

## **II TECMUN**

**en línea**

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League of Arab States

II TECMUN en línea  
**Session Schedule**

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**Jueves 15 de abril**

Ceremonia de Inauguración	8:00 – 9:00 h
Receso	9:00 – 9:30 h.
Primera Sesión	9:30 – 11:00 h.
Receso	11:00 – 11:30 h.
Segunda Sesión	11:30 – 13:00 h.
Comida	13:00 – 14:00 h.
Tercera Sesión	14:00 – 15:30 h.
Receso	15:30 - 16:00 h.
Cuarta Sesión	16:00 - 18:00 h.

**Viernes 16 de abril**

Quinta Sesión	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Sexta Sesión	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Receso	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Séptima Sesión	12:30 – 14:30 h.
Comida	14:30 – 15:30 h.
Octava Sesión	15:30 – 17:30 h.
Receso	17:30 - 18:00 h.
Ceremonia de Clausura	18:00 - 19:00 h.

II TECMUN en línea  
**Agenda**

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*Secretary General: Nuria Vidal Castillo*

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

*Subsecretary General: Aiko Valeria Aguilar Jiménez*

**Reunión de Alto Nivel de la Asamblea General**

*President: Vanessa Arroyo Jerez*

- A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la expansión territorial del Ejército de Liberación Nacional en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela
- B) Medidas para poner un fin al bloqueo económico, comercial y financiero impuesto por los Estados Unidos de América a la República de Cuba

**Sexta Comisión Jurídica de la Asamblea General**

*President: Samaria Sánchez Ramírez*

- A) Derechos de los pueblos indígenas en la Unión Europea: cuestión territorial y la propiedad de la tierra
- B) Medidas para prevenir violaciones al derecho internacional en respuesta a la anexión ilegal de Crimea y las intervenciones militares rusas sobre el Estrecho de Kerch y el Mar de Azov

**Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados**

*President: Rebeca Ávila Delgado*

- A) Medidas para hacer frente a las migraciones masivas de Centroamérica a los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y a los Estados Unidos de América
- B) Medidas para hacer frente al desplazamiento masivo de Yemén como resultado de la crisis humanitaria

**United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space**

*President: José Mateo González Almanza*

- A) Continued threat posed by falling space debris from developing space programs and further action to prevent civilian danger

B) Elimination of the digital divide between developed and developing countries regarding internet access through the use of satellite constellations, focusing on Latin America and the Caribbean

### **Banco Mundial**

*President: Elías Dávila Martínez*

A) Estrategias para evitar repercusiones económicas dentro de la economía venezolana a causa de la implementación de su criptomoneda: El Petro

B) Estrategias para la reconstrucción económica en Latinoamérica tras el cierre económico a causa de la pandemia de COVID-19, enfocado en la República de Argentina y la República de Brasil

### **Historical Trusteeship Council**

*President: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano*

A) Strategies to avoid the conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom caused by the sovereignty of the territory of the Falkland Islands (1982)

B) Division and territorial changes after World War II, focusing on Europe and Africa (1945)

### **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

*Subsecretary General: Armando Daniel Navarro Sánchez*

### **Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia**

*President: Manuel Alejandro Rosales Portillo*

A) Medidas para prevenir el involucramiento de infantes con el crimen organizado en América Latina y el Caribe

B) Acciones para garantizar la protección y el bienestar de niños huérfanos de madres víctimas de homicidio y feminicidio con enfoque en América Latina y el Caribe

### **Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres**

*President: Paola González Zapata*

A) Estrategias para combatir la menstruación como un obstáculo para el desarrollo integral de niñas y adolescentes en las zonas rurales de Sudamérica

B) Medidas para erradicar las violaciones a los derechos humanos de trabajadoras domésticas en Asia y el Pacífico

### **United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute**

*President: Germán Osvaldo Nuñez Benitez*

A) Measures to counter the use of children by extremist groups in the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, focused on protection, and rehabilitation, and the standard-setting of procedures to protect victims

B) Measures to combat the distribution of child pornography in the Republic of India, focused on the enhancement of standards for the investigation of producers, distributors, and possessors of illicit electronic material

### **Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons**

*President: María Fernanda Anaya López*

A) Measures to eliminate and prevent the spread of Novichok agents in the European Union

B) Strategies to develop arrangements for the fulfillment of the Chemical Weapons Convention in countries with recent breaches with emphasis in the Syrian Arab Republic

### **Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura**

*President: Mariana Cortés Gallardo*

A) Estrategias para recuperar las industrias culturales y creativas afectadas por la pandemia de COVID-19 en Europa

B) Medidas contra las afectaciones sociales provocadas por la falta de inversión en el desarrollo científico y de nuevas tecnologías en América Latina

### **Conseil de l'Europe**

*President: Lianny Hernández Pérez*

A) La menace de la traite des êtres humains et l'évolution des mesures de lutte contre ce phénomène en la Roumanie, la République de Bulgarie et au le Royaume d'Espagne

