DISEC

Agenda:
Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.

May 5 - 6 - 7
2023

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WELCOME LETTERS

A-Letter from Secretaries-General

Most distinguished participants,

It is our honor to serve you as Secretaries-General of ATAMUN this year and we are proud to announce our upcoming conference, ATAMUN'23.

Since the very beginning, our conference, ATAMUN, has been a conference to resonate the voices of the youth in the valley called Earth. It has been an indispensable goal to gather the common culture of the human being whose body has been shattered into pieces. We are striving to gather all the ideas that have been raised by the people of youth without judging them in the light of their own opinions.

As the pandemic came to an end last year, after nearly two years of lockdown and online period, we were looking forward to organizing a face-to-face conference for uniting everyone from all across the country once again. Even though we had so many difficulties, we overcame all of the conflicts as a team and managed to hold not one, but two successful conferences. Now it is our turn to take the honor and raise it even higher for the next generations.

We are working non-stop in order to make our upcoming conference a magnificent experience for every attendant. Our incredible academic team has chosen topics for 1 junior committee, 1 joint crisis committee, 1 crisis committee and 4 various committees, which we believe will ensure delegates to improve themselves, increase their knowledge of global situations, contribute their problem solving ability and encourage them to look from outside of the box. Furthermore, our outstanding organization team is preparing enjoyable events for having fun and creating unforgettable memories.

Last but not least, as Secretaries-General of this marvelous conference, we would like to greet you all to ATAMUN'23.

Kind regards,

Elif Dila Topci

Aleyna Elif Uyar

B-Letter from Main Chair

Dear esteemed delegates,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the DISEC committee at the ATAMUN'23 Conference. As the Chair of this committee, I am honored to be working alongside all of you in addressing one of the most complex and pressing issues of our time: the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.

The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict has a long and complicated history, marked by violence, mistrust, and deep-seated grievances. It is a conflict that has not only affected the lives of Israelis and Palestinians, but has also had far-reaching consequences for the wider Middle East region and the international community.

As we delve into the study of this topic, I encourage you all to approach it with an open mind and a willingness to engage in constructive dialogue. It is only through collaboration and a commitment to finding common ground that we can hope to make progress towards a peaceful resolution of this conflict.

In this study guide, you will find a wealth of information and resources to help guide your research and prepare you for the upcoming committee sessions. I urge you to take advantage of these resources and to come to the conference ready to engage in thoughtful and productive debate.

Once again, I extend a warm welcome to all of you and look forward to working together towards a brighter future for all those affected by the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.

Sincerely,

Tayfun Arda Erkoçak

Chair, DISEC Committee

ATAMUN'23 Conference

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROCEDURE OF MODEL UNITED NATIONS

a- ROLL CALL

Every session starts with a roll call. The Chair Board says the countries in the houses name, and delegates should say present or present and voting. If a delegate says present and voting, they can't abstain from the voting procedure.

b- OPENING SPEECH

At the beginning of the committee, in the first session, every delegate should come to the floor and deliver an opening speech. This speech should include their countries' policy about the agenda item.

c- GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST (GSL)

In the general speaker's list, delegates can speak about anything related to the topic. Every speaker will have 90 seconds. If there are 10 seconds left while a delegate delivers a speech, the chair board will knock on the table one time; if there are 5 seconds left, the chair board will knock two times; and if the time has elapsed, the chair board will knock three times and tell you to be seated. If a delegate's speech finishes before the time-lapse, there are three options for the delegate to say.

1. We would like to yield our time back to the Chair Board.

2. We would like to open ourselves to any kind of questions.

3. We would like to yield our time to the delegation of… (a country name).

d- POINTS

There are four points;

1. Point of Information: If a delegate misses something while the debate or wants to ask a question, they have to raise their placards and say "point of information." This point only can be used while the floor is open.

2. Point of Personal Privilege: This point can be used for personal things like wanting the window to open or close. This point is the only point that can cut a speech.

3. Point of Order: This point can be used by delegates if the Chair Board makes a mistake like missing a country's name during roll call etc.

4. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: If a delegate thinks that the chair board made a mistake about the procedure, this point can be used.

! Delegates should stand up while giving points.

e- MOTIONS

There are five motions that delegates can give while the floor is open.

1. Motion to Have A Moderated Caucus: This is used to open a moderated caucus. (Delegates should mention the topic of the motion and total-individual speaker time.)

2. Motion to Have An Unmoderated Caucus: This is used to open a unmoderated caucus. (Delegates also should mention the topic and total-individual speaker time.)

3. Motion to Extend The Current Motion: This motion is used to extend a given caucus. (Delegates should mention the time. Delegates cannot give the time that they have been given before.)

4. Motion to Terminate The Current Motion: This motion is used to terminate a given caucus. (The delegate who gave the motion to have an moderated/unmoderated caucus have to give a speech before this motion is given.)

