



**XXII TecMUN Jr.**

**United Nations Security  
Council**

Dear delegates:

I could go ahead and lie to you, tell you I have no words to describe what I feel as I see you standing at this menacing threshold of opportunities. Truth is, I do have the words. In fact, I've got too many.

It becomes obnoxiously ominous, this feeling I've got, that things are finally reaching the climax, and naturally, the end. Yet, it is not the time to fall into nostalgia, for the challenge lies in the *present*, not in a not so distant tomorrow, nor in a possible yesterday; the journey... *your* journey, has just begun.

Let me tell you then, dear delegate, not about what you are going to experience during the next three days, but about the rivers we have crossed as humankind. We've been to the most wonderful places across the world, and visited impossible sights; explored the limits of human potential. We've descended into the darkest places of the human heart and fought against many shadows; faced great tasks and rejoiced at the sight of miracles. I wonder, and I do so regularly, how often is it that we ignore the great mass of people that go by, living their lives, existing so separately from us?

Among that mass of unrecognizable faces, betwixt endless streams of unknown memories, hide a thousand and one more stories to be told. Every day a billion new thoughts impregnate the pale blue dot we call our *home*. As the days go by and life takes place inside the simplest things –the sounds of laughter; a hug; a smile–, as the continuous cycle of humanity turns itself anew, I ask you, how ready are we for human unity? Regardless of all the flash floods of pain, the scorching uncertainty of our decisions, humanity is wonderful. Love, music, colors; the most apparently insignificant things can actually be humanity's most appealing trait. We are curious, we share, we adapt, and we build bridges... "For all failings, despite our limitations and fallibilities, we humans are capable of greatness..."(Sagan, 1994).

I could go ahead and lie to you, tell you I have no words to describe what I feel as I see you standing at this menacing threshold of opportunities. Truth is, *no words are needed*. Begin your journey through the immeasurable probabilities of life. Visit the most wonderful places and descend into the deepest darkness of night. Create miracles and enjoy laughter, accept pain and move on. Finally, build, create, believe, and above all, *live*, for only after truly living it is that we can truly understand the intrinsic value of life. Only then, will humans stand as one, and truly realize all the rivers we had to cross before we found our way.

Emilio Rentería González  
Under-secretary for Specialized Agencies and Regional Organisms

*"Is there anyone so wise as to learn by the experience of others?"*

–Voltaire

Delegate

The next three days you will be facing a challenge, you have to be better than anytime before. It does not matter if you are the best or not, what actually defines us is our capacity of learning and improving. Do not get disappointed if you do not get what you were expecting, always remember nothing is a waste of time, as you always get experience. I exhort you to learn from what you get of these three days, and use that experience to become a better version of yourself the day after.

I started going to MUNs since middle school. The first time I went to a MUN I was scared, but willing to do my best. I did not win. The next year, I decided I was going to win and I focused so much on it that I achieve the 'Best Delegate' award. I was satisfied because I reached my goal, but after some days I realized I was satisfied because I learned more than I expected. It was not the award, it was the experience I gained and then, in my last year of middle school, I went just for more experience. I clearly remember a delegate who told me 'I have never won before and this is my last year' so I decided to help this girl. At the awards ceremony, I got a mention in her speech and I was very proud because my new friend won the 'Best Delegate' award. Therefore, delegate, it will be my pleasure to guide you and help you achieve your goals, but you must remember winning a trophy is nothing compared with the experience and relations you are going to make during these days.

Enjoy the model, socialize and listen to all the different opinions you will have in front of you. TecMUN is based on tolerance, so do not judge or state that an opinion is invalid just because you do not think that way. Those are all the skills I can pass to you throughout a paper. I assure you that if you follow my advice, you will create relations that will last forever. Today I am glad to say that my best friend is right beside me, helping me with my new goal, which is creating the best model you will ever have. That person went with me to the first MUN I have ever been. Delegate, I hope you enjoy your time in the Security Council and that we can learn of each other. With nothing more to say, be welcome to the Security Council for the XXII TecMUN Jr.