B) Élaboration de propositions pour l'éradication des "zones libres de toute idéologie LGBT" en la République de Pologne et la prévention de la propagation de ces pratiques à d'autres pays européens

## **SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

*Subsecretary General: Montserrat Olivas Ramos*

### **United Nations Human Rights Council**

*President: María Fernanda Casillas Monrroy*

- A) Preventive mechanisms towards the enforced disappearance of Nigerian citizens caused by the extremist group Boko-Haram
- B) Measures to prevent discrimination against Muslims under the new policy of the Indian Citizenship Amendment Bill

### **League of Arab States**

*President: Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe*

- A) Measures to ensure State and territorial protection to the State of Palestine to combat the humanitarian crisis as a result of extremists attacks by the Israeli army with special emphasis on violent military interventions in West Bank and the Strip of Gaza
- B) Strategies for the Arab League to reinforce the partnership to help promote and support the flourishing of democracy of the the Republic of Tunisia and the State of Libya's governments

### **Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja**

*President: Javier Márquez Saucedo*

- A) Medidas para mejorar la calidad de vida de los desplazados y prisioneros de guerra en Sudán del Sur a causa de la reciente crisis humanitaria del conflicto entre las etnias Dinka y Nuer con énfasis en la reconstrucción de lazos familiares y sociales
- B) Medidas para extender el impacto de la metodología "Acceso Más Seguro" en territorio brasileño, con enfoque en las medidas ISO 31000

### **Security Council**

*President: Alejandra Bañuelos González*

- A) Strategies to address the violence and insecurity in the Central African Republic, focused on rebel coalitions' attacks towards the government and the possible restoration of State authority
- B) Measures to prevent current Ethiopia's Tigray conflict from becoming a threat to international peace and security

### **Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos**

*President: Fernanda Valentina Martínez Reyes*

- A) Masacre de la Aldea Los Josefinos vs. República de Guatemala (2019)
- B) Mujeres Víctimas de Tortura Sexual en Atenco vs. Estados Unidos Mexicanos (2016)

### **International Court of Justice**

*President: Carolina Elizabeth Vásquez Regalado*

- A) Opposition on territorial claims under the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf Act (Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei v. People's Republic of China)
- B) Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)

*“Vision without action is just a dream, action without vision just passes the time, and vision with action can change the world”.*

*-Joel Arthur Barker.*

Participante,

En nuestras manos está el destino de la humanidad, es cierto. Suena como una tarea grande, pero no es para el gran grupo de jóvenes que somos. Te darás cuenta de eso en estos tres días. El cambio nunca se logra gracias a un individuo, se necesita a un colectivo con individuos con distintos talentos, oportunidades y capacidades inspiradxs por hacer un cambio real, y eso es lo que somos: personas inspiradas por otras personas motivadas a realizar cambios en el mundo. Lo único que te quiero pedir en este modelo es que esa chispa no se quede en este foro y en estos tres días; te pido que no acabe en un premio, un diploma, o una experiencia. Te pido que salgas y hagas un cambio por ti y por todxs nosotrxs.

Esta no va a ser una carta positiva, ni una carta que te diga que todo estará bien y que des lo mejor de ti, porque eso ya lo deberías de saber. Lo que quiero que saques de este texto es un incentivo para cambiar las cosas, porque el mundo está muy mal. Tan solo ponte a leer algunos de los tópicos que existen en este modelo y trata de abrir tu mente y ser empácticx con las personas que están pasando por esas situaciones tan complicadas. Ahora pregúntate ¿Qué querría que hicieran por mi si estuviera en sus zapatos? ¿Ya? Muy bien, aplícalo. Aplícalo dentro y fuera del Modelo, predica con el ejemplo. Sé extraordinario. Cambia el mundo y ve un paso más allá.

Deja de postergar las cosas, de ver todo tan lejano. Mientras tú lloras y piensas acostadx en tu cama que el mundo está muriendo y que nadie está haciendo nada para detenerlo, hay gente haciendo vacunas, campañas, limpiando las calles y los océanos, haciendo máquinas de energía renovable o bañándose en menos de 5 minutos. Levántate y haz algo, no esperes resultados distintos si sigues haciendo las cosas exactamente igual todos los días. Este modelo representa una mínima parte de tu potencial, úsalo como una prueba contra ti mismo, supérate aquí y ahora. Finalmente, participante, te pido que nunca te conformes, que nunca dejes de tomar pasitos hacia hacer un mejor tú, un mejor nosotros. Y gracias, porque tú que estás leyendo esto, aunque aún no tenga el placer de conocerte en persona, ya cambiaste mi vida.

