



SECURITY COUNCIL

ACADEMIC GUIDE BUMUN II - 2024



BUMUN





1. Welcome letter from Ivana Nigrinis

Honorable delegates and other attendees to the second edition of BUMUN, welcome. This year the Security Council will have Ivana Nigrinis as president and Camilo Mendoza as vice president. We are more than proud of BUMUN's evolution of leading part of this significant project for the Bureche and Santa Marta community. We allow ourselves to introduce ourselves a little through this letter and we are more than excited to meet you on model days. I, Ivana Nigrinis, was the first General Secretary of this model and founded it together with Mario Timms, Sofia Saravia, Maria Emma Julio and Sebastian Hernandez and I am honored to continue helping the model grow in this second edition. I am 18 years old, I consider myself both extroverted and introverted, I enjoy talking about politics, discussing theories and debating topics considered controversial for some. I tend to take leadership positions and enjoy working in a team, they say I always have a bitter face but I am far from it...it depends.

With enthusiasm and determination, Camilo Andres Mendoza I address you as vice president of the Security Council at BUMUN 2024, an important step in our training as leaders. As Vice President of the Security Council, my commitment is to ensure that this experience is enriching for everyone. Despite my youth and limited experience, I am fully committed to this essential role at BUMUN 2024. I will collaborate intensively with the President of the Security Council, Ivana Nigrinis, to facilitate constructive debates and find effective solutions to global security and peace challenges. I look forward to the discussions and the opportunity to interact and connect with all of you. Together, we will work for a safer and more peaceful future.





2. What is Security Council?

The Security Council is one of the main bodies of the United Nations, it is made up of 15 members of which 5 have the right to veto (it will be expanded upon later). This branch of the UN stands out since it is responsible for maintaining world peace and resolving the most pertinent and alarming international conflicts in our history. This must promote friendly relations between nations and ensure respect for human rights. Likewise, it enjoys the right to directly request the Secretary General to mediate conflicts or agreements, issue ceasefire directives as long as its objective is to achieve peace, commit collective military actions, create economic sanctions, arms embargoes and break diplomatic relations.

We very much hope that this second edition of the Model United Nations of the Bureche School in Santa Marta will be an enriching, fun experience and, above all, an event where we learn to solve problems through dialogue and diplomacy.

3. Topic A

The Possible Elimination of the Veto Power at the United Nations

3.1 Introduction to the topic

The United Nations Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and security, fostering friendly relations among nations, investigating disputes that threaten the peace and integrity of other nations, taking military action against aggressors, recommending new members to the council, determining whether there is a real threat to





the peace and integrity of countries, and suggesting blockade measures and military action against countries that threaten the peace. All 15 members of the commission have the right to vote, however only 5 have the power of veto, these same 5 nations are permanent members of the council. The People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, having this power, they may vote for or against a resolution as any other member, however, in the event that they vote against it, the resolution is automatically eliminated and will not be presented to the general assembly.

This first topic will discuss whether or not the veto power should continue to exist within the United Nations, given that the rest of the nations have presented claims and evidence of alleged "abuses of power" by the nations that enjoy this power. Likewise, there is a general uneasiness within the United Nations since many claim that it is unfair to give this immunity to the delegations of China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and United States, however these 5 delegations despite not agreeing are open to dialogue and reach an agreement as they have expressed in previous meetings. (It is important to emphasize that the decisions taken within the committee will affect the functioning of the rest of the committees within the model but only for this second edition of BUMUN and that during this session all votes will be of equal value regardless of whether they are permanent members or not).

4. Definitions

- ❖ **Resolution:** A document that proposes a list of solutions and changes that the participating nations want to see implemented for the issue being discussed.
- ❖ **Power:** The ability to influence behavior, actions and thoughts.





- ❖ **Delegations:** The person who is representing his or her country. He/she cannot speak in the first person as he/she represents an entire nation and its interests.
- ❖ **Veto:** The right of an identity or person to prevent or stop something from happening.
- ❖ **Diplomacy:** Science which studies the relationship between nations, through representatives, with the objective of resolving disputes, fostering agreements and promoting cooperation between nations.
- ❖ **Disarmament:** The reduction and limitation of arms to promote international peace and security to mitigate armed conflict and foster alliance and trust between nations.
- ❖ **Blockade:** Preventing and influencing economic inflows to a nation and/or removing or eliminating previously established economic agreements in order to block or prevent the inflow of money for the purpose of weakening an economy.

