

XXXVII

TECMUN

Security Council

XXXVII TECMUN
Session Schedule

Monday, April 15th

Registration	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Break	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Break	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Second Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Tuesday, April 16th

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Break	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Fifth Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Wednesday, April 17th

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Break	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Ninth Session	12:30 – 14:40 h.
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h.
Closing ceremony	16:00 – 18:00 h.

XXXVII TECMUN
General Agenda

Secretary General: Santiago Gutiérrez Caycedo

GENERAL COORDINATION

Subsecretary of General Coordination: Lía Naomi Mejía Vargas

*Supervisor of General Coordination for Media Content: Celic Regina Ramírez
Garduño*

*Supervisor of General Coordination for Co. Secretariat: Samuel Alejandro Herrera
Tapia*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Subsecretary General: Monserrat Ríos Fernández

Supervisor of General Coordination: María Fernanda García Bautista

United Nations General Assembly

President: William Vázquez Hernández

- A)** Measures to prevent disagreements and warlike conflicts between the nations that border the Arctic Circle coming from the militarization and exploitation of natural resources as a consequence of climate change in the region of the Arctic.
- B)** Strategies to halt the violation of human rights to the Uyghur Muslim ethnic minority in the Xinjiang province in the region of the People's Republic of China with emphasis on the concentration camps referred to as vocational education centers.

Fourth Commission of Special Political and Decolonization

President: Miranda Senties Carmona

- A)** Strategies to consolidate the Independence of Western Sahara after the territorial conflict with the Kingdom of Morocco, emphasizing the maintenance of peace and the protection of the human rights of civilians.

B) Measures to assure the national security in New Caledonia due to the protests caused by the political instability, prioritizing its total sovereignty.

Sexta Comisión Jurídica

Presidente: María Sigaru Alcántara Nieva

A) Mecanismos para contrarrestar el uso inadecuado de inteligencia artificial en los Estados Unidos de América y el Estado de Israel con enfoque en los ataques cibernéticos Stuxnet, Equifax y Solarwinds a fin de instaurar disputas legales.

B) Estrategias para reforzar el sistema legal internacional con el objetivo de erradicar las redes globales de prostitución de mujeres y niñas, con énfasis en la República Federal de Nigeria y la República de Níger.

Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos

Presidente: Gael Santiago Pérez Guzmán

A) Medidas para salvaguardar los derechos humanos en América Latina y el Caribe, con énfasis en las recientes protestas en la República de Nicaragua, la República de Perú, la República de Colombia, la República de Chile, la República de Honduras, los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, entre otros.

B) Medidas para frenar las infracciones de derechos humanos en el continente africano respecto a la mutilación genital femenina, haciendo énfasis en la región de la República Democrática Federal de Etiopía.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

President: Yamir Bandala González

A) Strategies to prioritize the education and health of refugees in the Near East following the Israel-Palestine conflict in Gaza.

B) Actions to enhance the internal infrastructure for post-pandemic established refugees in Gaza and the Near East.

Liga de los Estados Árabes

Presidente: Jorge Roel Rodríguez Alcántara

A) Acciones para contrarrestar el aumento de secuestros y decesos en la República Democrática de Somalia debido a la presencia del grupo extremista Al-Shabaab, enfocándose en la protección de civiles.

B) Mecanismos para contrarrestar el Tráfico de Armas hacia los Hutíes con énfasis en la protección de la población de Yemen ante la aún presente Guerra civil.

Counter-Terrorism Committee

President: Aranza Rodríguez Chagoya

A) Measures to halt the growing menace of attacks with chemical components in the Middle East, focusing on the Syrian Arab Republic.

B) Strategies to control attacks caused by cybernetic interventions in the Middle East, with an emphasis on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Subsecretary General: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora

Supervisor of General Coordination: Emilio Guillen López

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

Presidente: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate

A) Estrategias para frenar la mutilación de genitales a niñas y mujeres de África Occidental a causa de la creencia de salvaguardar su castidad y reprimir su deseo sexual con énfasis en la República Democrática de Somalia y la República de Mali.

