



**UNITED NATIONS**  
**SECURITY COUNCIL**



## United Nations Security Council (MUN/SG/SC/18)

Dear Delegates,

Every issue we have on this planet, is fundamentally a Security issue.

Keeping that in mind, it is my utmost honor to welcome you to the United Nations Security Council. Throughout my debating career, I have had a special inclination towards War and Crisis Committees. Therefore, what better place to put that to use other than the Security Council.

The Declaration of Jerusalem as Israel's Capital has major implications on all the factions present there. While Israel maintains its Primary Governmental Institutions near the West Bank, State of Palestine claims it as "Officially under Palestinian Control". Coming to a concrete Resolution on this Agenda is of all the more importance as in a recent UNGA Session, the US-led bloc of Declaration of Jerusalem as Israel's Capital suffered a major setback.

With regards to Aggression in the Korean Peninsula, the countries involved need to keep in mind the various incentives and measures to bring all the parties to the negotiating table. Any setback could potentially lead to a Nuclear War.

Delegates it is very important to understand the Mandate and Powers of this Committee. Being one of the smallest UN Committees, with only 15-member nations, it can still single-handedly identify, execute and overturn any decisions made by the other bodies of the UN. The Permanent 5 Members of the Security Council have a special vote, known as the Veto. The delegates representing these 5 nations are expected to understand the implications of utilizing this special right and must understand their responsibilities very well.

The Study Guide given below addresses both the issues from a very neutral point of view and it serves as a basic point of reference. Your own research will be the key to your success in the committee. Knowing your nation's Foreign Policy is of utmost importance.

On that note, I would end my Keynote with the expectation that the delegates will come well prepared for PICT MUN '18.

Yours sincerely,  
Mohit Ladkani  
President

# UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

## **Agenda 1: Declaration of Jerusalem as Israel's Capital**

### THE ISRAEL PALESTINE CONFLICT OVER JERUSALEM

#### HISTORY

The rise of right wing political ideology in Europe in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the initial 20<sup>th</sup> century amplified the feelings of anti-Semitism amongst the mass public. There was a rise in the abuse and persecution of Jewish people in Europe and the Ottoman Empire. This led to the foundation of the modern day Zionist Ideology. Zionism: The national ideology of Israel and it believes that Judaism is both a nationality as well as a religion. The mass persecution of the Jewish people & brutal anti-Semitism targeted at them made this ideology really popular amongst the Jewish people and this made the people to yearn for a safe haven for Judaism in the form of a separate Jewish state (now Israel). As nationalism further rose in Europe the Jewish people began to flee to modern day Israel and specifically Jerusalem which was also the birthplace of Judaism.

The original population of Jews, Arabs and Christians lived rather in harmony but with the huge influx of Jews from around the world. Communal violence between Jews and Arabs in British Palestine began spiralling out of control.

On Nov 2 1917 the British made the Balfour Declaration-“His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.”

#### World War 1

World War 1 marked the collapse of the Ottoman Empire which disintegrated as its provinces became separate states. This had a radical effect on Middle Eastern geography and politics. Palestine and Lebanon became Jewish majority states under Arab rule. The new borders were determined by the 1916 Sykes-Picot Agreement and did not take into account properly either the demographics or topography of the region. The World War I also led to further increase in the influx of Jewish immigrants into current day Israel.

The San Remo Allied Powers Conference grants Palestine to the British as a mandate to help setup a sustainable and independent government. Britain had already expressed its support for a Jewish state through the Balfour Statements in 1917. Out of the broad region known as Palestine, Britain carved two political entities in 1921. One entity consisted of the area of Palestine east of the Jordan River; it was named the 'Emirate of Transjordan,' and later simply 'Jordan'... In the western half of Palestine, between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River, Palestinian Arabs and Zionist Jews wrestled for control under the British umbrella.

### THE ONSET OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The Nazi assumption of power in 1933 triggered a massive refugee crisis as German Jews sought to find safe haven from persecution. Between 1933 and 1936, more Jews emigrated from Germany to Palestine than to anywhere else in the world. Around 154,300 Jews (including 34,700 from Germany) had entered Palestine legally and thousands more illegally, increasing the percentage of Jews in the Palestinian population from nearly 17 percent in 1931 to almost 30 percent in 1935. The problem becomes so severe in 1939 that the British government White Paper seeks to limit Jewish migration to Palestine to 10,000 per year, excepting emergencies. However, the mass persecution policies adopted by the Nazis in the 1940's spurred immigration and especially illegal immigration to unprecedented levels in Palestine. In a period marked by intense fighting on both the eastern and western fronts of World War II [1942-1945], Nazi Germany also intensified its pursuit of the 'Final Solution.' These years saw systematic deportations of millions of Jews to increasingly efficient killing centers using poison gas. By May 1945, the Germans and their collaborators had murdered six million European Jews as part of a systematic plan of genocide—the Holocaust.

### THE UN INTERVENTION AND THE PARTITION PLAN

In 1947, Great Britain, unable to reconcile its conflicting obligations to both Jews and Arabs, requested that the United Nations take up the question of Palestine. In May, the U.N. Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) was created by a General Assembly resolution. UNSCOP's purpose was to investigate the situation in Palestine and 'submit such proposals as it may consider appropriate for the solution of the problem of Palestine.'