José Javier Rodríguez Mota  
President of the Security Council

**TOPIC A: Accusations of violations to the International law by the United States of America to Russian Federation due to the pro-Russian attacks in Ukraine**

**International Law**

The International law is a set of rules that was accepted by all nations and rules the relations between them. This law was implemented in the 19th century, however, with the creation of the United Nations in the 20th century, many aspects were added to the said law. The international law is very extensive and includes the declaration of human rights, and the Geneva Conventions.

**Dissolution of the Soviet Union**

Before 1985, when the General Secretary of the Soviet Union was Konstantin Chernenko, the republic passed through an economic depression. Mikhail Gorbachev got the position after the death of his predecessor on March the 11th of 1985; he tried to revive the soviet economy with movements such as the Glasnost and the Perestroika.

In 1988, only three years after the General Secretary took the control, the Baltic States that were part of the union started to riot in order to get their independence. This was a consequence of the liberal ideas that Gorbachev started to implement in the region by changing the old military communist parties with more liberal ones.

Due to the Glasnost policy, in 1989 the civil-political movement named Rukh (People's Movement of Ukraine for Reconstruction) was founded, this movement has all his statutes published on February 1989 in the journal Literary Ukraine. From March to September 1989, the party realized many constituent party conferences across the Ukrainian State. However, it was until September 8

that the first congress of the movement took place in Kiev, now the capital of Ukraine. During the congress, Ivan Drach was elected as the leader of the movement. The People's Movement of Ukraine for Reconstruction called an independence referendum on December the 1st of 1991 due to the “*Russification*” policies that were carried by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

### ***Ukraine crisis***

Starting on November 2013, the Ukrainian citizens carried out a series of manifestations against the government of Víktor Yanukóvich, because the president decided to postpone the sign of Ukraine–European Union Association Agreement. Said agreement stated a commercial treaty between Ukraine and the EU. The reason the president gave to explain his reluctance towards said agreement was yet another agreement between Ukraine and the Russian Federation, in which Russian Federation was going to buy \$15 billion in Ukrainian bonds, and discount gas prices. Then, on November 30, the government passed a no-manifestation law, which caused a lot of controversy in the region.

It was not until the so-called “Black Thursday” (January 16, 2014) when the government ratified the law created on November 30, 2013 –mentioned above– and when a massive anti-government manifestation took place, 60 citizens were assassinated. After this, the president was judged in a political trial and had to leave the country. Arseniy Yatsenyuk assumed the power after the revolution in Kiev, but the Russian Federation, and most of the Crimean citizens (Russian speakers) refused to recognize the authority.

The Ukrainian government said the state organization was modified because a *coup d'état* was realized. The new government moved to repeal the previously created law on the principles of the state language policy, with which

the Russian-Speakers disagreed, this made the Crimean Parliament call for a referendum with three options: stay with Ukraine, join to the Russian Federation, be an independent state. When the referendum took place, the Russian Federation had already involved their military forces in the region, this provoked that, although the 92% of the Crimean population supported to join the neighbor country, other countries, including Ukraine, did not accept it as a licit action. The European Union and the United States of America primarily called for a second referendum since the Russian intervention could have altered the decision of the citizens by creating fear.

### ***Russian intervention***

The intervention started in late February of 2014 when armed forces from the Russian Federation entered the Ukrainian territory, the Russian Federation's government stated that the troops were only there to protect the Russian-speakers in the peninsula, since the revolution was taking place and human rights were to be safeguarded— since violations to the charter had been reported.

Also, the Russian Federation has accused the United States of America, along with the European Union, of fundraising and organizing the Ukrainian revolution; these nations tried to expel the military troops of the peninsula with the help of the Ukrainian military forces but without the use of unnecessary violence. After several weeks, Putin accepted to retrieve the military forces, but claimed that they needed time to accomplish the task.

A deadline was established and the Russian Federation retrieved its army in the given time, but remained in the boundary. Mentioned actions also created controversy with the nations supporting Ukrainian government, and asked for a military free zone, which the Russian Federation opposed to. NATO's armed

forces began to move to the boundary of Ukraine and the Russian Federation to achieve peace and force the other troops to retrieve. Tension has been created with these actions since the Russian Federation and NATO are not getting into an agreement.