B) Medidas para erradicar cualquier sistema de tortura a las mujeres en el Medio Oriente con un énfasis en el Reino Hachemita de Jordania.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

President: Sofía Juanico Ocegüera

A) Measurements to manage the production of narcotic drugs and alteration of fentanyl-based medication in the United Mexican States, with distribution to the United States of America.

B) Actions to eradicate drug trafficking in the Middle East to minimize the misuse of drugs for medical and recreational purposes.

Consortio Internacional contra los Delitos de la Vida Silvestre

Presidente: Laura Mariana González Beltrán

A) Estrategias para frenar la caza furtiva del elefante africano y el comercio ilegal de marfil en la Sabana africana, con énfasis en la promoción del desarrollo económico y social en las comunidades colindantes.

B) Acciones para frenar el comercio ilegal de especies en los Estados Unidos de América y Latinoamérica, haciendo hincapié en las especies de aves, reptiles y anfibios que habitan la región del Pacífico y la Amazonia.

Department of Peace Operations

President: Paulette Mayen Álvarez

Unique Topic) Measurements to counteract violence towards the civilians from the Republic of Cambodia to safeguard them from the communist regime.

United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

President: Frida Michelle Valadez García

A) Measures to improve access to humanitarian aid for the communities of Ituri and North Kivu following the rising wave of violence caused by armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

B) Actions to optimize humanitarian aid intervention during epidemics in developing African countries with emphasis on the cholera infection.

Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos

Presidente: Yésika Pamela García Trejo

A) Acciones para mantener el nivel de empleo y el desarrollo de las fábricas automotrices de la Unión Europea reduciendo la emisión de carbono.

B) Medidas para regular la competencia laboral enfocado en la brecha de género situada en la República de Turquía y en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

**Comité de Expertos en Transporte de Mercancías Peligrosas y en el Sistema
Globalmente Armonizado de Clasificación y Etiquetado de Productos Químicos**

Presidente: Valeria Arroyo Jerez

- A) Medidas para moderar el uso de las sustancias perfluoroalquiladas y polifluoroalquiladas en las industrias Europeas debido a su impacto negativo en el medio ambiente y la salud humana.
- B) Estrategias para prevenir los accidentes ferroviarios y carreteros de transporte de mercancías peligrosas con énfasis en los Estados Unidos de América.

Historical Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

President: Paulo Souto Núñez

- A) Strategies to mitigate tensions between the extremist group Al Qaeda and the United States of America, following the onslaughts held against the United States of America, emphasizing on the prevention of crime through terrorist attacks. (1998 - 2001).
- B) Measures to eradicate the extremist criminal behavior of the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), addressing the attacks of the organization inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. (2000 - 2011).

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

Subsecretary General: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata

Supervisor of General Coordination: Brenda Noreña Mejía

Comunidad Caribeña

Presidente: María José Parra Meza

- A) Medidas para contrarrestar la violencia y salvaguardar los derechos humanos de los habitantes de la República de Haití, con énfasis en el tráfico de armas, tráfico de narcóticos y corrupción en la región del Caribe.
- B) Estrategias para frenar el reclutamiento de menores para el turismo sexual con énfasis en la región del Caribe.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

President: Regina Covarrubias Rosales

- A)** Fostering defense capacity programmes for NATO's partners, such as the Republic of Moldova, emphasizing on Transnistria's occupation by Russian forces regarding the Ukrainian conflict.
- B)** Perspectives on reinforcement for seabed warfare, undersea infrastructure and security, ensuring NATO's members safeguard regarding the damage made to Finland-Estonia submarine pipeline.

Conseil de l'Europe

Président: Sofia Dominique Morin Anguiano

- A)** Renforcement des mesures de prévention du trafic humain concernant la route du Nigeria vers l'Europe Occidentale.
- B)** Actions pour arrêter le blanchiment des moyens financiers en Europe.