At the time, the U.N. consisted of 55 members, including Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria. Palestine by then remained the only one of the formerly Mandated Territories not to become an independent state. No representatives from any Arab nations, however, were included in UNSCOP. Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia requested that 'The termination of the Mandate over Palestine and the declaration of its independence' be placed on the agenda, but this motion was rejected. The Arab Higher Committee thus announced it would not collaborate, although individual Arab states did agree to meet with representatives from UNSCOP...

Two proposals emerged: a federal State plan and a partition plan. The latter passed by a vote of seven to three with one abstention, the dissenting votes being cast by India, Iran, and Yugoslavia, who all favoured the federal state plan.

On September 3, UNSCOP submitted its report to the U.N. General Assembly. The report noted that the population of Palestine at the end of 1946 was estimated to be almost 1,846,000, with 1,203,000 Arabs (65 percent) and 608,000 Jews (33 percent). On November 29, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly voted to partition western Palestine into two states -- one for the Jews, which would consist of the Negev Desert, the coastal plain between Tel Aviv and Haifa, and parts of the northern Galilee, and the other for the Palestinian Arabs, which would consist primarily of the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza District, Jaffa, and the Arab sectors of the Galilee. Jerusalem, cherished by both Muslims and Jews as a holy city, was to become an international enclave under U.N. trusteeship.

The Jewish residents accepted the deal. The Palestinians, who saw the plan as an extension of a long-running Jewish attempt push them out of the land, fought it. The Arab states of Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, and Syria all later declared war on Israel, as well (albeit not to defend the Palestinians).

### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY ISRAEL

At four o'clock in the afternoon on 14 May 1948, in front of the leaders of the Yishuv [Jewish community in Palestine] in the Tel Aviv Art Museum, David Ben-Gurion read out the [Declaration of Independence](#) and proclaimed the establishment of the Jewish state in Palestine to be called Medinat Israel--the State of Israel.

The Declaration of Independence pledged that the State of Israel would be based on the principles of liberty, justice, and peace as conceived by the Prophets of Israel; would uphold the full social and political equality of all its citizens, without distinction of religion, race, or sex; and would loyally uphold the principles of the U.N. Charter. It specifically promised equal rights to the Arab inhabitants of the State of Israel and extended the hand of peace to all the neighbouring Arab states." This was followed immediately by the First Arab-Israeli War.

### THE FIRST ARAB-ISRAELI WAR

On the eve of May 14, the Arabs launched an air attack on Tel Aviv, which the Israelis resisted. This action was followed by the invasion of the former Palestinian mandate by Arab armies from Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Egypt. Saudi Arabia sent a formation that fought under the Egyptian command. British trained forces from Transjordan eventually intervened in the conflict, but only in areas that had been designated as part of the Arab state under the United Nations Partition Plan and the Corpus Separatum of Jerusalem. After tense early fighting, Israeli forces, now under joint command, were able to gain the offensive.

Israeli forces defeated the Palestinian militias and Arab armies in a vicious conflict that turned 700,000 Palestinian civilians into refugees. The UN partition promised 56 percent of British Palestine for the Jewish state; by the end of the war, [Israel possessed 77 percent](#) — everything except the West Bank and the eastern quarter of Jerusalem (controlled by Jordan), as well as the Gaza Strip (controlled by Egypt). It left Israelis with a state, but not Palestinians. Of the Palestinians who left, one-third went to the West Bank (which was under Jordan's control), one-third went to the Gaza Strip (under Egypt's control), and the remainder to Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. The Arab nations refused to absorb these Palestinians into their population which created a huge refugee crisis (known as Nakba) and were instead settled into refugee camps. Only Jordan's King Abdullah agreed to confer citizenship on the 200,000 Palestinian living in Jordan.

In reply to this from 1949 through 1960 up to a million Jewish refugees (either fleeing persecution or forced out of their homes) and immigrants from Muslim-majority countries, plus 250,000 Holocaust survivors, settle in Israel.

In the three months from February of 1949 to April of 1949 Israel signed a Armistice Agreements with Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan & Syria which led to armistice lines being drawn with Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan along the previously marked international borders and the creation of a DMZ with Syria.

Suez Crisis

**1956-1957** - In July 1956, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, threatening British and French interests in oil supplies and western trade. Their interests converging, Israel, Britain and France planned an attack on Egypt, with the former seeking free navigation through international waters and an end to terrorist attacks and the latter two hoping to seize control of the Suez Canal.

On October 29, 1956, Israel began its assault on Egyptian military positions, capturing the whole of the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula. On October 31, France and Britain joined the fray and hostilities ended on November 5. The U.S. was caught completely by surprise and voiced strong opposition to the joint attack. The U.S. pressured Israel to withdraw from Egyptian territory. United Nations forces were stationed along the Egyptian-Israeli border to prevent an Egyptian blockade and deter cross-border infiltrations. The U.N. Emergency Force (UNEF), which was to supervise the truce, began arriving on 4 December [1956]. Britain and France completed their withdrawal by 23 December, handing over their positions to UNEF. Though Israel agreed to withdraw on 8 November it did not actually do so until 8 March 1957 -- and then only after the United States committed itself to standing by Israel's right of passage through the Gulf of Aqaba, ensuring that Gaza was not used again for launching guerrilla attacks against it. On Israel's insistence UNEF troops were posted exclusively in Gaza and the Gulf of Aqaba region to safeguard Israeli shipping. Egypt was allowed to return to Gaza to administer it.

#### THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PLO (PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION)

Created in 1964 during the Arab League Summit in Cairo, the PLO's originally-stated goal was the "liberation of Palestine" through armed struggle while seeking to destroy the existence of Zionism in the Middle East. It was founded in response to a number of factors, including the growing salience of the Palestine question in inter-Arab politics; the increasing friction between the Arab states and Israel over water diversion projects and other issues; and the growth of underground, independent Palestinian nationalist activity, which Arab governments, notably that of Egypt, wanted to pre-empt.

The PLO quickly became the arena for much of this nationalist activity, which was increasingly directed at achieving independence of political action from the Arab regimes. However in 1970 & 1971 Palestinian Guerrilla warfare organizations attempted to overthrow the Jordanian Monarchy and establish a separate state. This attempt at this failed and also infuriated the King. Following this the PLO were expelled out of Jordan and were forced to settle in the refugee camps in Lebanon. The PLO established bases and began to organize the refugees in the camps. They also began to dominate the Shiite areas of southern Lebanon. Israeli retaliatory strikes against refugee camps and into southern Lebanon began to affect the Shiites in the south, who also came to resent the Palestinian presence.

#### THE SIX DAY WAR

The Egyptian President Nasser asked the United Nations to withdraw the forces which had been stationed on the frontier with Israel since the Suez war of 1956, and when this was done he closed the straits of Aqaba to Israeli shipping. As tension mounted, Jordan and Syria made military agreements with Egypt. On June 5<sup>th</sup> 1967, Israel launched a pre-emptive strike against Egypt, Syria and Jordan after Nasser had declared his intention to annihilate the Jewish state and forged military alliances with Syria and Jordan for that purpose, building up troop

concentrations along his border with Israel and blockading shipping to the Israeli port of Eilat. The six-day war that followed Israel's surprise attack ended with the Israeli army occupying Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, Syria's Golan Heights, and Jordan's West Bank.

The UNSC passed the Resolution 242 citing ,”the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every state in the area can live in peace”

#### THE WAR OF ATTRITION

"The [War of Attrition](#), from mid-1968 and until August 1970, was continuous, static, local fighting along the ceasefire borders of the Six Day War, focused around the Suez Canal. Its name was established by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who stated on June 23rd 1969: 'I cannot take over Sinai, but I can break the spirit of Israel by attrition.' Egypt had superiority in strength, and Nasser, relying on weapon supply from the Soviet Union to deter Israel from a massive reciprocal attack, had hoped Israel will ultimately withdraw from the Suez Canal.

With no end in sight and heavy losses on both sides, Moscow pressurized Egypt into ceasefire on August 7 1970.

1973- 1974: Egypt and Syria launch co-ordinated attack against Israeli forces in the occupied Sinai and Golan Heights in the Yom Kippur or October War. Israel prevails, but only after suffering significant losses. Public mood turns against dominant Labour Party. Egypt agreed to a major reduction of troops east of Suez, the establishment of a U.N.-patrolled buffer zone, defensive missile emplacements only west of Suez, and the allowing of non-military Israeli shipping through the canal. Henry Kissinger [U.S. Secretary of State] persuaded Egypt and Israel to sign a disengagement accord, whereby Israel withdrew from the western bank of the Suez Canal, to about twenty miles from the east bank of the canal.

NOVEMBER 10 1975- The UN releases a controversial statement referring to Zionism,” any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous’ and its expression of alarm at ‘the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas in the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures”. It hence determined that Zionism was a belief that professed racial discrimination.

MARCH 1978- A brutal commando attack on Israel soil that left 11 dead and many wounded took place on the 11<sup>th</sup> of March. The PLO claimed responsibility of the attack. In response, Israeli forces invaded Lebanon on the night of 14/15 March [1978], and in a few days occupied the entire southern part of the country except for the city of Tyre and its surrounding area. On 15 March 1978, the Lebanese Government submitted a strong protest to the [U.N.] Security Council against the Israeli invasion, stating that it had no connection with the Palestinian commando operation. On 19 March, the Council adopted resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), in which it called upon Israel immediately to cease its military action and withdraw its forces from all Lebanese territory. It also decided on the immediate establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The first UNIFIL troops arrived in the area on 23 March 1978.

1977 NOVEMBER - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat visits Jerusalem and begins the process that leads to Israel's withdrawal from Sinai and Egypt's recognition of Israel in the Camp David Accords of 1978. Accords also pledge Israel to expand Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza.

1982 JUNE - Israel invades Lebanon in order to expel Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership after assassination attempt by small Palestinian militant group on Israeli ambassador to London.