The European Union and the United States of America decided to take action in an economic and political way with sanctions for the Russian Federation. The first agreements were: to avoid acquiring natural gas natural gas from this nation –which was the principal exporter to the central Europe region–, to stop exporting and importing to the Russian Federation, and some firms also broke relations with it. Few days after the sanctions were decided, Putin announced a new commercial treaty with China, which would help both nations to increase their economic opportunities.

### ***Timeline of the conflict***

- 2010:  
February, Viktor Yanukovych is elected as the official president of Ukraine.
- 2013:  
November, the president decides to postpone an agreement that would help get closer trade ties with the EU. Manifestation of the Ukrainian citizens start and 35 are arrested.  
  
December: a `protest of 800,000 people in Kiev's city hall. Vladimir Putin, the president of the Russian Federation, agrees to buy \$15 billions of Ukrainian debt and reduces the price of gas.

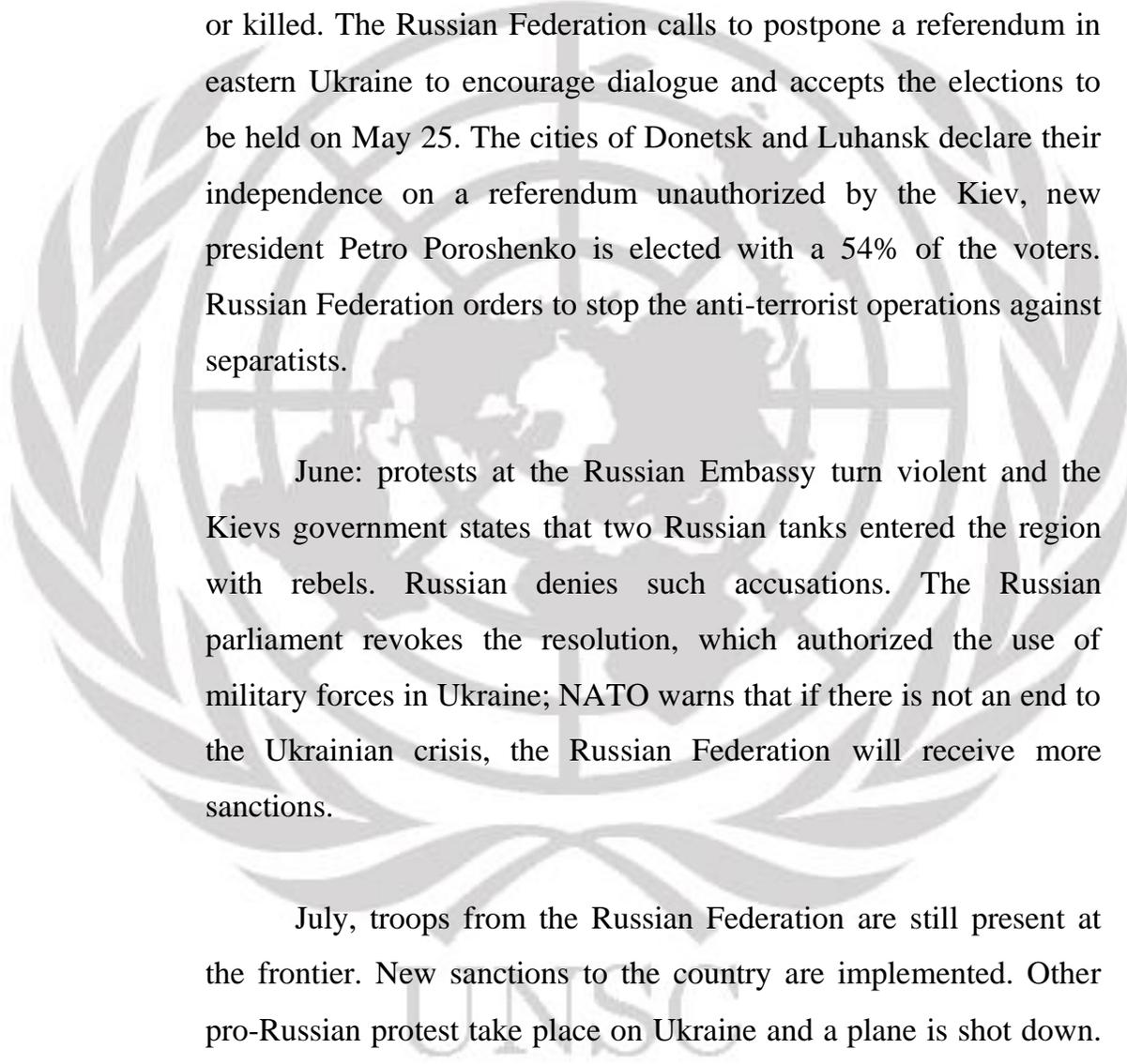
- 2014:

January, the Ukrainian Parliament passes an anti-protest law. The Prime Minister Mykola Azarov resigns and the law is annulled after 5 dead citizens.