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para Asuntos del Espacio Ultraterrestre

Presidente: Abril Victoria Rodríguez Aguirre

- A)** Acciones para responder al cambio de paradigma y sistema internacional en materia de los tratados de no proliferación del armamento espacial con énfasis en las normas y regulaciones de estos con el fin de prevenir la militarización del espacio y desarrollo e implementación de armamento en el mismo.
- B)** Medidas para facilitar el acceso equitativo y sostenible al espacio y sus recursos con énfasis en garantizar la inclusión de las naciones y el aprovechamiento de los recursos y la tecnología por medio de prácticas sostenibles.

Security Council

President: Aranza Michelle Castro Rivero

- A)** Actions to stop armed attacks on civilians in the Gaza Strip due to the conflict between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine.
- B)** Measures to avoid the indiscriminate use of weapons, violent clashes and reincorporation of armed groups in the region of Tripoli after the civil conflict in the State of Libya.

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children in Armed Conflict

President: Arantza González de la Peña

- A) Strategies to cease the recruitment of children in armed forces in the Syrian Arab Republic as a consequence of the civil warlike conflict, as well as ensure the fulfillment of the human rights of the affected children residing in the country.
- B) Actions to put an end to the exploitation and abuse of children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo due to the ongoing conflict and state of anarchy in the country, while ensuring the fulfillment of their human rights and basic needs.

United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect

President: Sara Sofía Govantes Cruz

- A) Strategies to curb incitement of genocide and inter-ethnic violence by armed groups, due to the multifaceted crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- B) Measures to slow down genocidal practices towards the Uyghur community in the People's Republic of China, along with the repercussions it brings.

Corte Africana de Derechos Humanos y Personas

Presidente: Beatriz Mena Torres

- A) Dominick Damian v. República Unida de Tanzania.
- B) Samia Zorgati v. República de Túnez.

Background

On October 24, 1945 the Security Council (SC) was founded. Its main objective is to maintain international peace and security against any threat by responding to crises around the world. SC is the only organism in the UN that can make mandatory decisions. It is composed of 15 members; 5 of them permanent members (the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America), alongside with 10 non-permanent members which are elected for two-year terms. The council has the responsibility and power to provide logistical and secretariat support, impose economic sanctions, access to armaments of radical groups, reinforce international cooperation and deploy peacekeeping force to a conflict zone.

Faculties

With the purpose of achieving its mission of ensuring global peace and security, the Security Council has the capacity to:

- Investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction.
- Recommend methods or strategies to adjust conflict resolution conditions.
- Create plans for the regulation and utilization of armaments.
- Apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression.
- Take military action against an aggressor as long as peace and security are being threatened.

Topic A

Actions to stop armed attacks on civilians in the Gaza Strip due to the conflict between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine

By: Aranza Michelle Castro Rivero, Arturo Anguiano Arias, Nuri Valentina Galindo Gutiérrez, and Frida Carina Salazar Salazar

Introduction

The conflict between the State of Israel and Gaza began when the group Hamas launched 1,000 missiles towards the State of Israel at the beginning of October of this year; which resulted in thousands of fatalities. As a result, the Israeli military declared a state of war and started deploying ¹troops into Gaza. The United States of America views Hamas as an “extremist group.” The group has attacked civilian targets, military installations, border communities, and civilian targets with rockets², depriving over 10,000 Palestinians from their lives, including women, children, and seniors. As a response, the Israeli force invaded Gaza's southern region and cut off supplies of food, water, and energy.

Given that people are being mistreated by radical organizations during this warlike conflict is causing a grave violation to human rights. Additionally, it has an impact on the movement of goods and services between the two nations; Gaza is particularly hard hit because the resources used there are imported from the State of Israel. The international conflicts continue to grow mainly because of borders, refugees that are trapped in either of the states, the control of Jerusalem and the support from neighboring and developed countries. International peace and security are being attacked, human rights are being violated and various bombings are taking place, resulting in millions of civilian casualties’.

