Palestinian conflict.

The conflict between the Estates of Israel and Palestine is a long-going and heavily rooted dispute over sovereignty, land, and many other historical and political troubles in the Middle East. This conflict originated in the late 19th century when the amount of immigration from Israel to Palestine increased significantly. Around this time started the rise of nationalist groups from both sides. At the dusk of the first World War I, the League of Nations allowed Great Britain to administer Palestine, causing Arab resistance to grow.

In 1947 the UN proposed the Partition Plan: divide Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states, including a multinational administration for Jerusalem. Jewish leaders accepted said proposition but Arab leaders rejected it, leading to the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948.

Israel declared its independence in 1948, starting a war with close Arab states. The conflict ended in various territorial changes, with Israel ending up with control over most of the territory designated for the Arab state in the UN's plan. A Palestinian refugee crisis started, with thousands of Palestinians forced to leave their homes. In 1967, Israel fought another war with neighboring Arab states, resulting in Israel's occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Sinai Peninsula, and Golan Heights.

After Israel's issues with other neighboring states (such as the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza strip), various peace efforts have taken place, along with many initiatives. But a resolution has remained elusive, only counting with some few points in the recurring themes in international initiatives: Call for durable ceasefires to stop open shootings and protect civilian rights. Empathization of the importance of providing humanitarian help and supplies to Gaza's citizens. International efforts often urge political dialogue between both parties. The UN estimates the displacement of more than 72,000 Palestinians.

The key questions remain:

- Why is Jerusalem a contentious issue in the conflict, and how have various parties approached its status?
- What is Jerusalem's current status in the eyes of your delegation?
- What are the recognized border definitions?
- What is your delegation's proposal to solve the Palestinian refugees' rights crisis?
- Who should be responsible for security troubles concerning the seclusion of a Palestinian state?
- Should the State of Israel be held responsible for the war crimes against innocent palestinian civilians?

Topic B: Reform of the UN's Security Council

Since many years ago, there has been discussion and debate on the need to reform the UN Security Council (UNSC). Participating nations and international organizations have presented a number of reform suggestions and initiatives. The UNSC often seeks to be more representative, democratic, and responsive to the shifting geopolitical environment of the world. According to several nations, the UNSC's existing members do not reflect the current global power structure. In particular, they seek to include more nations from Asia, Africa, and Latin America in the permanent memberships: to add additional permanent members. India, Brazil, Germany, Japan, and other nations might be among these prospective permanent members, demonstrating their expanding weight in both economics and politics on the international arena.

Veto Power: The five permanent members' right to use their veto is a hotly debated subject. Reform efforts frequently center on either restricting the use of veto power or expanding it to additional permanent members, which might increase inclusivity but also complexity in decision-making, because the veto power is very important for this committee. There is also disagreement on the UNSC tenure of non-permanent members. Longer terms are advocated by some as a means of stability, while shorter terms with the chance of instant reelection are preferred by others. The considerations that it's important

to provide fair regional representation are present too. Rotating seats among areas is a common proposal strategy to make sure that all regions of the world are fairly represented. Many reformers stress the requirement for increased accountability and transparency in the UNSC's decision-making procedures. They demand more transparent discussions and greater General Assembly participation. The UNSC now relies on consensus among the permanent members to make decisions. To avoid deadlock and ensure more decisive action, several reform ideas advocate switching to majority voting. Should the composition of the UNSC be expanded to include more permanent members? If so, which countries should be considered for permanent membership, and why?

The key questions are:

- What criteria should be used to determine which countries should have permanent memberships on the UNSC?
- Should the veto power of the current permanent members be eliminated?
- How can the UNSC ensure equal regional representation, especially for underrepresented regions like Africa, Latin America, and Asia?
- How can the UNSC enhance transparency and accountability in its decision-making processes?

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