5. Topic B

Israel and Palestine: The dispute for the holy land

5.1 Introduction to the topic

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been a hot topic for decades, marked by a turbulent history of violence, displacement and political tensions. Over the years, there have been moments of relative peace as well as periods of intense turmoil, such as the violent conflict that erupted in May 2021 between Israel and Hamas, which controls the Gaza Strip. The May 2021 conflict is just the latest chapter in a long and complex saga.





Israeli airstrikes and rockets fired by Hamas killed hundreds of people, mostly Palestinians. This tragic incident once again underscores the urgent need to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict, which is rooted in the history and geopolitics of the region.

To understand the scope and complexity of this conflict, one must go back to the 1940s, when the State of Israel was established in historic Palestine. The incident set the stage for decades of tension, wars and territorial disputes between Israel and Palestine. Since then, basic issues such as the Israeli occupation of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, the status of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements in Palestinian territories, water and security rights, Palestinian freedom of movement and the Palestinian right of return have been addressed. The Palestinians are fueling the conflict and fueling the war. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict has been a hot-button issue for decades, marked by a turbulent history of violence, displacement and political tensions.

Over the years, there have been times of relative peace as well as periods of intense turmoil, such as the violent conflict that erupted in May 2021 between Israel and Hamas, which controls the Gaza Strip. The May 2021 conflict is just the latest chapter in a long and complex saga. Israeli airstrikes and rockets fired by Hamas killed hundreds of people, mostly Palestinians. This tragic incident once again underscores the urgent need to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict, which is rooted in the history and geopolitics of the region.

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basic issues such as the Israeli occupation of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, the status of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements in Palestinian territories, water and security rights, Palestinian freedom of movement and the Palestinian right of return have been addressed. The Palestinians are fueling the conflict and fueling the war. The Israeli occupation of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is one of the most contentious and problematic points of the conflict. Since Israel occupied the territories in the 1967 war, tensions have persisted due to Israel's military presence and illegal settlement construction. The Gaza Strip is particularly vulnerable to a heavy blockade, which exacerbates the humanitarian crisis and leads to an endless cycle of violence and suffering.

The status of Jerusalem is another important issue that has caused many conflicts and disagreements between Israel and Palestine. Both consider Jerusalem their capital, a city of great religious and cultural importance to Jews, Muslims and Christians. The U.S. decision in 2017 to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital and move its embassy there will only increase tensions and complicate the prospects for a negotiated solution. Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territories have been a source of conflict and discord. The settlements, considered illegal by many in the international community, undermine the prospect of a two-state solution because they fragment the Palestinian territories and make the survival of an independent and coherent Palestinian state more difficult. The right to water and security are essential, but are often overlooked in conflicts. Palestinians face severe restrictions on access to water, which affects their quality of life and their ability to prosper economically. In addition, security issues are a constant concern for both sides, and acts of violence and terrorism perpetuate the cycle of retaliation and reprisals.





Palestinian freedom of movement is another area where fundamental rights are affected. Israeli security controls, including checkpoints and the separation wall, severely restrict Palestinian mobility, hindering access to work, services and homes. Finally, the Palestinian right of return is a central issue, but remains a major obstacle to peace. Millions of Palestinians were displaced during the 1948 war and their descendants continue to seek justice and the opportunity to return to their lost homes. However, these rights conflict with Israel's security concerns and have led to an impasse in the peace talks.

Recently, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has intensified, violent clashes have occurred and tensions in the region have increased. Israeli air strikes on Gaza and rockets launched from the Palestinian territories caused numerous casualties and material damage. Faced with this situation, the UN Security Council must take immediate and firm action to stop the violence and find a negotiated solution. This could include the adoption of a resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire, the opening of internationally mediated peace talks and supporting measures to promote trust and cooperation between the two sides. Action is imperative to prevent further escalation of the conflict and to protect the lives and rights of innocent civilians in the region.

6. Definitions

- ❖ **Gaza Strip:** It is a strip of Palestinian territory 40 kilometers long and 11 kilometers wide bordering Egypt to the south, the Mediterranean Sea to the west





and Israel to the north and east. Gaza is home to some 2 million people, 50% of whom are under 18 years of age.