Historical emergence of the conflict

The British Mandate over the State of Palestine was an administration granted to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by the League of Nations after the First World War, with the aim of administering and supervising the territory of the State of Palestine (State of Israel, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Palestinian territories).

¹ **Deploy:** Military. transitive. To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line of small depth. (Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

² **Rocket:** Cylindrical projectile that can be propelled to a considerable height or distance by the combustion of its contents.(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

Back to the 20th century, when the Zionist movement began promoting the creation of a Jewish state in this region, the Jews began to emigrate to that territory when it was part of the Ottoman Empire; Palestinian population faced opposition, who feared the loss of their territory and identity since the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued the Balfour Declaration, which pledged³ British support for the creation of a Jewish national home in the State of Palestine, and after the First World War, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland became the ruler of the State of Palestine. In the 1930s, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict escalated, thousands of Jewish communities that were settled in the State of Palestine started growing, because of the different ideologies of the residents that shared this region, friction arose. In 1939, the United Kingdom issued a White Paper limiting Jewish immigration to the State of Palestine, however the United Kingdom ended up abandoning the Palestinian mandate as the United Nations General Assembly as a possible solution approved Resolution 181, which proposed the partition of the State of Palestine into two states, 54% for the Jews and the rest for the Arabs. The resolution was accepted by the Jews, but rejected by the Arabs, giving rise to a civil war that ended in an invasion of the Arab states towards the State of Palestine, but the war ended up benefiting the States of Israel since, their part grew notoriously up to 77%.

The British Mandate over this region came to an end in 1948, when Britain announced its intention to withdraw. This announcement led to the establishment of the State of Israel in May 1948, taking a large amount of territory. Since then, violence, political unrest, and torture of the Jewish and Arab populations have made the conflict between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine difficult to handle. As a result, it has continued and is currently one of the most significant armed movements because of the security issues this

³ **Pledge:** Transitive. To put (a person) under a pledge; to bind by or as by a pledge. Frequently reflexive. Usually with to. (Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

region represents. In 1964, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was created, made up of several Palestinian factions, it was founded with the purpose of unifying various Arab groups to proclaim, organize and liberate the State of Palestine to take back lost territory before the State of Israel occupied the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The PLO established departments to provide education, health and other aid services to the Palestinians in order to give them its own security service, press office and foreign policy.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is severely rooted in religious, and territorial factors, both parties have distinct perspectives on the region that has been changing ownership for the past century. As the war intensifies, there is one key point that remains; the centrality of Jerusalem. The State of Israel and the State of Palestine claim Jerusalem as their capital. The State of Israel views the land as its historical property; for Jews, the State of Israel holds extensive religious and cultural significance as the biblical Promised Land. The formation of the modern State of Israel sought to create a national homeland for the Jewish people, mainly after centuries of persecution and the Holocaust during World War II. Palestinians claim their belongings to the same land due to their continuous presence in the region for centuries. For Palestinians, the creation of the state in question has guided the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, emerging a refugee population that seeks the right to return to their original territory.

Creation of the Gaza Strip and Hamas

The Strip of Gaza is a wide strip of land located 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 Palestine's territories. Its creation is the result of a set of historical events along with the first conflict between these two regions that ended with thousands of refugees who ended up

settling in this small area. The conditions of the Arab-Israeli armistice of 1949 (a set of agreements between the State of Israel and neighboring countries such as the Arab Republic of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic) designated that the Strip of Gaza would be occupied and administered by the Arab Republic of Egypt; years later, a conflict that involved the same countries arose and caused the Six-days war in 1967. The State of Israel took control of multiple territories including the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip from the Arab Republic of Egypt; the Golan Heights to Syria; and East Jerusalem and the West Bank to Jordan.