1987 DECEMBER - First Intifada uprising begins in Occupied Territories. Muslim Brotherhood in Gaza forms Hamas movement, which rapidly turns to violence against Israel. The Intifada ended in a stalemate, with the Palestinians unable to eject the Israelis from the territories and the Israelis unable to stop the violence. That made the occupation increasingly uncomfortable. As a result, both sides soon fundamentally revised their policies: Within months the P.L.O. agreed to recognize and make peace with Israel, and to establish a self-governing entity in a small part of Palestine. And Israel, some months later, agreed to recognize the P.L.O. and to evacuate much if not most of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

JULY 31, 1988 - Jordan Renounces Its Claim to the West Bank and Severs All Administrative and Judicial Links.

NOVEMBER 15, 1988 - Palestine National Council (PNC) Proclaims the Establishment of a Palestinian State. The state envisioned by the then Chairman of the PLO Mr. Arafat is assumed to include the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, which are occupied by Israel, and the Arab sector of Jerusalem, which Israel considers its own. Thus, the announcement was mainly a political declaration of hope and intent without immediate practical meaning.

DECEMBER 16, 1991 - UN General Assembly Revokes 1975 Resolution Calling Zionism a Form of Racism.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1993 (OSLO ACCORDS) -As the world watched in wonder, on Thursday, September 9, Norwegian foreign minister Johan Joergan Holst carried a letter from Arafat to Rabin recognizing Israel, renouncing violence, and pledging support for repeal of clauses objectionable to Israel in the PLO charter. Rabin, for his part, signed a letter recognizing the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people and accepting the PLO as a negotiating partner.

NOVEMBER 5, 1995: Mr. Rabin, who rose to national prominence as commander of the victorious Israeli army in the 1967 Six-Day War, became the second Middle Eastern leader, after President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt, to be killed by extremists from his own side for seeking an Arab-Israeli peace. Mr. Sadat, the first Arab to make peace with Israel, was assassinated in 1984.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1999: The Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum was signed by representatives of Israel and the PLO. Restating the commitment of the two sides to full implementation of all agreements reached since September 1993, the Memorandum sets out to resolve the outstanding issues of the present interim status, in particular those set out in the Wye Memorandum of October 23, 1998.

MAY 24, 2000: Israel completed the withdrawal of its forces from southern Lebanon in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 425.

JULY 11-26, 2000(DAVID 2 SUMMIT) , Israeli Prime Minister Barak and Palestinian Authority Chairman Arafat, with US president Clinton (assisted by Albright) playing a crucial mediating role, tackled the major issues dividing Israel and the Palestinians: The refugees, Jerusalem, the borders between a future Palestinian state and Israel, the Israeli settlements, and the problem of water supplies and pollution. However, the 14 days of intense negotiations didn't bear fruit as the sides couldn't come to an agreement. A similar result was observed when the two sides decided to reconvene five months later at the White House.

SEPTEMBER 29 2000-Between 1993 and the second Intifada in 2000, thirty-seven suicide bombers exploded in Israel. Most of them were identified as members of the



Hamas organization, and a small proportion were identified as members of Islamic Jihad. The second Intifada broke out on 29 SEPTEMBER due to a visit of Likud leader Ariel Sharon of Temple Mount perceived as a provocative act.

FEBRUARY 6 2006-In a special election held February 6, 2001, Ariel Sharon was elected Prime Minister, decisively defeating Ehud Barak. He presented his government to the Knesset on March 7, 2001. He pursued an uncompromising line against Palestinian terror groups and Yasser Arafat which now posed a threat to the peace talks between Israel and Palestine.

AUGUST 27, 2001 - Israel Assassinate the Leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Abu Ali Mustafa.

MARCH 13, 2002 - United States Sponsors UN Security Council Resolution Calling for a Palestinian state alongside the State of Israel. The American resolution, which passed by a vote of 14 to 0 with Syria abstaining, affirmed 'a vision of a region where two states, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders.' It also called on the Palestinians and Israelis to restart negotiations on a political settlement.

MARCH 29 - Apr. 21, 2002 - Israel Launches Operation Defensive Shield and Invades and Occupies Much of the West Bank.

JULY 22, 2002-Israeli F-16 warplanes bombed the house of the military commander of Hamas in Gaza City, burying him and at least 11 other Palestinians.

MARCH 22, 2004 - Hamas Founder and Spiritual Leader, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, Killed by Israeli Airstrike.

APRIL 17, 2004 - Head of Hamas, Abdel Aziz al Rantissi, Killed by Israeli Airstrike.

OCTOBER 26, 2004- Israel's parliament voted Tuesday night [Oct. 26, 2004] to close all 21 Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip, evacuate their 8,100 residents and withdraw thousands of Israeli troops that protect them

JANUARY 10, 2005-Mahmoud Abbas is elected as Palestinian Authority President.

JANUARY 24, 2005-Hamas and Islamic Jihad agree to suspend attacks on Israel in order to give the new Palestinian leader, Mahmoud Abbas, time to secure international guarantees for a comprehensive ceasefire that would end more than four years of intifada. Israel reciprocates with agreeing to pull out of 5 major Palestinian Cities and stop the arrests and assassinations of militants.

NOVEMBER 21, 2005-Sharon leaves the Likud party and declares it to be unfit to rule the country, further follows by establishing the Kadima party.

JANUARY 26, 2006 The radical Islamic movement Hamas wins a large majority in the new Palestinian parliament, which has the potential to dramatically reshape the Palestinians' relations with Israel and the rest of the world.