5. Motion to Suspend The Meeting: Used to end the official session. (This motion can be used when the time of the session has lapsed.)

6. Motion to Adjourn The Meeting: Used to end the conference as a whole. (This motion can be used when all the work is done.)

f- MODERATED CAUCUS

In moderated caucuses, delegates can talk about the sub-topics of the official agenda. Also, there should be solutions to talk about. Electronic devices are not allowed during the moderated caucus.

g- UNMODERATED CAUCUS

In an unmoderated caucus, delegates can leave their seats and talk with other delegates. Delegates can use their electronic devices and write their draft resolution paper or working papers.

h- WORKING PAPER

This paper should include the solutions and operative clauses of the draft resolution paper. The things that have been told in motions or GSLs can only be written. This paper will be written in unmoderated caucuses, and it does not have to be in formal resolution paper format. After the working paper is finished, the secretariat and the chair board will check the paper, and if it passes, the delegates can start writing their draft resolution papers.

i- DRAFT RESOLUTION PAPER/RESOLUTION PAPER

In the draft resolution paper, delegates should write the problems and their solutions. In this paper, delegates should answer the W.H. questions. Delegates will start with the preambulatory clauses, which will basically display your issue like a report of the agenda. In the operatives, delegates will be talking about the solutions. Always keep in mind that if it has not been discussed, you cannot write it as a solution. Delegates' draft resolution will become a resolution when it is approved by the Chair Board and secretariat, and delegates will vote on it.

j- VOTING PROCEDURE

After the approval of the draft resolution, the committee will move on with the closure of the debate and voting procedure. Chair Board could either do placard voting or roll call voting. In the placard voting, delegates will raise their placards as; in favor, against, or abstain. Always keep in mind that if the delegates are present and voting, they cannot abstain. If the chair board moves on with the roll call, delegates will have six choices which are; yes, no, yes with rights, no with rights, abstain and pass. If a delegate chooses yes/no with rights, after the voting, they will have 30 seconds in order to make a speech. If they say pass, they will be asked again after everyone is finished.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISARMAMENT INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

The United Nations (U.N.) The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) was created as the first of the Main Committees in the General Assembly when the charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945. Thus, DISEC is often referred to as the First Committee. DISEC was formed to respond to the need for an international forum to discuss peace and security issues among members of the international community.

According to the UN Charter, the purpose of DISEC in the General Assembly is to establish 'general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments and also to give "recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council." Although DISEC cannot directly advise the Security Council's decision-making process, the UN Charter explains that DISEC can suggest specific topics for Security Council consideration. Aside from its role in the General Assembly,

DISEC is also an institution of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), formally named in January 1998 after the Secretary-General's second special session on disarmament in 1982. The UNODA is concerned with disarmament at all levels—

nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction, and conventional weapons—and assists DISEC through its work conducted in the General Assembly for substantive norm-setting support to further its disarmament initiatives.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AGENDA ITEM

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a long-standing and complex dispute between Israel and the Palestinians, primarily over the land and territory that each group claims as their own. The conflict has its roots in the late 19th century and early 20th century, when a wave of Jewish immigrants began to settle in Palestine, then part of the Ottoman Empire.

In 1917, the British government issued the Balfour Declaration, which expressed support for the establishment of a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine. Following World War I, the League of Nations granted Britain a mandate to administer Palestine.

Jewish immigration continued throughout the mandate period, and tensions between Jews and Arabs grew. In 1947, the United Nations proposed a partition plan that would divide Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states, with Jerusalem as an international city. The plan was accepted by Jewish leaders, but rejected by the Arab leadership, who believed that it unjustly favored the Jewish population.

In 1948, the State of Israel was established following a war between Jewish and Arab forces. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs fled or were expelled from their homes during the conflict, and many became refugees. The Arab-Israeli conflict continued with a series of wars, including the 1967 Six-Day War, which resulted in Israel gaining control of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem.

Palestinians living in these territories have since been subject to Israeli occupation, and many have called for an independent Palestinian state. Numerous attempts have been made to resolve the conflict through negotiations and peace agreements, including the 1993 Oslo Accords, but a lasting solution has yet to be reached. The conflict continues to be a major source of tension and violence in the Middle East.

TERRITORIAL DISPUTE

At the heart of the Israeli-Palestinian 8erritor is a 8erritorial dispute over land and borders. Both Israelis and Palestinians claim the same territory as their own, which includes the land that now makes up Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip.

The Palestinian Authority (PA), which governs the West Bank, seeks to establish an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, with East Jerusalem as its capital. Palestinians see East Jerusalem as their cultural, religious, and political center, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip as their ancestral homeland.