The Islamic Resistance Movement best known as Hamas is an organization with emphasis on military and political aspects of the State of Palestine, founded by Ahmed Yasín in 1987, at the same time the first uprising or intifada⁴ by Palestinians against Israelis spring up. This group does not recognize Israel's right to exist as a state and has spoken out in favor of expelling all Jews from the region. In 1988, they published the Hamas Charter, a document that contains their objectives as to establish a sovereign⁵ and independent State of Palestine (with the borders of the State of Israel in 1967) with Jerusalem as its capital. In 1993, the Oslo Peace Accords sought to establish a two-state solution, but no final agreement was reached. In 2004 the Unilateral Israeli Withdrawal Plan was approved, it consisted on the complete withdrawal⁶ of troops and all Israeli civilians from the Gaza Strip.

One year later, Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip began to be dismantled and the military forces were evacuated from inside; in 2007 Hamas took total control of this area, the State of Israel considered it enemy territory and imposed a blockade that continues to this

⁴ **Intifada**: a violent act of opposition by the Palestinian people to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip (Cambridge Dictionary, 2023)

⁵ **Sovereignty**: supreme power or authority.(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

⁶ **Withdraw**: To draw back, take away, remove (a thing) from its place or position.(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

day. The following years military offensive from air, land and sea destroyed the infrastructure and military capacity of Hamas. The Strip of Gaza has experienced violent conflicts, humanitarian and economic crises over the years due to blockade, armed clashes and political tensions from both military forces.

Fatah is a secular ⁷nationalist Palestine movement founded in 1957 that works along the PLO. It recognizes the State of Israel and has engaged in negotiations to establish an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In the elections of 2006, Hamas won and a year later both groups established a coalition government but tensions between them peaked and led to the dissolution of this coalition three months after its formation. This resulted in Hamas remaining in control of the Gaza Strip and Fatah ruling the West Bank. "They have papered over differences rather than finding a way to resolve or manage them" (Brown, 2023). Efforts to reconcile and form a unified Palestinian government have faced significant challenges due to ideological differences, power struggles, and differing approaches toward the State of Israel.

Protests and confrontations

In 2021, the State of Israel faced disputes, especially in Jerusalem and surrounding areas, which increased tensions between communities and increased the violence for the following years. The Protests began over reports that Jewish extremists were planning to sacrifice a goat on the Temple Mount during Passover as the Romans did before they destroyed the temple; The State of Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu insisted that the police "must act to restore order...ensure free access to all religions and maintain the status quo on the Temple Mount." (Benjamin Netanyahu, 2022). However, the Islamists described the

⁷ **Secular:** Belonging to the world and its affairs as distinguished from the church and religion; civil, lay, temporal.(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

police raid ⁸as a violation of the identity and the mosque as a place of worship for Muslims. The Jerusalem Day festivities and Ramadan ⁹occurred simultaneously, this increased the presence of people in sensitive places, which led to situations of greater risk of confrontations. The threatened eviction of Palestinian families in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in East Jerusalem generated conflicts all around the world. Clashes between Palestinian protesters and Israeli security forces in the area of the Esplanade of the Mosques, which is one of the holiest sites for Islam and Judaism, increased tension in the region. The disagreements have spread all over the State of Israel.

An 11-day conflict between the State of Israel and Hamas took place, following a series of extremist attacks in the State of Israel in 2022, violence saw a notable increase; Israeli forces deprived 151 Palestinians of their lives in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, and Palestinian militants 31 Israelis. "After decades of persistent violence, expansion of illegal settlements, inactive negotiations and deepening occupation, the conflict is once again reaching a boiling point" (Wennesland, 2022). In the elections of the same year, Benjamin Netanyahu created a government together with Itamar Ben-Gvir, leader of the ultranationalist Jewish Power party. "This politician is pro-settler and has previously been convicted of racist incitement and support for a Jewish extremist group." (BBC News, 2022).