Nuria Vidal Castillo  
Secretaria General para el  
II TECMUN en línea



“Everyday from right now, gonna use our voices and scream out loud, take my hand together, we will celebrate”- High School Musical 2

¿Qué hacer cuando no sabes qué hacer? es una pregunta que ronda por mi cabeza seguido ¿por qué? porque simplemente soy incapaz de resolver los crímenes de guerra y lesa humanidad en Sudán, Perú, México, Mali o el Congo; porque por el momento no se como erradicar la discriminación racial en Estados Unidos o evitar el enlistamiento de menores en el oeste de Africa. Pero si algo he aprendido en mi corta vida es que es solo después de haber salido de tu zona de confort que comienzas a cambiar, crecer y transformar. “Llega un momento en el que escuchamos un llamado en el que el mundo debe unirse como uno [...]” Pocas personas escuchan este llamado y son menos las que responden, por ahora se que ambos somos parte de esa minoría, ¿Cómo lo sé? lo sé porque estas aquí leyendo esta carta, lo se porque se que te voy a ver levantando tu placa para responder una pregunta en el caucus moderado defendiendo la posición de un país que tal vez apenas te enteraste que existía, porque hoy decidimos dejar de ser parte del *status quo*, dejar de lado lo establecido y convencional para ser ese rayo de esperanza que me hace despertar cada mañana. Para ti que es el cambio, yo lo definiría como: la única cosa que siempre se mantiene igual, que es que las cosas están en constante cambio , la inevitabilidad del cambio es una variable universal. Hace 6 años, 6 semanas, 4 días y 5 horas yo decidí hacer un cambio en mi vida, ser la delegada de Etiopía en UNICEF de la noche a la mañana mi mundo dio un giro de 360°, más de 10 modelos como delegada, 2 semestres de secretariado, 2 presidencias, 2 de alto secretariado, personas extraordinarias, amigos inolvidables, una oficina a la cual llamamos cubo, vender donas, cantar una canción a todo pulmón, llanto al por mayor, martes y jueves de junta en una sala que ya era más mi casa que la propia, 3 increíbles compañeras, largas noches de desvelo tratando de resolver el mundo, y un sinfín de anécdotas que no alcanzaría a contarte en este cuartilla; esto y más es lo que conseguí dentro de TECMUN, podrá parecer 1 palabra, 6 letras, 2 sílabas, pero para mí fue una vida entera de recuerdos inolvidables y sueños cumplidos. A ti te doy las gracias, porque gracias a tu presencia puedo decir delegados, jueces, directores, agentes, contando con la cantidad necesaria de participantes declaró esta sesión formalmente abierta; tu te preguntaras ¿Qué sesión? a lo que yo contestare este nuevo capítulo en el que yo me voy y tu te quedas, para formar tus propios recuerdos y alzar la voz por lo que te importa en la vida. Espero que mi recuerdo perdure en ti, que cada vez que quieras rendirte recuerdes que yo confío en ti porque sé que eres capaz de lograr estremecer al mundo entero con el poder de la palabra si te lo propones y luchas por ello. Hoy después de 2,350 días me toca decirme a misma que declaró la sesión formalmente cerrada concluyo este capítulo en mi vida para iniciar una nueva aventura, pero oye logré llegar a ti para despedirme por última vez, te quiero dejar con esta frase del Lorax: “A menos que alguien como tu se interese de verdad, nada va a mejorar jamás lo hará”, aunque creas que eres minúsculo comparado con los problemas que nos aquejan, levántate y grita tan fuerte como puedas. Este no es un adiós porque espero que muy pronto escuche noticias de ti, y tu de mí, ambos siendo los agentes de cambio que nuestro mundo necesita. Que hoy solo sea un nuevo despertar para ti, el momento en el que te des cuenta que tú y solo tú puedes transformar nuestra realidad. El foro siempre estará abierto para personas como nosotros .....

Montserrat Olivas Ramos

Subsecretaria General para las Agencias Especializadas y Organismos Regionales para el  
II TECMUN en línea

*“La desobediencia es la virtud original del hombre. Mediante la rebelión y la desobediencia se ha realizado el progreso”.*

*-Oscar Wilde*

Delegado/a:

Algunas personas como tú o como yo, oyen sus voces interiores, y de eso viven; esas personas se vuelven locas o se convierten en leyenda. A lo largo de nuestra vida, es necesario desafiar la adversidad para velar por el bien y alcanzar nuestro designio, pero para lograrlo necesitamos un ancla, la cual será un apoyo durante el proceso de encontrarnos a nosotros mismos. Durante este proceso probablemente toques fondo, y sientas que no merece la pena, y por eso, estoy aquí para recordarte que incluso ese fondo puede servirte como una base para prosperar y florecer. Seguramente hoy habrás llegado a la encrucijada de tu vida, esa que te hace escoger entre dos caminos. Escoge el tuyo. El camino de los principios que te dan temple y carácter. Porque cuando acaece lo ruin, muchos corren, otros se van, y dejan a la desesperanza en primer lugar, pero aquí estamos nosotros; dispuestos a correr riesgos, con el único propósito de trascender. Porque no ha existido un solo ser humano que no haya tenido que correr riesgos para convertirse en lo que es. Hoy más que nunca, el mundo parece avaro y atormentado, pero, no dejes que eso absorba el afán de cumplir tus sueños; si tienes un sueño protégelo hasta cansarte. Solo cuando sueñas serás libre, es y siempre será así. No renuncies a tus convicciones, te pertenecen. Porque hoy te necesito, una persona valiente y con coraje, más fuerte por voluntad para luchar, hallar, descubrir y no rendirse. Tú eres el juez de tus propias conductas, y al estar en esa posición tienes el poder de decidir qué es lo que quieres cambiar. Eres responsable para siempre de aquello que has decidido, para bien o para mal; es por eso que para tomar una decisión debes apoyarte siempre en la razón. Porque no hay nada más desolador que una persona con el espíritu apagado y el alma rota. Y siempre recuerda, no porque no puedas ver un problema significa que no existe. Los grandes cambios comienzan siendo pequeñas ideas, hasta que alguien decide llevarlas a cabo. Los problemas siempre estarán presentes, incluso si cierras tus ojos. Y te pido que siempre muestres resiliencia ante ellos. Aquella persona que puede cambiar sus pensamientos, puede cambiar su destino. Y cualquier cosa que tú decidas hacer, asegúrate de que te haga feliz y te haga sentir pleno. No importa quien o que te lo diga, las palabras y las ideas sí pueden cambiar al mundo, y son el arma más poderosa para lograrlo. Aún no es tarde para hallar un mundo nuevo.

Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe  
President of League of Arab States  
II TECMUN en línea

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# League of Arab States

## Background

The League of Arab States (LAS) is a regional organisation that consists of 22 independent Arab States in the Middle East. It was formed in Cairo on 1945, initially formed by six members. Its main purpose is to promote and strengthen cooperation among its member countries. This league facilitates the political, social, economic, scientific, and cultural projects designed to advocate the interests of the Arab region. The Arab League is committed to respecting the established government in each member state by guaranteeing its independence and sovereignty and also offers to reconcile the event of a conflict between two or more states by opposing any recourse to force and violence. The principal institutions of the Arab League are the Council of the League, the Joint Defence Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Committees and the Secretariat General. These organs are used in case of any disagreement or conflict that could occur between the Arab States. In the case of the Joint Defence Council, it is composed of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Defence from all the member states.

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## Faculties

The Arab League can defend itself by coordinating the military defense measures when armed warfare occurs between the Arab States. The Joint Military Force was created following a pact in 2015 made by the Arab League. This military body will aim to combat extremists groups in allusion to the Islamic State. On the other hand, it arranges policies, and all the Member Countries are obliged to comply

with them, otherwise they could be expelled off of the LAS as well as Republic of Yemen, which was suspended from this organisation in 2012. This serves as a forum where the countries set up their political positions, and deliberate in common interests. It has also played an important role in preserving the Arab cultural heritage. It provides measures to combat organised crime and drug trafficking, as well as dealing with labour issues.

## **Topic A**

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Measures to ensure State and territorial protection to the State of Palestine to combat the humanitarian crisis as a result of extremists attacks by the Israeli army with special emphasis on violent military interventions in the West Bank and the Strip of Gaza

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*By: Sofia Victoria Solís Uribe*

## ***Background***

During the Second World War, the immigration of the Jewish<sup>1</sup> to the State of Palestine started to increase, this worsened the coexistence among Arabs and Palestinians, giving place to different disputes and disagreements. However, in 1947 the United Nations Organization (UN) decided that the State of Palestine should be divided into two states: one Jewish, and one Arab; and Jerusalem would be internationally governed. This decision was accepted by the Israelis, who received 55 % of the territory, but Palestinians rejected the determination. Later, in 1948 David Ben-Gurión who was and polish Zionist<sup>2</sup> ; the political leader established the foundation of the State of Israel according to a previous plan declared by the United Nations Organization. (UNRWA, 2018). Afterward, early the next day, a coalition<sup>3</sup> of Arab States, formed by the Arab Republic of Egypt, Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanese Republic, Republic of Iraq, the then Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan, who did not accept the resolution and supported the State of Palestine, initiated an armed warfare<sup>4</sup> against the State of Israel. Subsequently, the State of Israel conquered that 77 % of the territory, and Palestinian people became refugees in neighbored countries.

In 1967, a new armed conflict started, denominated as the Six-Day War. This was originated because of a controversy between the State of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt who supported the Palestinians. The Arab Republic of Egypt established its troops in the Sinai Peninsula as a response of support to the State of Palestine, which was the border of the State of Israel; and to avoid a possible invasion, the State of Israel attacked the Egypt army, and then the Israelis took the West Bank and Gaza as their property. This caused

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<sup>1</sup> **Jewish:** connected with Jews or Judaism; believing in and practising Judaism. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>2</sup> **Zionist:** a person who supports Zionism (= a political movement supporting the development of the state of Israel). (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>3</sup> **Coalition:** a government formed by two or more political parties working together. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>4</sup> **Warfare:** the activity of fighting a war, especially using particular weapons or methods. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

various assaults by the Palestinians against the Israeli people. Thereupon, in 1987, the Palestinians began an uprising<sup>5</sup>, also known as *Intifada*<sup>6</sup>, which was an armed conflict in Gaza, West Jordan, and East Jerusalem, that represented the Palestinian rebellion against the Israeli occupation. The *Intifada* lasted until the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 1993, going by the name of Oslo Agreements, which states that the State of Palestine recognizes the State of Israel, and so does it, recognizes the Palestinian National Authority. (CFR, 2020). Nevertheless, the tension among these states continued.