February: clashes start and the citizens take control of the most important buildings. President Yanukovich exits the country and Ukraine experiences its most devastating day since 70 years ago, 88 people lost their lives in only 48 hours. Pro-Russians seize key buildings in Crimea's capital.

During March, the Russian parliament authorized an intervention with military forces in Ukraine, the goal was to protect Russian speakers, later that month; United States of America exhorted the Russian Federation to retrieve the armed forces. Kiev's government stated that the Russian Federation made a declaration of a belligerent conflict and the United States of America announced Crimea was under Russian control. Vladimir Putin refused to accept the troops of the Russian Federation were involved in the conflict and claimed that in Crimea the attacks were made by self-defense troops. The referendum for joining the Russian Federation was scheduled on March 16 and 97% of the voters back the proposal of joining to the Russian Federation.

April, pro-Russian separatists seize buildings and vehicles in different regions of Ukraine; the president announces an anti-terrorist operation against them. The Russian Federation demands Ukraine to pay its debt or to cut gas supplies to the region, also states that this could affect the European Union.



May, pro-Russians take the regional prosecutor's office in eastern Donetsk and the government announces a full combat alert. Self-defense troops shoot down two Ukrainian military helicopters. The government states that many separatists have been imprisoned or killed. The Russian Federation calls to postpone a referendum in eastern Ukraine to encourage dialogue and accepts the elections to be held on May 25. The cities of Donetsk and Luhansk declare their independence on a referendum unauthorized by the Kiev, new president Petro Poroshenko is elected with a 54% of the voters. Russian Federation orders to stop the anti-terrorist operations against separatists.

June: protests at the Russian Embassy turn violent and the Kiev's government states that two Russian tanks entered the region with rebels. Russian denies such accusations. The Russian parliament revokes the resolution, which authorized the use of military forces in Ukraine; NATO warns that if there is not an end to the Ukrainian crisis, the Russian Federation will receive more sanctions.

July, troops from the Russian Federation are still present at the frontier. New sanctions to the country are implemented. Other pro-Russian protest take place on Ukraine and a plane is shot down. Kiev's government accuses the Russian Federation for this act.

## ***Pro-Russians***

The pro-Russians have existed in Ukraine since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, but during the crisis, which started on 2013, these people have assumed an important part of the conflict. They support referendums for joining the neighbor country and this creates intern political conflicts with the central government. This group of separatists wants the Russian Federation to take control of the region they come from; most of them are Russian Speakers.

Pro-Russian troops can be found in Donetsk, Crimea and Lugansk, commanded by Igor Girkin. They have Ukrainian nationality but came from Russia before the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The previous president, Yanukovich, approved a law that supported Russian as an official language in the country, but Kiev's new government decided to reject the law. The government of the Russian Federation supports these movements and has been accused by the United States of America of sponsoring with weapons and soldiers. Since Vladimir Putin refuses those statements there is no actual proof that Russian Federation is supporting rebels with weapons.