Blockade of the Gaza Strip

Since 2007, Hamas has the Gaza Strip under their control causing movement limitation of goods, services and people. The Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel, have maintained a land and sea blockade on Gaza trying to isolate Hamas and to stop attacks. This

⁸ **Raid:** A mounted military expedition; a hostile and predatory incursion (originally on horseback); an aggressive foray. (Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

⁹ **Ramadan:** The ninth month of the year in the Islamic calendar, during which Muslims observe strict fasting between dawn and sunset.

is one of the regions with the worst humanitarian situation in the present. Considering the Strip as one of the most densely populated territories in the world with around 2 million people, more than half of them are minors and live in extreme poverty, they lack safe drinking water and food security as well as medical supplies.

The Gaza strip has been the target of attacks from Hamas, the State of Palestine, and the State of Israel. The Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) in June of 2021, organized airstrikes in Gaza, specifically in areas under the control of Hamas; according to the IDF the purpose was to protect Israeli territory from extremist attacks. As the State of Israel has restricted the movement of Palestinians in and out of this territory, there have been shortages of basic needs such as food and fuel. Issues that include education, healthcare and clean water, have become more pronounced. Economic and social development of Gaza has suffered decreases; thousands of homes, schools and office buildings have been destroyed. (Al Jazeera, 2023).

Due to the constant attacks in the Gaza Strip, at least one hundred people have been deprived of their lives in Jabalia, while some more have been trapped under the rubble ¹⁰of the Israeli military forces bombings. As specified by the UN Humanitarian Affairs Chief, Martin Griffiths "The impunity that comes with choosing war as the first option has never been greater. And the impunity for depriving someone of their life in humanitarian aid workers has never been greater." (Griffiths, 2023). In addition, the Arab Republic of Egypt has served as the main supplier; its government has eased the embargo ¹¹by partially reopening the Rafah crossing which is the only border crossing between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Palestine in the south of the Strip and the one connecting the narrow Palestinian territory with the Arab Republic of Egypt.

¹⁰ **Rubble:** Waste or rough fragments of stone, brick, concrete, etc., esp. such debris resulting from the demolition of buildings.(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

¹¹ **Embargo:** A prohibitory order, forbidding the ships of a foreign power to enter or leave the ports of a country, or ships from that country.(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

The Israeli military has begun to close and strictly control the border between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to restrict imports and exports. About 1.7 million of the population are registered Palestinian refugees, they are being denied protection and assistance from the Joint Military Force, they were subjected to collective punishments, including extremist attacks, human trafficking and imprisonment. Hamas built a network of tunnels to bring goods and weapons into the Strip and also as an underground command center.; the State of Israel marks them as targets for airstrikes since the government considers them as a threat. Approximately 70 percent of the 20,057 people who were deprived of their lives in Gaza due to the State of Israel's military onslaught are women and children. (United Nations, 2023). The United Nations Palestine Refugees Agency (UNRWA) describes the situation as unlivable because there is no safe place for the civilians during the armed attacks. Many shelters housing Palestinians have been damaged, these places are located in southern Gaza, where civilians were ordered to move.

United Nations and Security Council action

The Security Council (SC) has adopted numerous resolutions related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. These resolutions try to address issues that concern territories, settlements, the status of Jerusalem, human rights, and the need for a negotiated peace agreement. One of the most important resolutions include the withdrawal of the Israeli military forces, respect and recognize territorial integrity and political independence of each State in the region, and their right to live in peace within recognized borders and safe, sheltered from threats and acts of force, the right of Palestinians to return to their homes and recover their property, self-determination of the Palestinian people. The prohibition of settlements by the State of Israel in the Arab territories. Allow the immediate delivery of humanitarian assistance to the

Palestinian civilian population throughout the Strip. Fulfill their obligations under the international law, including international humanitarian law, in particular with respect to the protection of civilians, especially children. The release of all hostages ¹²held by Hamas and humanitarian access is guaranteed.