Since *Hamas*, which is a Palestinian organization declared as, Islamist, Yihadist, and a nationalist political party, took the control of the Palestine government, in 2007, it still refuses to recognize the previous agreements established by the State of Israel and the State of Palestine. This affected economic progress, and the communication of these two nations. Later, two events occurred, the Gaza War and the Potent Margin Operation; these two consisted of armed attacks, with explosive weapons<sup>7</sup> that killed around 1,100 Palestinians. Even though Hamas is considered an extremist group by the European Union, this band has suffered attacks by the Israeli army. That was the hardest part of the conflict, as 2,200 people died.

### ***Unilateral Israeli Withdrawal Plan***

The Unilateral Israeli Withdrawal<sup>8</sup> Plan proposed to expel all the permanent Israeli civilian presence of the Strip of Gaza. In 2004, the Plan was approved by the then Israeli cabinet and its government, but it was not until 2005 that this plan came into force. This plan consisted of

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<sup>5</sup> **Uprising:** a situation in which a group of people join together in order to fight against the people who are in power. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>6</sup> **Intifada:** comes from Arabic and means to get rid of something. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>7</sup> **Weapon:** an object such as a knife, gun, bomb, etc. that is used for fighting or attacking somebody. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>8</sup> **Withdrawal:** the act of moving or taking something away or back. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

the thorough withdrawal of the troops, and all the Israeli civilians of the zone out of the Strip of Gaza. The Plan stated that territorial contiguity would be guaranteed for the Palestinians in the areas that needed to be evacuated, and that there would be no permanent Israeli military presence there. During 2005, the Withdrawal Plan was reviewed and finalized. It was also integrated into the framework for relations between Israel and the Palestinian National Authority. However, during the first months of 2005, there were demonstrations and protests by Israeli residents in the Gaza Strip who were against the withdrawal plan. Subsequently, the Southern Command of Israeli Defence issued a military mandate that prohibited Israeli citizens who were not resident settlements in the Gaza Strip to be established in the area. (Koestler, 2003).

Despite the complete withdrawal of its settlements, its troops, and its military posts in the Gaza Strip, the State of Israel reserves the right to carry out anti-extremist operations such as the aerial bombardments of 2006. Moreover, the State of Israel still controls the borders, and what is exported and imported into the territory. Except for the border between Gaza and the Arab Republic of Egypt which is under Egyptian control. However, after the withdrawal from these lands, the situation of the Arab-Israeli conflict has not changed substantially. Currently, there has been no solution to this problem, nor any plan to sustain support.

### ***State of Palestine***

The State of Palestine is a state located in the Near East, by the side of the Mediterranean, and collides with the State of Israel, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the Arab Republic of Egypt. It is also known as a proto estate, which means that the formation of the State is still in process. Its Independence Declaration was unanimously<sup>9</sup> approved by the Palestinian National Council in 1988. That was considered as the last remaining prerequisite for the consecration of the establishment of the State of Palestine. Despite this, several states that

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<sup>9</sup> **Unanimously:** by everyone in a particular group. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).



have not given their recognition to the State of Palestine, have argued that this could not be granted, as it would be premature from a legal point of view, and also politically.

In 1947, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requested the United Nations Secretary-General to convene a special meeting of the General Assembly to establish a Commission for Palestine. Later, seven of the members declared themselves in favour of the partition of Palestine into an Arab state, a Jewish state, and the city of Jerusalem with international status. And in 1947, the General Assembly of the UN decided on the partition of Palestine into two independent states: an Arab State of 11,800 km<sup>2</sup> and a Jewish State of 14,500 km<sup>2</sup> and an autonomous international jurisdiction for Jerusalem, under the authority of the UN. (ACNUR, 2018). From the outset, the State of Israel did not respect the borders set by the Partition Resolution and for a Jewish and an Arab state and took over a substantial portion of that territory.

Nowadays, the State of Israel is prevented from doing so under International Law to invoke conquest or occupation as valid titles to legitimize their seizure of the territories of the Palestinian State. The international does not accept the jurisprudence that military conquest grants the title as a basis for territorial claims. Also, the Security Council ordered the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces in the occupied territories, and that the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of all States in the region must be recognized. Even though there is not a precise delimitation for the State of Palestine, this does not prevent its recognition as a state.