2006 JULY-AUGUST - Israeli incursion into Lebanon, in response to deadly Hezbollah attack and abduction of two soldiers, escalates into Second Lebanon War.

JUNE 10-18, 2007 Hamas is in full control following a series of attacks on key strongholds of its rival, Fatah. In reply, Israel orders the blockade of all cargo shipments to the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip. Israel also controls Gaza's airspace, territorial waters, and land borders. Israel is Gaza's primary supplier of electricity, which is essential for water availability and sewage treatment. In addition, Israel controls Gaza's telecommunications network, its population registry, and its customs and tax revenues.

DECEMBER 27, 2008 - Operation Cast Lead : After seven days of aerial bombardment [that started Dec. 27, 2008]. Following an artillery barrage aimed at detonating buried explosives and mines by Hamas, Israeli armoured columns began moving into Gaza in an apparent attempt to take control of areas used by Palestinian

militants to fire rockets into southern Israel. Israeli officials stressed that the objective was to deal further punishing blows to Hamas in the hope of deterring further rocket fire.

JANUARY 21, 2009 The Israeli army says it has completed its withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, following a three-week assault against militants from the Hamas group. However Israel will continue with its blockade of the Gaza Strip.

MARCH 26 2009-Benjamin Netanyahu, leader of the right-leaning Likud party, became Israel's prime minister.

JUNE 4 2009- US president Barack Obama supports the two state solution in his presidential address in Cairo stating that "Israelis must acknowledge that just as Israel's right to exist cannot be denied, neither can Palestine's".

JUNE 14 2009-Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu endorses a Palestinian state beside Israel for the first time on Sunday, reversing himself under U.S. pressure but attaching conditions such as having no army that the Palestinians swiftly reject.

AUGUST 4, 2009 – Fatah and Palestine Authority President Abbas Hold First Party Congress in 20 Years.

AUGUST 26, 2009-The government of Salam Fayyad, Prime Minister of the Palestinian Authority issued a detailed plan to establish a de-facto Palestinian state within two years, outside the framework of the Roadmap and of the Oslo Interim Agreement. The state program would bring them into direct conflict with Israel, especially since the borders of the state are declared as including all of the land occupied by Israel in Gaza, the West Bank and Jerusalem. Israel's foreign minister Avigdor Lieberman warned that Israel would prevent unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state.

MAY 4, 2011 - Palestinian Rivals Fatah and Hamas Sign Reconciliation Pact. The pact provides for the creation of a joint caretaker Palestinian government before national elections the following year. This is a crucial step in the re-establishment of a Palestinian State.

MAY 19, 2011- President Obama pressed Israel, in unusually frank terms, to reach a final peace agreement with the Palestinians, citing the boundaries in place on the eve of the June 1967 Arab-Israeli War as the starting point for negotiation about borders. He said that such negotiations would result in a "viable Palestine & secure Israel". He described a future Palestinian state as 'non-militarized', a key Israeli demand.

NOVEMBER 11 2011-The Palestinian bid for statehood at the United Nations was effectively stalled Friday after the Security Council approved a report stating its inability 'to make a unanimous recommendation.'

MAY 7 2012-Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and the centrist opposition party Kadima forms a surprise unity government Tuesday, extinguishing plans for early elections and cementing Netanyahu's position as the strongest Israeli leader in years.

NOVEMBER 29 2012- United Nations Votes to Accept Palestine as a Non-Member Observer State.

APRIL 23 2014- The rival Palestinian factions Hamas and Fatah agreed to form a unity government and hold new elections, making a new attempt to overcome a seven-year split that has left them divided between two governments. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu accuses Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas of sabotaging peace efforts by seeking rapprochement with Hamas.

JULY 8 2014Israel launched a major air assault on the Gaza Strip on Tuesday, bombing hundreds of targets in what Israeli officials said was a bid to halt escalating

cross-border attacks from Palestinian militant who fired a new salvo of more than 150 rockets toward major Israeli cities.

Mar. 16, 2015 - Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu Says No to Two-State Solution on Eve of Election defending his changed stance by saying “The circumstances have changed”.

Feb. 6, 2017 - Israel Passes Law Retroactively Legalizing Almost 4,000 Settler Homes Built on Palestinian Land, a move that experts say is a major blow to any future peace talks.

FEBRUARY 15 2017- US President Trump announces that he is open to all options as a solution to the crisis including a one state solution changing the long standing stance of USA of a two state solution

APRIL 6 2017- The Russian Federation releases a statement that reads” We reaffirm our commitment to the UN-approved principles for a Palestinian-Israeli settlement [two-state solution], which include the status of east Jerusalem as the capital of the future Palestinian state. At the same time, we must state that in this context we view west Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.” This is a sharp shift in Russian policy, which until now has formally held that Jerusalem should eventually be under a permanent international regime.

MAY 1 2017 : Hamas releases a new policy document in which It declares for the first time a willingness to accept an interim Palestinian state within pre-1967 boundaries. However at the same time the document also says this does not, however, mean Hamas recognises Israel's right to exist in any part of the land or that it no longer advocates violence against Israel.