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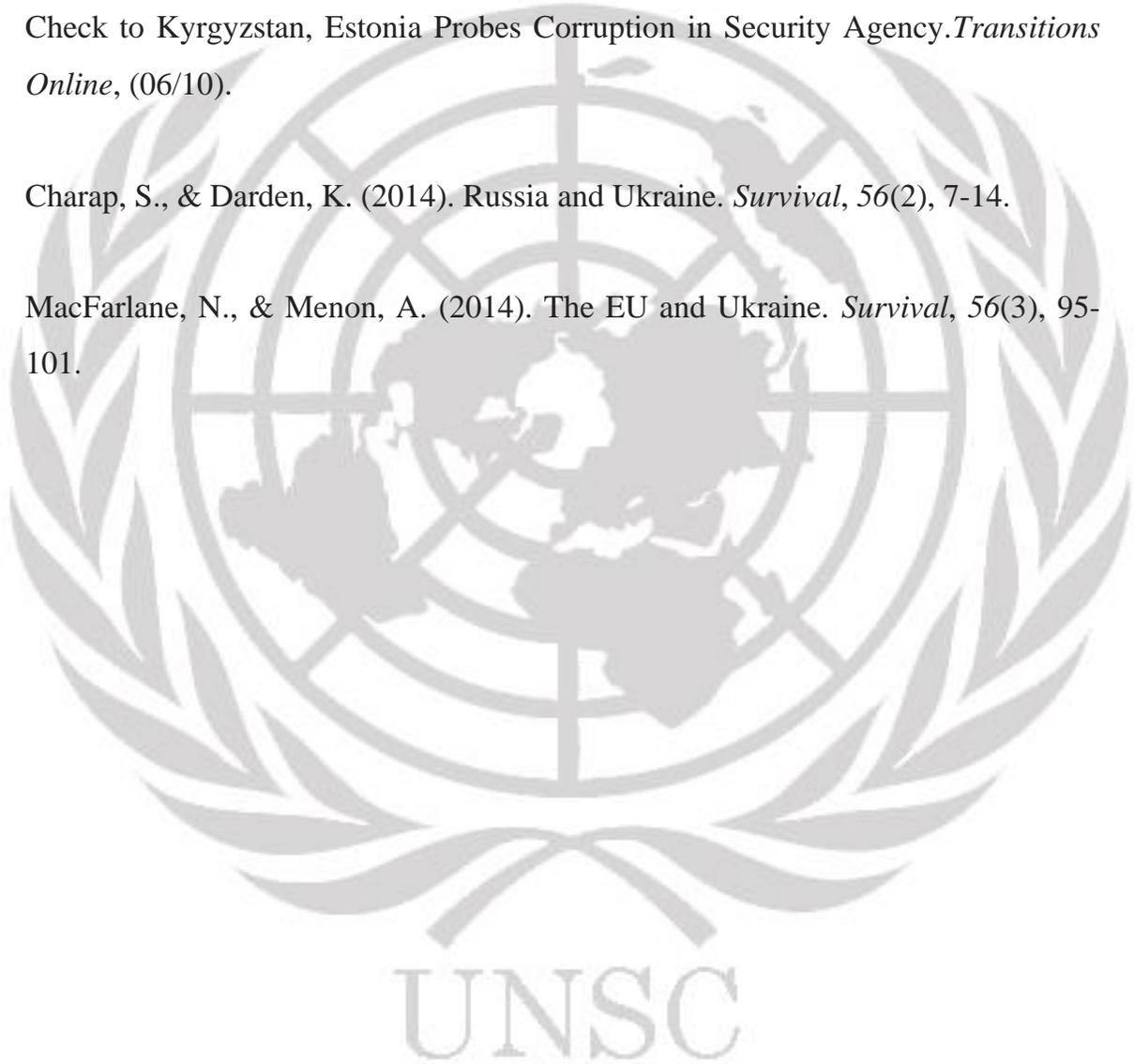
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***TOPIC B: Measures to achieve peace in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict with special focus on Gaza***

***Beginning of the conflict***

In the early 20th century most of the Jewish population lived in Europe, according to the Jewish diaspora. But there was a movement named Zionism that wanted the creation of a Jewish National State in the region they claimed as Holy Land. At the end of the First World War, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland obtained the territory named Palestine, after defeating the Ottoman Empire. Since the United Kingdom thought the countries in the region were a possible threat for its nation, they supported the Zionist movement.

It was during the Second World War when the Jewish population was forced to migrate from the central Europe area due to anti-Semitism created during this belligerent conflict. The British Kingdom offered the Palestine region to the United Nations as a possible land for the Jewish population. In 1947, the United Nations passed resolution 181 recommending the partition of the British Mandate for Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, and the City of Jerusalem.