### ***The permanent humanitarian crisis in the Strip of Gaza***

The Strip of Gaza is a wide strip of land situated in the Near East, at the Southwest of the State of Israel and the Northwest of the Sinai Peninsula, and together with the West Bank form the Palestine territories. After the evacuation of the State of Israel, in 2005, the Palestinian National Authority took charge of Gaza. Its government has been disputed

between two parties, one of them is *Hamas*; the other party is the political and military organization, *Al Fatah*. As a consequence of the constant rebellions of these groups, Gaza does not count with its own resources and supplies. Furthermore, the Arab Republic of Egypt has served as the main supplier. The Egyptian government has eased the embargo<sup>10</sup> by partially reopening the Rafah crossing in the south of the Strip and the one connecting the narrow Palestinian territory with the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Israeli army started to block and strictly control the borders in the Strip of Gaza and the West Bank to restrict what it is exported and imported. According to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) most Palestinians are located in an exodus, also known as *Nakba*, and the number of uprooted people comes to five million. (UNRWA, 2018). The displaced Palestinians are not receiving any type of protection, neither are being helped by the Joint Military Force, which is a force that would comprise elite troops, supported by warplanes, naval vessels and light armour, in case of any armed conflict that could occur between any Member State. Moreover, the Palestinians are being subjected to collective punishment, such as extremists attacks, people trafficking, and captures.

Another dissension<sup>11</sup> is the density of population, in its main city, 5,000 people reside per square kilometre. In consequence, a lot of Palestinians are being killed in the attacks between the Strip and the State of Israel. The situation of the Palestinians in Gaza was further affected because in January the funding given to the United Nations Palestine Refugees Agency (UNRWA) was reduced by the United States of America, because of an accusation by the United States of America to the UNRWA. (Opalin, 2018). Also, the policies regarding the establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements are at the core of most humanitarian

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<sup>10</sup> **Embargo:** an official order that bans trade with another country. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>11</sup> **Dissension:** disagreement between people or within a group. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

problems. In 2018 the International Committee of the Red Cross began deploying medical specialists and supplies to the Strip of Gaza to strengthen local health facilities, which are struggling to cope with an exponential increase in medical needs due to the attacks.

### ***The Arab World***

With the aim of creating an independent unit, which had nothing to do with the historical caliphate<sup>12</sup> the Arabs gathered in the Arab League; created in 1945 under the auspices of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. At this moment there are 220 million Arabs and Arabic speakers, among whom are about 10 million Christian Arabs from the Near East. The future of these communities is threatened by increasing pressure from radical Islam. Also, the State of Israel currently has 1.4 million Palestinian Arabs, or 20 % of the population, of which 98 % are Muslims<sup>13</sup>, and they are always in constant migration. It is worth mentioning that not all Muslims are Arabs, only the 18 % of the global Muslim population is Arab. (Thoraval, 2003). However, there are some Christian, Jewish and Protestant minorities in Arab communities.

Most of the Arab countries are governed by constitutions that are inspired in the Quranic law <sup>14</sup> *shari'a*, and Muslim as its official religion. The Syrian Arab Republic and the Lebanese Republic are the only exceptions. Also, only eight of the 22 Arab States that form the League of Arab States have monarchical systems of government, which are the Hashemite Kingdom of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Bahrain, State of Kuwait, State of Qatar and United Arab Emirates. There are a few business relationships and disagreements between them. The Islamic republics apply Quranic law directly. (Thoraval, 2003). The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Kingdom of

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<sup>12</sup> **Caliphate:** an area of land that is ruled over by a caliph. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>13</sup> **Muslim:** believing in and practising Islam; connected with the religion of Islam. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>14</sup> **Quranic law:** connected with or according to the Koran. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman are absolute monarchies<sup>15</sup> based on the Quranic Law. The states of the Arab West are also known as *Maghreb*, the ones from the Arab East going by the name of *Masraq*.

There are few national identities in which language plays such an intrinsic part as it does in the case of Arabic identity. Arabic is a fundamental part of Arabism, and for all its speakers. It is imbued with an almost mystical quality, which far transcends its role as a mode of communication. Connecting the peoples of 18 countries where it is the national language, it serves to unite multiple and different ethnic groups, religious communities, nationalisms and historical traditions. Indeed, it is this very diversity which underpins the role of Arabic as a core symbol within the sociopolitical concept of Arab nation.

### ***Islam and Society***

Islam is the second religion most practised by all the world population. This cult has been characterized by so-called “clashes of civilizations” in the regions of the Middle East. Since 1980 and 1990, the political use of Islam has been accentuated with the aim of transforming the state, above all, by imposing Quranic law as the only source of law. It can sometimes result in violence, secularism<sup>16</sup> and a radical rejection of the model of the nation-state imported from the West. To mention the pre-Islamic cultural and religious elements or those that cohabit with Islam, they have provoked a return to religion everywhere. Islamism has been a factor that has radically transformed the ways of life and political behaviour in modern Muslim societies.

The history of Islam as a religion is closely related to political, economic and military history. Political Islam among Palestinians in the State of Israel has its antecedents in the British mandate since 1935. In its beginnings the Islamic Movement was mainly a social

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<sup>15</sup> **Monarchy:** a system of government by a king or a queen. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>16</sup> **Secularism:** the belief that religion should not be involved in the organization of society, education, etc. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

movement, with a long-term strategy of re-Islamisation through preaching, combined with popular mobilization and social work through Islamic associations. The movement has been creating Islamic associations that carry out religious, welfare<sup>17</sup> and service activities, as well as community development. All of them base their intervention on participatory practices and cooperation between members, with an autonomous and independent development approach. Although religion is a determining factor in the conflict between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine, there are other political, social and economic interests.