Israel, on the other hand, sees the West Bank as an integral part of the biblical Land of Israel and claims a historic and religious connection to the territory. Israel has also built settlements in the West Bank, which are considered illegal under international law. Israeli settlements have expanded into Palestinian areas, making it increasingly difficult to establish a viable Palestinian state with contiguous territory.

The status of Jerusalem is a particularly contentious issue, as both Israelis and Palestinians claim it as their capital. Israel claims sovereignty over all of Jerusalem, while the Palestinians seek East Jerusalem as the capital of their 8uture state.

The dispute over borders and territory has been the subject of numerous peace talks and negotiations over the years, but a lasting agreement has yet to be reached. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains one of the most complex and challenging issues in the Middle East, with implications for regional stability and global security.

STATUS OF JERUSALEM

The status of Jerusalem is one of the most contentious issues in the Israeli-Palestinian 9onflict. Both Israelis and Palestinians claim Jerusalem as their capital and see it as a central part of their identity and heritage.

In 1947, the United Nations proposed that Jerusalem be an international city, administered by the UN, to ensure that all religions could have access to their holy sites. However, this plan was never fully implemented.

After the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, Jerusalem was divided between Israel and Jordan. Israel controlled the western part of the city, while Jordan controlled the eastern part, including the Old City and its holy sites.

In the 1967 Six-Day War, Israel captured East Jerusalem, including the Old City, and later annexed it in a move that is not recognized by the international community. Since then, Israel has declared Jerusalem as its capital, and the Israeli government has established its government institutions in the city.

However, the international community, including the United Nations, does not recognize Israel's sovereignty over East Jerusalem and considers it occupied territory under international law. The Palestinian Authority considers East Jerusalem to be the capital of their 9uture state.

The status of Jerusalem remains a key issue in peace negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians. Palestinians have demanded that East Jerusalem be recognized as the capital of their future state, while Israelis have maintained that Jerusalem must remain the undivided capital of Israel. The issue of Jerusalem continues to be a major obstacle to peace between Israelis and Palestinians.

ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

Israeli settlements in the West Bank are a 10utur point of contention in the Israeli-Palestinian 10uture10t. Israeli settlements are Jewish communities that have been built in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, which are areas that Palestinians see as part of their 10uture state.

The Israeli government has approved the construction of settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, despite widespread international condemnation and legal challenges. According to international law, Israeli settlements in the occupied territories are considered illegal, as they violate the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the transfer of an occupying power's civilian population into the territory it occupies.

The construction of settlements has resulted in the displacement of Palestinians from their homes and land, as well as the confiscation of Palestinian property. Settlements have also made it increasingly difficult to establish a viable Palestinian state, as they are often built on Palestinian land and have expanded to create obstacles to the contiguity of the West Bank.

The Israeli government has defended the construction of settlements, arguing that Jews have a right 10istori in any part of Israel, including the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Israeli settlers, who number over 600,000, believe that the land was given to them by God and that they have a 10istorical and religious connection to the area.

The issue of settlements has been a major obstacle to peace negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians. Palestinians have demanded a freeze on settlement construction as a precondition for peace talks, while Israelis have resisted such demands. The continued construction of settlements is seen as a significant barrier to a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

The issue of Palestinian 11onflict is a central aspect of the Israeli-Palestinian 11onflict. The 11onflict has resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians from their homes and lands, both before and after the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948.

Palestinian refugees are defined as those who were displaced during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war and their descendants. The UN agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) estimates that there are currently over 5.7 million Palestinian refugees living in the Middle East, including in refugee camps in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria.

Palestinians who were displaced in 1948 and their descendants are entitled to the right of return under international law. This means that they have the right to return to their homes and lands from which they were displaced, or to receive compensation for their loss. However, Israel has refused to recognize the right of return, arguing that it would threaten the Jewish character of the state and overwhelm Israel with a large number of Palestinian Refugees.

The issue of Palestinian refugees has been a key point of negotiation in peace talks between Israelis and Palestinians. Palestinians have demanded that Israel recognize the right of return, while Israel has argued that any solution to the refugee issue must be based on a resettlement and compensation scheme, rather than on the right of return.

The issue of Palestinian refugees remains one of the most significant obstacles to a peaceful resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The continuing displacement of Palestinians, combined with the ongoing Israeli settlement construction, has made it increasingly difficult to establish a viable Palestinian state.

SECURITY CONCERNS

Security concerns are a major aspect of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, as both sides have experienced violence and terrorism directed at civilians. Israelis are concerned about Palestinian attacks, including suicide bombings, rocket attacks, and knife attacks, which have targeted civilians in Israel. Palestinians are concerned about Israeli military operations, which have resulted in civilian casualties, as well as Israeli settler violence and harassment.

Israel has implemented a number of security measures in response to Palestinian attacks, including the construction of a separation barrier and checkpoints in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The barrier, which consists of a series of walls and fences, has been criticized by

Palestinians and the international community for separating Palestinian communities, restricting movement, and confiscating Palestinian land.