Different UN committees have provided assistance such as UNRWA, giving access to services to millions of Palestinian refugees in the region, offering education, healthcare and other essential aid. The UN has deployed missions and observers to the region to monitor the situation on the ground, report on human rights violations and act as mediators in certain cases. Peace agreements and negotiations to reach the solution in the conflict, monthly international dialogue meetings on disputes, hosting conferences and meetings where possible solutions and strategies for peace are discussed and debated. Given the conflicts in the Gaza Strip between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine, the Secretary-General turned to the Security Council to request Article 99 of the United Nations Charter and thus improve the situation of civilians, a resolution was made addressing the conditions in the Middle East, including the Palestinian disagreements. This document urges compliance with international law to protect civilians in Gaza, requesting humanitarian pauses, the release of hostages, the access to essential services, and highlights coordination to protect medical personnel. Despite the efforts of the UN, it is crucial to stop the armed dispute for humanitarian reasons. It helps to prevent loss of innocent lives, and contributes to creating an environment conducive to peaceful resolution and stability in the region.

International and parties response

¹² **Hostage:** A person thus given and held in pledge. Cf. hostager, n.(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

The State of Israel unequivocally denounces armed attacks targeting civilians in the Gaza Strip, considering them as direct threats to its national security. The Israeli government consistently affirms its inherent right to self-defense and implements measures aimed at safeguarding its populace from these attacks. On the other hand, the State of Palestine unequivocally and officially condemns any form of armed aggression directed at civilians within the Gaza Strip, emphasizing its commitment to fostering ¹³a peaceful resolution to the longstanding conflict with the State of Israel. Embracing diplomatic avenues and international frameworks, the State of Palestine seeks a just and lasting solution that respects the rights and aspirations of all parts involved. The complicated nature of the conflict has led to varying perspectives on the methods and strategies employed to address the situation. Despite the overarching ¹⁴condemnation of attacks on civilians, internal differences underscore the complexity of navigating towards a unified stance.

Hamis has been declared a radical organization by the European Union, United States of America, State of Israel, Japan, Dominion of Canada, The Commonwealth of Australia, the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS); the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Paraguay, and the Republic of Costa Rica while other countries such as the Russian Federation, the Republic of Türkiye, the Federative Republic of Brazil ,the Argentine Republic, People's Republic of China ,the Kingdom of Norway, or the Swiss Confederation, do not considered as such. Russian President Vladimir Putin has blamed US policy for the absence of peace in the Middle East. (BBC News, 2023) as well as asking for a two-state solution to resolve the conflict. Middle Eastern countries such as the Syrian Arab Republic and Hamas are allies, which oppose US

¹³ **Foster:** To encourage, cherish, harbour fondly, nurse (a feeling, etc.); to encourage, promote the development of circumstances to be favorable.(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

¹⁴ **Overarching:** most important, because of including or affecting all other areas.(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

and Israeli policies. The Islamic Republic of Iran, has helped Hamas with weapons, technology and training to build its own arsenal of advanced rockets, capable of penetrating deep into Israeli territory (The New York Times, 2023). According to Joe Biden, president of the United States of America he is ready to offer "all appropriate means of support to the Government and people of the State of Israel" and condemns ¹⁵the attacks from Hamas to the State of Israel (Biden, 2023). In the event that the conflict between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine continues, it could extend the range where it is located, since there is a possibility that nations will begin to choose sides. It would create one of the main dividing lines in the Middle East that exists between the US, its allies, and the Iranians and their allies. With the need to create awareness of the risks that these would cause if the conflict continues and would trigger a conflagration of global importance in the Middle East.

The attacks that civilians have suffered are urgent to treat, they must have protection and security for this problem to not become a global issue. Economists have determined that it is difficult to assess how the global economy will be affected by this conflict. However, increases in raw materials were determined in the global economy due to the crisis between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine. While focusing on the Defense and Aerospace business actions, there was a better day and an increase in their actions thanks to this conflict.