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<sup>17</sup> **Welfare:** practical or financial help that is provided, often by the government, for people or animals that need it. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

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## **Topic B**

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Strategies for the Arab League to reinforce the partnership to help promote and support the flourishing of democracy of the the Republic of Tunisia and the State of Libya's governments

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*By: Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe  
Diego Márquez Sánchez*



## ***Background***

The Republic of Libya and the Republic of Tunisia are nations that first started the outbreak<sup>18</sup> of the Arab Spring. The Republic of Libya violently handled its movement, whereas, in the Republic of Tunisia, they did it of a much more pacific form. Both, the consequences were the same: the overthrow of the existing regime and its substitution for a new one. However, the process of revolution has developed in different ways in these countries. The Republic of Libya is a state that submerges into anarchy<sup>19</sup>. However, the Republic of Tunisia, the political process has ended in the approval of an ambitious Constitution that can turn into a model for the entire region. Anyway, these two countries are acknowledged to important internal political, economical, and social crises; and security challenges.

After four years of democratic transition; the political advances in the Republic of Tunisia seem threatened by two factors that are putting the country's stability at risk. First, the unstable situation in the Republic of Libya, Tunisia's eastern neighbor, which has a severe civil conflict and it is causing disturbing repercussions in the surveillance<sup>20</sup> of this African country. Then, the inner tensions produced in the Republic of Libya have their reflection in the Tunisian region of Jefara, where ethnic frictions linked to the control of informal trade and illicit trafficking are in course on either side of the border. (Duch, 2016). The Republic of Tunisia needs to adopt urgent measures relative to insurance, but a resolution of the International Community to stabilize the Republic of Libya's situation shall accompany them.

Since then, the Republic of Libya has not created the security conditions to begin its transition to a democratic state, and has slipped into a situation of chaos and

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<sup>18</sup> **Outbreak:** the sudden start of something unpleasant, especially violence or a disease. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>19</sup> **Anarchy:** a situation in a country, an organization, etc. in which there is no government, order or control. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>20</sup> **Surveillance:** the act of carefully watching a person suspected of a crime or a place where a crime may be committed. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

misgovernment<sup>21</sup>. This process, which was increased by the so-called “clinical or medical coup”, that overthrew President Habib Bourguiba, was attended by the president, General Ben Ali, to achieve a democratic, multi-party system, all within structural contradictions and conflicts of interest. On the contrary, the Republic of Tunisia currently is during a process of change, resulting from the degradation and subsequent replacement of a worn-out political regime.

### ***The Arab Spring and its consequences within the Republic of Libya and the Republic of Tunisia***

During 2010, in the Republic of Tunisia, communicants started a movement against the dictatorial government of the country. This rebellion spread through the entire Arab Legion, to fight for democracy and social rights; and these revolts went by the name of Arab Spring. In 2011, the government of the Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Libya, Kingdom of Bahrain, Republic of Yemen, Arab Republic of Egypt, and Arab Republic of Syria, apprehended the protesters as an indication of oppression and lack of freedom of expression. Although this conflict ended in December 2012, it left behind repercussions in the Arab Legion that keep disturbing the progress of the states.

The Republic of Tunisia was the crib of the Arab revolution. It is the particular region that carried out to conceive a modern Constitution after the 2011 elections and there was justice for the committed crimes in the differ. However, individual rights are abused, and it demands further reforms for the communal order. (Fuente, 2018). On the other hand, the Republic of Libya ended in a crisis, after discharging Muamar Gadaffi as the President of the country. This state has two sides that dispute the authority of the community, and there are many armed conflicts. Both sides have committed war crimes and severe human rights abuses.

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<sup>21</sup> **Misgovernment:** the fact of governing a country badly. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

### ***Republic of Tunisia***

The constitutional conflict in the Republic of Tunisia started after the Arab Spring's insurgency. Later, in 2011 after the initial elections were established in the state, it set a totalitarian system by its post-colonial leader Habib Bourguiba and later by its predecessor Ben Ali. The first protests were with the purpose of establishing a new government and an organization that made up a new constitution. (Duch, 2016). The unconformity caused considerable uncertainty in the country; mentioning economic, political, and communal circumstances such as; divisions between Islamic and secular<sup>22</sup> associations, Islamist radicalization<sup>23</sup>, marginalization<sup>24</sup> of young people, and geographic economic inequalities. The conflict has been a precedent of the controversies against the remains of a radical and oppressive authority.

Economic reconstruction is a priority for the current Tunisian government, but two bond issues are applied. Successive post-revolutionary governments, such as that of Tunisia, have offered themselves incapable of constructing an expansion procedure to reduce differences in infrastructure and essential health and education services. This has led to the rejection of other regions within the country that monopolize the decision-making process. (Caceres, 2019). The monetary and social impact crisis risks are stressing the fractures within Tunisian society. The 2019 legislative elections have shown the fragmentation of the political scene in Tunisia. The society regards the lack of re-found the Second Tunisian Republic that materialized from the 2014 Constitution.