In addition to these security measures, Israel has also established a military occupation of the West Bank, which has included the deployment of Israeli troops and settlements. Palestinians argue that the occupation has resulted in a loss of freedom and sovereignty, as well as the continued expansion of Israeli settlements, which have eroded Palestinian territorial contiguity.

On the other hand, Israelis argue that the occupation and security measures are necessary for their safety and security, and that they face constant threats from Palestinian groups that seek to harm Israeli civilians. The Israeli government has justified its actions as a response to Palestinian terrorism and has argued that it must take measures to ensure the safety of its citizens.

The issue of security remains a significant challenge to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and any resolution to the conflict must address the security concerns of both Israelis and Palestinians.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a complex and longstanding issue that has far-reaching security concerns. Some of the primary security concerns related to the conflict include:

i.   Terrorism: One of the most significant security concerns related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is the threat of terrorism. Groups like Hamas and Islamic Jihad have carried out numerous attacks against Israeli civilians, including suicide bombings, rocket attacks, and shootings.

ii.   Border security: The conflict has also led to concerns about border security. Israel has built walls and fences to prevent attacks from Palestinian militants, while Palestinian groups have launched attacks on Israeli border crossings and checkpoints.

iii.   Cybersecurity: The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has also led to concerns about cybersecurity. Both sides have been involved in cyberattacks against each other, with Israeli and Palestinian hackers targeting government websites and other sensitive targets.

iv. Nuclear weapons: Israel is widely believed to possess nuclear weapons, and some analysts fear that the conflict could escalate to the point where nuclear weapons could be used. This would have catastrophic consequences not just for Israel and Palestine, but for the entire region and potentially the world.

v. Regional stability: The conflict has also had implications for regional stability. It has led to tensions between Israel and its Arab neighbors, as well as between Iran and other countries in the region. These tensions have the potential to escalate into wider conflicts, with significant security implications for the entire world.

INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has attracted significant international attention and involvement, with various actors attempting to broker a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

The United Nations has played a significant role in attempting to resolve the conflict, including through the establishment of various peacekeeping and humanitarian initiatives. The UN has also passed a number of resolutions calling for an end to the Israeli occupation and the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

The United States has been involved in the Conflict as a Conflict, attempting to broker a peace agreement between Israelis and Palestinians. Other international actors, including the European Union and various Arab countries, have also been involved in diplomatic efforts to resolve the Conflict.

In addition to diplomatic efforts, the international community has provided significant financial and humanitarian assistance to Palestinians, particularly through the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

Despite these efforts, the conflict remains unresolved and continues to be a major source of tension and violence in the Middle East. The involvement of various international actors underscores the complexity and significance of the conflict, and the challenges that must be overcome in order to achieve a peaceful resolution.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has attracted significant international involvement over the years, with various countries and organizations playing a role in trying to resolve the conflict. Some of the key international actors involved in the conflict include:

i. The United States: The US has been involved in trying to broker a peace agreement between Israel and Palestine for decades. The US has provided significant military and economic aid to Israel, and has been criticized by some for what is seen as a pro-Israel bias.

ii. The United Nations: The UN has played a role in the conflict since its inception, with the 1947 partition plan leading to the creation of the state of Israel. The UN has passed numerous resolutions related to the conflict, and has also established various bodies to address the issue, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

iii. The European Union: The EU has been involved in the conflict through its diplomatic efforts, financial aid to Palestine, and criticism of Israeli policies towards the Palestinians.

iv. Arab states: Arab states have been involved in the conflict since its inception, with many supporting the Palestinian cause. Some have also provided financial and military aid to Palestinian groups, and have played a role in negotiating ceasefires and peace agreements.

v. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs): Numerous NGOs have been involved in the conflict, providing humanitarian aid to Palestinians and advocating for their rights. Some NGOs have also been critical of Israeli policies towards the Palestinians and have called for an end to the occupation of Palestinian territories.

Despite the involvement of these international actors, a lasting peace agreement has remained elusive, with the conflict continuing to flare up periodically with violence and unrest.

RESOLUTION SHOULD COVER

1. What steps can be taken to halt the expansion of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, and how can a future Palestinian state be viable with these settlements in place?

2. How can the competing claims to Jerusalem be reconciled to ensure that both Israelis and Palestinians have access to the city's holy sites and cultural landmarks?

3. What are the practical steps that can be taken to address the needs and rights of Palestinian refugees and their descendants, and how can a comprehensive solution be reached that is acceptable to all parties?

4. What measures can be taken to ensure the security of both Israelis and Palestinians, including addressing the root causes of militant activity and promoting trust-building measures?

5. How can the international community facilitate a negotiated peace agreement between Israelis and Palestinians, and what role can international actors play in ensuring the implementation of any agreement?

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