DECEMBER 6 2017: US President Trump in a highly controversial statement says” 'I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel’ and instructs the State Department to prepare to shift the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This again is a dramatic shift in stance of the US that believed that the issue of the city of Jerusalem should be decided over peace talks. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu thanked the president for the 'historic decision,' saying his nation 'will be forever grateful.'"

What are the “two-state solution” and the “one-state solution”?

These are the two broad ways the Israeli-Palestinian conflict might end.

The "two-state solution" would create an independent Israel and Palestine, and is the mainstream approach to resolving the conflict. The idea is that Israelis and Palestinians want to run their countries differently; Israelis want a Jewish state, and Palestinians want a Palestinian one. Because neither side can get what it wants in a joined state, the only possible solution that satisfies everyone involves separating Palestinians and Israelis.

The "one-state solution" would merge Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip into one big country. It comes in two versions. One, favoured by some leftists and Palestinians, would create a single democratic country. Arab Muslims would outnumber Jews, thus ending Israel as a Jewish state. The other version, favoured by some rightists and Israelis, would involve Israel annexing the West Bank and either forcing out Palestinians or denying them the right to vote. Virtually the entire world, including most Zionists, rejects this option as an unacceptable human rights violation.

Most polling suggests that both Israelis and Palestinians prefer a two-state solution. However, the inability of Israelis and Palestinians to come to two-state terms has led to a recent surge in interest in a one-state solution, partly out of a sense of hopelessness and partly out of fear that if the sides cannot negotiate a two-state solution, a de facto one-state outcome will be inevitable.

#### PREFERRED MODERATED CAUCUS TOPICS

1. Viability of a “one state solution”
2. Viability of a “two state solution”
3. Reallocation of refugees and
4. Curbing the activities of extremist factions like Hamas.
5. Reinstating effective Peace talks Between Israel and Palestine
6. Addressing the issue of Jewish settlements of Israel in Palestine majority areas.
7. Control of Jerusalem-Israel, Palestine, both or none?

## **Agenda 2: Aggression in the Korean Peninsula**

### HISTORY

22 AUGUST 1910-Japan annexes the Korean Peninsula and the Japan-Korea Treaty of 1910 is effected.

6 AUGUST 1945-USA drops the atomic bombs 'Little Boy' and 'Fat Man' on Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. US president H.S Truman demands the surrender of Japan.

15 AUGUST 1945-Japan surrenders and relinquishes control of their colonies including The Korean Peninsula. USA is tasked with accepting the Japanese surrender of Korea south of the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel and the USSR north of the same.

JULY 24 1948- USA and the UN hold democratic elections in South Korea which see an anti-communist government voted in and led by Syngman Rhee & the ROK is established.

9<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER 1948-USSR appoints Kim-Il-Sung as the Premier of North Korea and the DPRK is established.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE KOREAN WAR

JUNE 25 1950-DPRK crosses the border along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel & invades the ROK. UNSC holds an emergency meeting (boycotted by the USSR as it refuses to recognize the ROC as the true Chinese government and backs the PRC instead.) The Security Council decides to intervene and provide military assistance to the ROK as it identifies DPRK as the aggressor.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR –

The 200,000 strong military of the DPRK vastly outnumber the meagre and ill-equipped forces of the ROK. DPRK quickly capture Seoul by the 27<sup>th</sup> of June & follow it up by quickly moving further southward through August.

As UN forces come to the aid of ROK, DPRK is forced into retreat northwards. By the 29<sup>th</sup> of September the tables have turned as ROK recapture Seoul and after getting the 'nod from the UNSC push the DPRK forces northwards further beyond the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel. The UN forces further capture Pyongyang on the 11<sup>th</sup> of October.

China has had its forces on standby and chosen to not intervene until this point in the war. However this changes on the 25<sup>th</sup> of October 1950 as it decides to back what is left of DPRK's retreating forces. This shifts the dynamic of the war to favour DPRK again as the UN and ROK forces are now on the retreat southwards. The Chinese and DPRK recapture Pyongyang and even go onto recapture Seoul on the 4<sup>th</sup> of January 1951. However this proves to be a brief situation as the UN forces recapture Seoul on the 7<sup>th</sup> of March.

The war from here was mainly fought along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel. Despite several attempts from either side neither side was able to mount a strong enough offensive to overwhelm the defences of the other. With no end in sight, an armistice was signed more than 2 years later on the 27<sup>th</sup> of July 1953 which facilitated the exchange of

prisoners of war and the creation of the current day 4km wide DMZ(Demilitarized Zone).

#### HISTORY OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THE KOREAN PENINSULA

A mix of tactical and strategic nuclear weapons were deployed to the ROK within 5 years of The Korean War by the USA. The aim was to provide protection to the allies like South Korea and Japan under the Nuclear Umbrella policy of the USA from nuclear as well as conventional attacks.

DPRK approached the USSR in 1962 over possible assistance in developing their own nuclear weapons but the USSR rejected their proposal. China too rejected a similar proposal from the DPRK. However the USSR did agree to help DPRK in the development of a peaceful nuclear energy program. USSR helped in the development of their first test research reactor in 1965, the IRT-2000 in Yongbyon as well as trained nuclear scientists in DPRK.