### ***Republic of Libya***

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<sup>22</sup> **Secular:** not connected with spiritual or religious matters. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>23</sup> **Radicalization:** the action or process of making somebody more extreme or radical in their opinions on political or social issues. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>24</sup> **Marginalization:** the process or result of making somebody feel as if they are not important and cannot influence decisions or events; the fact of putting somebody in a position in which they have no power. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

Since the Arab Spring in 2010, there are some complications that limit the prevailing condition of the Republic of Libya. The first of these is the proliferation<sup>25</sup> of protected militias spread throughout Libyan territory, in the east and south, which, as they are not pointed to set forth law, establishes the primary risk to political support. The second involves territorial hostilities between the region of Cyrenaica in the east and Tripolitania in the west, but which still alter the desert region of Fezzan in the south. Likewise, another obstacle is related to the regulation of the country's vast energy resources by the diverse militias, a significant factor in securing the fiscal endurance of the state. The Republic of Libya is facing the substantial acceleration of Salafist Jihadism<sup>26</sup>, which is turning into noticeable. Accompanied with this, is the included issue of local insurance characterized by arms trafficking to and from the Republic of Libya.

After the collapse of the preceding reign, a transformation course occurred under the administration of the so-called National Transition Council, which in August 2012, after the handling of congressional decisions was reconstructed into the National General Council (NGC). Since then, the country's drift, with immense influences in all sectors and the political and institutional entities, has been erratic. The regions are affected because of the absence of effective government and supervisory institutions, the disassembling of the armed forces, and security forces and the commission of their behaviors to the militias and armed groups that emerged from the revolution, besides the scarcity of political will.

### ***Democratic transition and its implications in society***

The Republic of Tunisia, and the Republic of Libya, are facing a crucial period of democracy transition, which encompasses many factors in a society. That is why, in both countries, there are important contradictions between the old mode of governance and the one that is still

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<sup>25</sup> **Proliferation:** the sudden increase in the number or amount of something; a large number of a particular thing. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d).

<sup>26</sup> **Salafist Jihadism:** is an Islamic ideology that appeared in the 1980s. (CSIS, 2018).

emerging and needs to strengthen and merge. The government structure it's not centralist, but dependent on the Interior Ministry, characteristic of rigid governments. However, the democratic institutionalist refers not only to the way the council works, but to develop citizen participation and commitment. The progress consists of resolving the authoritarian system, and to generate inclusive institutions for the population. To offer security in the exercise of citizens' rights, an impartial legal system, public services that offer equal conditions and allow the generation and entry of new companies.

Democratic progress in the Republic of Libya has been tougher than in the Republic of Tunisia. The Libyan Republic experiences particular conditions of Islamism and ethnocultural <sup>27</sup>conflicts to spread the concept of the country's development. The adjustment or creation of a new Constitution that points out all the national rights without involving their social position, ethnic or theology. It's an elementary process during the upheaval after the Arab Spring. This was a reprisal of civil society against the police state, predator and culture. But it is farther a retribution against the zaims who for too long term have managed the Arab political stage.

***Consequences of the weak border control of the Republic of Libya and its impact on making secure the Republic of Tunisia***

The security forces of the Republic of Tunisia are the National Police, and the National Guard, which operates the jurisdiction of the coast and rural areas. The country's population perceive the security forces as a repressive element inherited from the previous regime which generates mistrust in the population. After the Arab Spring, the law number four of 1969 of the Tunisian Constitution that defines the legal framework of operation of the security forces before citizen concentrations, to maintain the order, came into effect. Its major difficulty is that the adaptation process is taking place in an environment where extremism threatens

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<sup>27</sup> **Ethnocultural:** Of or pertaining to the culture of an ethnic group. Describing an ethnic group that has a distinct culture. (JSTOR, n.d).

communities more and more. (Caceres, 2019). This has huge repercussions in the Republic of Libya, where organizations linked to jihadist networks are transiting.

The financial effects of the war in Libya are a difficulty for the Republic of Tunisia. This country helped inspire the spring Arab uprisings with its overthrow of the autocrat Ben Ali in 2011. But while Tunisians now have justice, it complicates their monetary condition. The Tunisian economy contracted by 13 % between 2011 and 2017, according to the World Bank, and unemployment among young people, which restored drive the revolution, remains one of the longest in the region, with a stagnation rate of about 35 %. The Republic of Libya served the Tunisian economy, as a place where the Tunisian population went to work every year and generated a source of valuables that could be resold later.

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***Preambulatory Phrases***

*Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.*

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming

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***Operative Clauses***

*Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. It must be written in italics and bold.*

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further reminds	Strongly condemns
Considers	Further recommends	Supports
Declares accordingly	Further requests	Takes note of
Deplores	Further resolves	Transmits
Designates	Has resolved	Trusts