Resolution 194, passed on December 11, 1948, stated that Arabs and Jews should live in peace and access to Holy Land with any inconvenience. At the same year, the Palestinian people were struggling with one of the firsts attacks to their villages. The resolution 181 did not get the three thirds required in order to pass, but as it was an emergency due to the situation in Europe and the anti-Semitism an exception was made. For this reason the Arab States did not accept the presence of the State of Israel as a legitimate one.

### ***Palestine Liberation Organization***

During 1949, the League of Arab States, conformed by Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Yemen, signed an agreement with the State of Israel accepting the division of Jerusalem and giving new territories to it. After this first clash, the State of Israel has conquered 78% of the territory known as Holy Land for both cultures.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (Hereinafter, *PLO*) was created in 1964 with the purpose of creating an independent State of Palestine. Since 1974 the PLO obtained the observer status at the United Nations. At the same time the United States of America considered the organization as a terrorist group that threatened the State of Israel until 1991 at the Madrid Conference. Resolutions 242 and 338, accepted by the Security Council in 1993, accept the State of Israel as an Independent State by the Palestinian People and at the same time, the State of Israel accepts the PLO as the official representative of the Palestinian People.

### ***Hamas***

Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement) is a Palestinian militant movement that is also one of the territories' major political parties. This group was founded in 1987, during the Palestinian uprising against Israel's occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem, event better known as the first intifada. The United States, the European Union and many other occidental organizations consider them as a terrorist organization. Hamas counts with a host of leadership bodies that perform political, military and social functions. This group has also support from the population because they have been helping with the construction of schools, hospitals and with other important services for the citizens.

The actual conflict between Israelis and Palestinians is for land, Gaza, territory that is mainly controlled by Hamas who are not willing to give up the land. During 2014, conflicts between Israeli troops and Hamas increased. The clashes started because many Israeli students were assassinated on June 10.

On July 17, Israel invaded Gaza, something they hadn't done since early 2009, saying they were willing to destroy a series of tunnels that Hamas had built to go from Gaza into Israel. These tunnels were built with the main purpose of allowing Hamas to attack Israelis. After several terrifying days of fighting, Israel finally withdrew its troops on August 5.

*Israel and Hamas are currently negotiating a long-term ceasefire in Cairo.*

### ***1948-1956***

During 1948, the British retrieved from Palestine and the Jewish National Council proclaimed in the region, the State of Israel. The Arab League invaded the region since they were in disagreement with the partition of the Palestinian territory. A year later, peace talks between Israel and the Arab League were held but none of the countries signed a peace treaty. Later on, Israel gained control of western Galilee (a corridor to get to Jerusalem) and increased its territory by 50%. In May the Israeli government is accepted by the United Nations.

During July 1956, Egypt took the control of the Suez Canal. Months later on October 29, Israel launches an attack to the Sinai Peninsula. And in 1964, the foundation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization took place.

### ***1967-2014:***

An air attack held by Israel to Egypt, Jordan and Syria destabilized the region once again in 1967. Israel occupied the Sinai Peninsula, Golan Heights, Gaza Strip and West Bank. During 1979, Israel and Egypt signed a peace treaty after the visit of the Egyptian president in 1977 to Jerusalem. The treaty established a cease of fire to the 30-year belligerent conflict and new diplomatic and commercial relations between the two nations.

At the end of the twentieth century, the Palestinian Liberation Organization along with Israel signed the Hebron Accord that ended the thirty-year occupation of Hebron with Israeli troops. The conflict continued in a discrete way but there have been many clashes in the recent years, during 2014, conflict in the Gaza Strip started as the result of the Israel Defense Force operation to attack the radical group Hamas

### ***Conflict of 2014***

On July 8th 2014, the Israeli Defense Forces launched Operation Protective Edge, which consisted on attacking the radical group Hamas that controls since 2006 Gaza Strip territory, for the United States of America and other countries, Hamas is seen as a terrorist group. The political group Hamas and the government of Israel have signed a peace treaty, the treaty establishes a cease to the conflict with no time extension.

## *The Security Council*

The Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and its primary responsibility is the maintenance of international peace and security, it takes the lead when determining the existence of threats or acts of aggression to the previous. In some cases, it can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security, for it is the only United Nations body capable to do so. The main goal of the Security Council is to assure the conflicts reach to a pacific end and to create the means to avoid the conflict to be repeated in the future.

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