

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

President: María Jacobo Hernández
Moderator: Jose Leonardo Pliego Portillo
Conference Officer: Ana Lena Huelgas Mendoza





"Courage is the resistance to fear, the mastery of fear, not the absence of fear."
– Mark Twain

Dear delegates,

It is an honor to welcome you to TOLMUN 2024, a particularly significant model as we celebrate its 30th anniversary, which for three decades has encouraged thousands of students to use their full potential for the well-being of the world in which we live. On behalf of the Tecnológico de Monterrey and the Organizing Committee, we extend our greetings and our gratitude for being part of this important history.

For 30 years, TOLMUN has been a place where bold and committed young people become the leaders of tomorrow to dialogue, debate, and above all, to transform the world. This model has witnessed countless ideas that have challenged the status quo, brave voices that have raised their hands in favor of justice, and the construction of a better future.

This year, more than ever, we find ourselves at a moment where you, the delegates, have the opportunity to continue the story. It is not just about representing different nations, but about expressing your way of thinking and coming together as one to solve problems.

The heart of this model is you, the delegates, who motivate us year after year with your enthusiasm, talent and commitment that allows you to continue writing the history of TOLMUN and without realizing it you are already doing something that many others do not do; raising your voice and facing the challenges of the world.

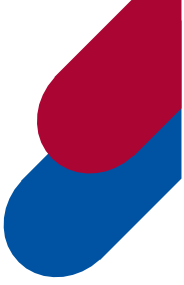
Never stop participating, debating, and above all, daring. You are already changing the world. Let's celebrate 30 years of doing it together!

On behalf of the entire organizing committee, thank you very much for your participation in TOLMUN 2024, good luck delegates, we wish you much success.

Sincerely:

Valeria Tapia Morales
Secretaria General

Maria Fernanda Zenil Cruz
Subsecretaria General



"The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who watch them without doing anything."

— *Albert Einstein*

Delegates,

As the Security Council Chair, we extend the warmest welcome to TOLMUN 2024. Model United Nations is not only an academic activity; it allows us to have an exciting experience, create global awareness within ourselves, and learn how to be an essential part of the change we want to see in our world.

Our role as your Chair is to guide you throughout this journey. We are well aware of the difficulties this process entails, and we are here to support you as you navigate the complexities of international relations, diplomacy, and negotiation. Be assured that we will be here for any challenges that arise, not only during these three days but also throughout the entire preparation process. Feel free to come to me as your President or to any chair member for help or advice.

As you go into this experience, we encourage you to approach each session with an open mind, a willingness to listen and learn, and a spirit of collaboration. Remember that every idea, no matter how small, has the potential to contribute to a larger solution. Your voice matters, and your contributions are invaluable to the success of this MUN.

We hope this experience helps you learn and grow, but it is up to you to make this more than just another academic activity and make it a fun and fulfilling experience where you can meet new people, make friends, and learn about yourself and the world around you. We invite you to take advantage of this opportunity and give your 100%.

We know you will have impactful debates and solutions, and that you will be planting the seeds of change that can grow into meaningful initiatives in the real world. We are very thankful for your commitment and effort in this project.

Once again, welcome to TOLMUN 2024. We look forward to seeing you very soon.

Sincerely,
The United Nations Security Council Chair:
President, María Jacobo Hernández
Moderator, Jose Leonardo Pliego Portillo
Conference Officer, Ana Lena Huelgas Mendoza.





About the comite

The UN body in charge of maintaining world peace and security was established in 1946 and is known as the Security Council.

Its four primary goals are to safeguard world peace, promote international relations, find solutions to global challenges, and coordinate the actions of different nations. The Security Council evaluates dangers and suggests nonviolent responses. It is authorized by Chapter VII of the UN Charter to use armed action or sanctions to maintain peace.

Articles 24-26 of the UN Charter outline the Council's powers and responsibilities, emphasizing its role in global peace and security.

15 delegations are part of the Security Council, and each has one vote, all members must follow the Council's decisions. Those 15 members consist of:

5 permanent members: The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French Republic, the People's Republic of China & The Russian Federation.

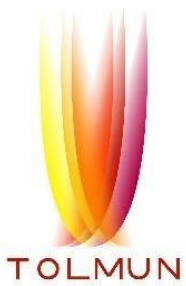
10 members who aren't permanent: these members are selected for two-year periods by the General Assembly.

The Council determines the criteria for participation by a non-member State. A State that is a member of the UN but not the Security Council can engage in its debates without having to cast a vote; the Council may decide whether to take up the State's arguments or not. The Security Council can meet whenever necessary as long as a delegate from each of its members is always present at UN Headquarters.

Member nations must vote either in support of the resolution or against it for it to be passed in committee.