While over in South Korea, the Nuclear arsenal placed by the USA peaked with 950 warheads of 8 different strategic and tactical types. This was incentive to Japan and the ROK to not develop a nuclear arsenal of their own.

DPRK upgraded their sole nuclear reactor at Yongbyon to a 8MW capacity in 1974. In 1979 a second reactor with enhanced capabilities was built in Yongbyon itself. The 1980's were when DPRK expanded their nuclear energy program into military applications. The DPRK signed the NPT(Non Proliferation Treaty) in 1985 while continuing its Nuclear Weapons Development Program in secrecy. It however did not comply with The IAEA standards which was considered mandatory upto 1992.

In ROK, USA's stockpile of nuclear weapons had been decreasing through the 1980's as the defence systems and weapons in place were being gradually retired but not replaced. In, 1991, President Bush ordered the withdrawal of all naval and land based tactical and strategic nuclear weapons based abroad. This led to the removal of the 100 nuclear warheads placed in the ROK. ROK still maintains its stance of not turning into a Nuclear Power and pushes forward the idea of "Nuclear weapons free Korean Peninsula". In December of the same year both DPRK and the ROK sign the Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

The IAEA reported non compliance on the side of DPRK to Security Council citing concerns over DPRK refusing authorities from conducting inspections over possible nuclear weapons development sites. This was followed by the DPRK deciding to exit the NPT. However USA agreed to provide two light water reactors contingent to DPRK staying a part of the NPT as well as complete and effective nuclear disarmament one day before the exit of the DPRK from the NPT was going to come to effect.

However in 2002, USA accused DPRK of non compliance to the Agreed Framework as information regarding the collusion between the nuclear programmes of Pakistan and DPRK came to light, and hence the Agreed Framework fell apart.

2003 marked the permanent exit of the DPRK from the NPT which was met with widespread criticism as DPRK continued with its nuclear superpower ambitions.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of October 2006 DPRK conducted its first successful underground nuclear test of a plutonium based explosive. UN further condemned the test and imposed resolution 1874.

The Six Party Talks held in 2007( countries included-DPRK, ROK, USA, PRC, Russian Federation, Japan.) promised to be end of DPRK's Nuclear Weapons Program but it failed in 2009 as USA cited concerns over a uranium enrichment facility functioning in secret in DPRK.

On 25<sup>th</sup> of May 2009, DPRK announced its second successful underground nuclear weapons test. DPRK had successfully mounted a miniaturized nuclear warhead atop a long range ballistic missile.

As bilateral talks with the USA failed again, DPRK conducted a third underground nuclear test on the 12<sup>th</sup> February 2013 followed by a fourth underground nuclear test on the January 6<sup>th</sup> 2016 each of which was a larger than its predecessor.

A subsequent unauthorized satellite launch a month later sparked speculation of the DPRK's interest in ICBM technology, further increasing tension in the region. This was followed by a fifth underground nuclear test on September 9 2016, which was termed the largest of its tests yet.

The ICBM theory was confirmed by the 6<sup>th</sup> nuclear test in the September of 2017 as DPRK tested 2 of its ICBM's as well as other long-range ballistic missiles.

Meanwhile ROK still stands by its policy of a "Nuclear free Korean Peninsula" by not developing nuclear weapons despite having the ability of doing so.

#### IMPORTANT EVENTS MEANWHILE-

JUNE 15, 2000- DPRK and ROK sign a historic joint declaration stating they have agreed to resolve the question of reunification, allowing families, which were divided to reunite along with other important economic and cultural exchanges.

FEB 2009 - APRIL 2009

DPRK announces its plans for launching an experimental communication satellite on Feb 24<sup>th</sup>, which was in direct violation of UNSC resolution 1718 & the council declared it would discuss the issue before letting DPRK know if it could go ahead with the launch

DPRK went ahead with the launch despite multiple warnings given by the US, UN China and South Korea, and speculation about DPRK's actual ambitions arise. UNSC issued a presidential statement condemning the launch.

#### RECENT CRISIS

JANUARY 2 2017- DPRK announce that their ICBM program is in the final stages of development.

\*FEBRUARY 11 2017-DPRK launches a long range ballistic missile into Japan Sea.

MARCH 6 2017-DPRK again in a show of strength, launches 4 long range ballistic missiles into the Japanese Sea. USA and ROK retaliate by moving their naval vessels with missile defence capability into the region.

\*APRIL 6 2017-DPRK launches a long range missile into the Japanese Strait a day before US President Trump is scheduled to meet with Chinese President Xi Jinping. USA follows suit as Trump orders a missile strike of 100+ Tommyhawk missiles against a Syrian airbase.

April 14 2017-USA show off their military might yet again by dropping the MOAB(Mother Of All Bombs-The biggest non nuclear explosive used ever)in Afghanistan to deter ISIS activities. This was followed by a grand military parade & display of new rockets and missiles in Pyongyang.

JUNE 8 2017-DPRK pays little heed to the additional sanctions imposed upon them by the UN as it goes through with yet another long range ballistic missile test in the Korean Peninsula.

\*JULY 4 2017- As USA celebrates its Independence Day, DPRK announces the first successful ICBM test which could allegedly reach anywhere in the world.

\*AUGUST 5 2017-The UNSC unanimously passes newer & harder sanctions on the DPRK for their continued non-compliance.