- ❖ **West Bank:** 2,183 square kilometers of Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem (the part of the city claimed by Palestine but under Israeli control), bordered by Israel to the west and Jordan to the east, where more than 3 million people live. Some 700,000 Israeli settlers live in the West Bank, which the UN considers illegal under international law.
- ❖ **Hamas:** The Palestinian political and military organization that controls the Gaza Strip. Some countries, including the United States, consider Hamas a terrorist organization.
- ❖ **Israeli settlements:** Israeli communities living in Palestinian territories, including the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Most of the international community considers these settlements illegal under international law.
- ❖ **Oslo Accords:** agreement signed in 1993 between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which establishes the Palestinian Authority and divides the West Bank and Gaza Strip into areas controlled by Israel and the Palestinian Authority.





7. Contact information

Delegates, we ask for your discretion regarding our numbers, as they are for exclusive use within the model. If you need support or have questions about any topic in this regard, feel free to write to us.

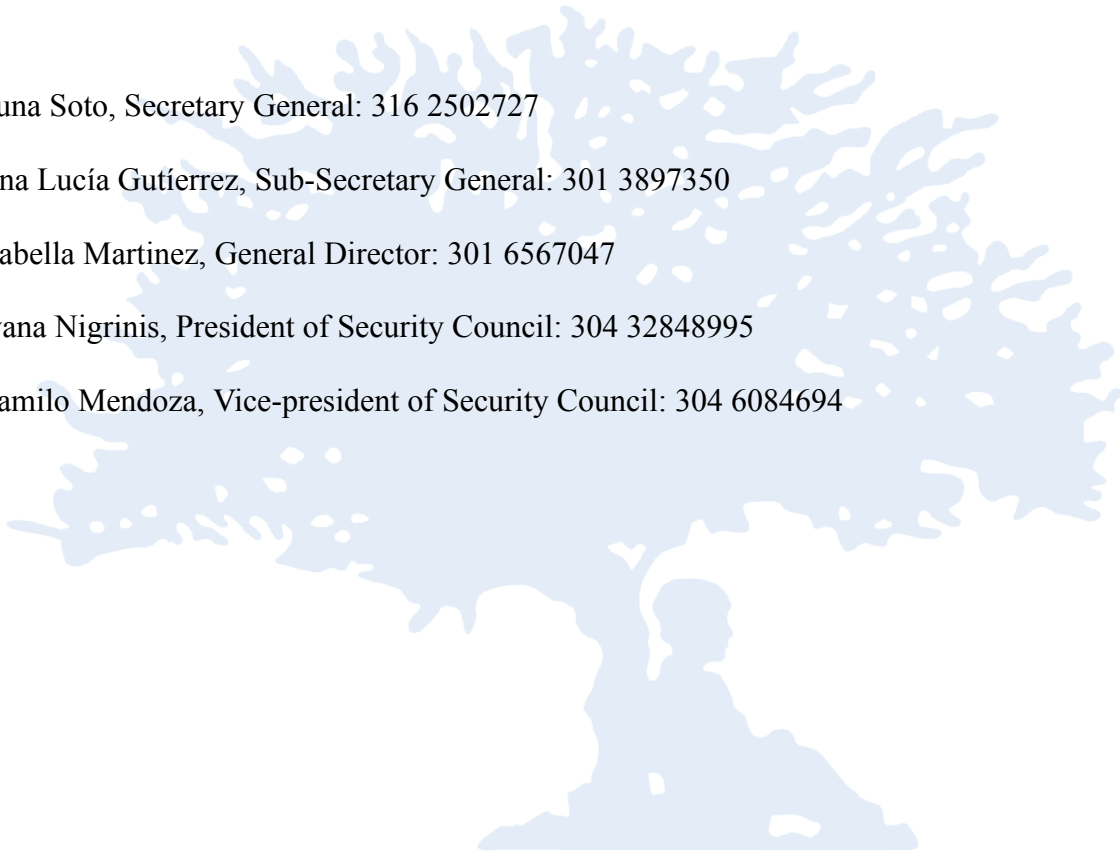
Luna Soto, Secretary General: 316 2502727

Ana Lucía Gutiérrez, Sub-Secretary General: 301 3897350

Isabella Martinez, General Director: 301 6567047

Ivana Nigrinis, President of Security Council: 304 32848995

Camilo Mendoza, Vice-president of Security Council: 304 6084694



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