Every member of the Security Council is entitled to one vote, according to Article 27 of the UN Charter. A minimum of nine members must vote in favor of a decision on a procedural matter, including the permanent members' concurring votes.

Due to their vital roles in preserving world peace, the UN Security Council only gives its five permanent members—the United States, Russia, France, China, and the United Kingdom—veto authority. The resolution cannot be approved if any of these members vote against it. A permanent member may abstain in order to support a resolution with nine votes in favor if they disagree but do not veto.



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Topic A:

Addressing security concerns and human rights violations in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict

This conflict began in 1917 when Great Britain expressed its support for the idea of a Jewish state in the territory of Palestine through the Balfour Declaration. Later, in 1922, the League of Nations, with the support of the UK, helped Jews establish a nation in this territory, without recognizing the rights or wishes of the native Palestinian population. This marked the beginning of rising tensions between these communities.

In 1937, after the first conflicts, Great Britain proposed the creation of two states, one Jewish and one Arab, with sacred spaces for both groups remaining neutral. However, this proposal was not respected, leading to further conflict.

In 1947, the UK, no longer wanting to bear the responsibilities of governing the territory, sought the help of the recently established UN to make official the offer of two countries. This offer was accepted only by the Israeli side, as the Palestinians refused to accept just half of the territory. As a result, Israel was the only country that was created.

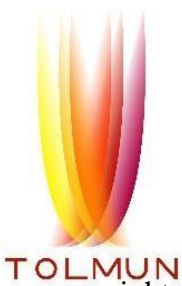
The creation of the State of Israel was not well-received in the region. By May 1948, the forces of Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon invaded, leading to the first in a series of Arab-Israeli conflicts. A year later, the West Bank was taken by Jordan and Gaza by Egypt.

In the following years, there was constant conflict between Arabs and Israelis. In 1967, Israel captured Gaza from Egypt during an armed conflict and later withdrew in 2005. The territory, home to about two million Palestinians, fell under Hamas control in 2007. Hamas is a political group with the main objective of establishing an Islamic state in Palestine. After Hamas gained control, both Israel and Egypt isolated Gaza due to the group's violent tendencies.

Between 2008 and 2009 tensions continued to occur, Israel aimed at stopping fire from Gaza, causing significant damage. In 2010 - 2011 Gaza was blocked yet again, restricting the movement of the citizens. Israel justified the block to prevent Hamas from taking weapons. In November 2012, Operation Pillar of Defense by Israel increased rocket attacks from Gaza until Egypt led to a temporary reduction of violence. During 2014 USA tried to negotiate with Secretary of State John Kerry, but negotiations collapsed and failed. The Israeli military destroyed Hamas' tunnel infrastructure.

Between 2015 and 2019 Palestine attacked Israel while the USA recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital city by moving an embassy there. Since 2020 several Arab countries such as Sudan and Morocco stabilized relationships with Israel through the Abraham Accords.

After the May 2021 conflict, an 11-day conflict between Israel and Hamas in Jerusalem, causing significant damage in Gaza and rocket attacks in Israeli cities, ended with an Egyptian ceasefire to stop the attacks. During 2022, violence continued especially in the West Bank where the settlements expanded with international disagreement, while Israeli security operations responded to attacks, considering the political instability and conflicts between the government coalition. The return of Benjamin Netanyahu as Prime Minister, including



right-wing parties, increased aggressive policies against Palestinians. During 2023, demolitions and incidents against Palestinian cities became more frequent. International efforts from the USA and Europe Continued but lacked progress.

In 2024 the conflict remained unsolved, marked by cycles of instability and violence. Peace initiatives from International actors have been proposed and a definitive lasting resolution seems difficult for both regions, causing remaining peace a challenge.

As we can see during this conflict lots of outsider nations were involved just to name a few examples:

The European Union has supported Palestine since 1947, the countries have been the major humanitarian aid contributors since 1990 by funding for food, medical supplies, and infrastructure repairs. In the European Parliament reunions, the countries have advocated to find a peaceful solution between both states.

Iraq is one of the nine countries that have recognized Palestine as a State and advocates for its rights. It has mainly been supported by sending military troops to Gaza and financially assisting during conflict periods since 2000. Direct involvement has been limited because of Iraq's participation in previous conflicts.

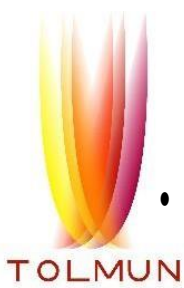
Iran has advocated against Israel in International Forums, providing military and logistical support including weapons and training. Iran is in charge of Palestine's conflict strategy. They are always looking for Western support to stop Israel.

The USA has provided help to Israel, including not only military and economic aid but also the political support provided, which has an enormous influence on presidents and representatives of other countries. The USA has acted as a mediator between both sides, trying to negotiate and solve in a peaceful way.