AUGUST 7 2017-The DPRK announces it will not take any attempt at aggravation lightly & is ready to reply with a military response including nuclear weapons.

AUGUST 8 2017-The situation escalates to a new level as reports stating that DPRK's attempt at mounting a nuclear warhead atop a long range ballistic missile that could reach USA's western shores emerge. Both countries engage in an exchange of threats and DPRK reveals its intentions of striking the island of Guam.

AUGUST 12 2017- In a press release, DPRK's Foreign Minister Ri Yong Ho blames President Trump of "lighting the wick of war" referring to statements from President Trump threatening the DPRK of "Total destruction if it should attack the US" & quoting "he won't be around much longer" while referring to DPRK's supreme leader Kim Jong-Un.

\*OCTOBER 23 2017- Tensions over a first Nuclear War peak as US prepares to put nuclear armed B-52 bombers on 24 hour alert for the first time since 1991.

OCTOBER 29 2017-Britain accuses DPRK for the 'WannaCry' malware attack that hit the NHS in the August of 2017. This was followed by the EU declaring that a cyber attack would be considered as an "Act of War".

OCTOBER 31 2017-As many as 200 North Korean laborers die due to the collapse of a tunnel which was reportedly damaged severely during the 6<sup>th</sup> underground nuclear test.

NOVEMBER 5 2017-On request of the US Congress The Pentagon conducts a thorough assessment from a military viewpoint of a possible war with the DPRK. The assessment shows that a ground invasion of DPRK by US troops was the only feasible option of securing all suspected sites having nuclear weapons storage, development and deployment abilities and hence completing an effective denuclearization of DPRK.

NOVEMBER 29 2017-DPRK announces the successful test launch of its long range Ballistic missile capable of striking anywhere in the USA and carrying a super heavy nuclear payload. President Trump after speaking to Chinese president Xi Jinping states that huge sanctions were inbound to DPRK after repeated provocative actions.

DECEMBER 5 2017-UN Political Affairs Chief Mr. Feltman begins his four day visit to the DPRK to discuss "issues of mutual concern" with DPRK foreign minister Ri Yong Ho. On the same day, US conducts the biggest joint air drill with South Korea. The DPRK consider the air drills as an attempt at provocation.

DECEMBER 8 2017- Russian Foreign minister Sergei Lavrov states that the DPRK is ready for direct talks with the US about its nuclear ambitions. Russia offers to mediate such negotiations.

DECEMBER 13 2017- US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, putting aside their earlier stance of, the dismantling of their nuclear weapons program by the DPRK as a pre condition to holding any talks with the US was now ready to hold talks with no pre conditions.

DECEMBER 27 2017-The post mortem report of a North Korean defector indicate the presence of the deadly Anthrax in his bloodstream. This led to speculations over DPRK's involvement in the development of biological weapons as the reports claim that the defector was either exposed to anthrax or vaccinated against it either of which can be considered as evidence for the biological weapons involvement claim.

JANUARY 7 2018- In a historic meet between DPRK and ROK, DPRK agree to send athletes and a cheer squad for the Winter Olympics as a joint delegation with South Korea.



FEBRUARY 3 2018- In a damning report by UN experts, states that DPRK is still able to access global financial system through "deceptive practices combined with critical deficiencies in the implementation of financial sanctions." And it continues to engage in "widespread conventional arms deals and cyber operations to steal military secrets," the panel said. This according to them renders all the sanctions imposed by the UN totally useless.

FEBRUARY 8 2018- DPRK conducts another military parade a day before the Winter Olympics are scheduled to begin. The military parade showcases the newest ICBM's and long-range ballistic missiles.

FEBRUARY 23 2018-After weeks where both countries have set aside heated rhetoric and put off military drills for the Winter Olympics in South Korea , Donald Trump announces the most stringent sanctions on DPRK targeting shipping companies which might be assisting DPRK in evading sanctions which in turn helps them support their military and nuclear ambitions.

FEBRUARY 28 2018- A US based investigation report accused DPRK of providing Syria with chemical weapons, which it uses against its own civilians. The report also found links between the Syrian regime of Bashr Al Asad and the Kim family and that DPRK funds its Nuclear weapons program by trading its technological expertise in biological & chemical warfare with third parties.

MARCH 01 2018-USA accuses DPRK of using peace talks as a way of stalling the UN and buy time for its Nuclear Weapons Program.

### PREFERRED MOD CAUCUS TOPICS

1. Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula
2. Curbing illegal Arms Trades.
3. Reducing the cyber threat
4. Reinstating the Six party talks
5. Possibility of reunification
6. Reducing involvement of countries not belonging to the Korean Peninsula
7. Stopping productions of chemical and biological weapons

### QUESTIONS THE RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

1. How can the threat of nuclear war be averted permanently to make sure such a situation doesn't arise in the future?
2. How can the credibility of DPRK be guaranteed given its history of non-compliance to previous agreements and treaties?
3. How can the illegal arms and military technology trade deals be curbed?
4. Which sanctions are to be lifted if DPRK agrees to denuclearization
5. How can DPRK sustain itself post its denuclearization?

**NOTE:** This committee will be following the **UNA-USA** Procedure.