According to the United Nations, In Palestina at least 31,184 deceased and 72,889 injured citizens have been reported as causes of the conflict, as well as more than 1475 injured soldiers and 247 deceased. 576,000 people are on the brink of famine. The most affected population is the children. 21 of them have died of hunger 1,000,000 had to leave Gaza and 17,000 children have been separated from their families In Israel, hundreds of people have been taken hostage. This is clearly a violation of human rights that should be stopped.

Key Questions:

1. Has your country been directly involved in the conflict? (Yes or no, when and how)
2. How are the diplomatic relations of Israel and your delegation?
3. How are the diplomatic relations of Arab countries and your delegation?
4. Does your country recognize Palestine as a country?
5. Has your delegation been affected in any way by the conflict? (Yes, no and how)



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Topic B:

Fighting against violent oppressive and antidemocratic regimes around the world.




TOLMUN

From ancient times governments have had a plain difficulty in maintaining an uncorrupt and democratic system able to support itself. A democracy is defined as a form of government where every member of their society can choose who is in the best place to lead the country, this is also backed with legislative power so the country leader doesn't exceed its power. And any country that can't follow these terms doesn't work or ends up failing. A country that doesn't follow a democratic process to choose its leaders tends to lead to discontent in the population. An oppressive regime is defined as a government that rules over its population without giving them freedom or human rights with oppressive laws. These are also characterized by unitary political parties or country leaders that have been in power giving them false ideas about what is happening around the world and controlling their people by taking advantage of their ignorance.

One of the most important cases of these regimes is the democratic republic of North Korea. This country was born from the communist side of the Korean peninsula and since its independence has been a regime that doesn't respect its people and their basic rights, even putting them in danger. North Korea's government is completely centralist with undemocratic elections since no one has the right to vote for their leader, who is decided through a dynasty. As mentioned before, the North Korean population lives in terrible conditions, most of them don't even own a car, and this privilege is reserved for politicians. The bad living conditions, the extreme poverty, the segregation, the extreme rules and punishments in this country. This has led to people having an extreme disconformity for their country since the penalization for protesting is capital punishment for the accused and all of his family. North Koreans have tried to escape their country by all means. Escaping North Korea is close to impossible, their frontier with South Korea (Their best option since people are well received and have South Korean nationality and government support) is guarded by 4,950,000 North Korean soldiers. People live in extreme poverty and many of them can not afford a boat to sail away, even if the North Korean seas are guarded and the penalization for trying to escape is the life penalty for the family of the accused.

Since 1999 Venezuela has been under the antidemocratic regime called the "Chavista Regime". This regime started in Venezuela where the economy was not at its best and the political context was precarious. In that context, Hugo Chávez, a lieutenant colonel in the Venezuelan Army, tried to organize a coup d'état and after its failure, he was sent to jail but later, in the year 1998, he was democratically elected president of Venezuela. He governed based on corruption and anti-democratic tendencies. In 2002, people tried to kick him out without success. Venezuela had lots of economic and social issues. Hugo Chavez passed away in 2013. During this year, Nicolas Maduro who was vice president became interim president. In 2014 massive protests against his government occurred, causing human rights violations.

As a consequence, the US placed sanctions on the Venezuelan government. Since that moment, Nicolas Maduro has been the president of the country and his government is violent to the opposition and anti-democratic. According to the United Nations, 7 million Venezuelans are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and more than 5.4 million Venezuelans have fled the country as a consequence of this regime.



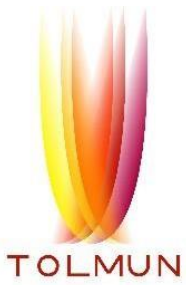
Bolivia is a country that has had problems with its government since its independence; its country has had a total of 39 coup d'état. The last case was when Zuñiga, the general of the Bolivian army, started protesting for a change in the form of government. When the government threatened to demote him from his duty. Zuñiga started organizing a coup d'état so he wouldn't get demoted and to keep on with his revolutionary movement. He attacked the presidential palace and the coup d'état lasted 2 hours. But when Zuñiga got caught and his plan failed he confessed that everything had been orchestrated by his president Luis Arce to gain popularity for his reelection.

Key questions:

1. Has your country ever had a non-democratic government with extreme laws and absolute power or one that violates human rights?
2. What is the position your country is taking against antidemocratic and oppressive regimes around the world? Specify if it has taken any actions in favor or against these governments.
3. Has your country experienced any political problems or instabilities with its form of government in the past years?
4. What's your country's position on cases like the examples shown in the handbook?

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Contact information:

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NOTE: Search in the following drive for the committee you belong to and upload your position sheet there. Deadline October 1st

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1GPFNAnGcqCyxnsOqMK0776_UWnNeuC_N?usp=sharing