According to the Secretary General responded that the violations of international humanitarian law and the protection of civilians have been "very clearly denounced." (UN, 2023). The humanitarian circumstances that civilians are suffering in the region need to be addressed. The conflict has the potential to destabilize the balance of power in the region and affect international relations, especially due to the presence of nuclear weapons in the region and its implication in global security policy. The situation in the State of Israel and the State

¹⁵ **Condemn**: transitive. To pronounce an adverse judgement on; to express strong disapproval of, censure, blame.(Oxford English Dictionary, 2023).

of Palestine not only represents a challenge to peace and stability in the region, but also has political and territorial implications, affecting global peace and security. The resolution of this conflict is considered crucial to promoting stability in the world.

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Topic B

Measures to avoid the indiscriminate use of weapons, violent clashes and reincorporation of armed groups in the region of Tripoli after the civil conflict in the State of Libya

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Introduction

During the last decade, the State of Libya has suffered war crimes against civilians from government forces and armed groups. In February 2011 a revolution broke out, it started with the emergence of protests that sought to oust Muammar Gaddafi from power, who was a socialist leader that had control of the State of Libya for more than 40 years. The protestants best known as the Libyan National Transition Council (NTC) organized a coalition ¹⁶to ask for democratic reforms and a change of government. The military intervention of 2011, a regional military operation that was developed under the protection of the UN, its main objective was to protect civilians and certain areas that had a threat of attack from forces loyal to the government of the leader by taking all necessary measures. (UN, 2011). After several violent disputes he was defeated in October of the same year by groups of militias ¹⁷ with different ideologies.

The State of Libya was divided in the control of two groups, the Government of National Accord and Libyan Arab Armed Forces. This caused a civil war between 2014 and 2020 due to ideologies disagreements that continue to this day. Various violations to human rights, abuses against migrants, systematic discrimination against members of the LGBT+ community and women are a threat to international peace and security. In September of 2023 a tropical cyclone also known as the Storm Daniel devastated public infrastructure and deprived more than 11 thousands of people of their lives. The most damaged countries include the Republic of Türkiye, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Bulgaria, the State of Libya and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

¹⁶ **Coalition**: a government formed by two or more political parties working together. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

¹⁷ **Militias**: a group of people who are not professional soldiers but who have had military training and can act as an army. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

Establishment of the State of Libya

The State of Libya is a country located in North Africa, with Tripoli as capital. It borders the Mediterranean Sea to the north, some of its neighboring countries are the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Sudan and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. In the past, during the Second World War this territory was vital in Africa, as it encouraged the continental patriotism. In 1943, the Italian Republic came under the control of the French Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Following the conclusion of the warlike conflict, the Italian Republic proposed a tripartite division of the State of Libya, however, this proposition encountered opposition from both the United States of America and the The United Socialist Soviet Republic (today Russian Federation), inducing ¹⁸an agreement that the State of Libya would be placed under the protection of the United Nations (UN). In this region, discord arose from the *progressives*, advocating for the establishment of a centralized democratic state, and all at once, from the indigenous peoples of Cyrenaica, supporting a kingdom commanded by Mohammed Idris As-Sanûsi, the head of the Sanusiya.

The UN agreed to the independence of the state by means of Resolution 289 for January 1, 1952. In addition, it imposed the establishment of a ruler country made up of three main independent regions. Later, in 1950, the Assembly planned that this country would be composed of a federal monarchy under the control of Mohammed Idriss As-Sanûsi in the newly formed Kingdom of Libya. His mandate was seeking to establish stability and build a nation, however his rule faced challenges, including regional disparities, opposition to his leadership, and concerns about the monarchy's close ties to Western powers, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom.

¹⁸ **Induce:** to persuade or influence. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024)

Starting point of Gaddafi's government

In 1969, a coup assembled by the group Free Officers Movement whose leader was Muammar Gaddafi took place in the region to overthrow the king Idriss, who shortly after announced his abandonment, turning Gaddafi as the new leader of the country. The Council of Command of the Revolution (CCR), rejected the monarchy and proclaimed the Libyan Arab Republic. Nevertheless, within a month, the authorities formally announced that preceding treaties connected to military bases would necessitate re-negotiation, simultaneously, they expressed the need for a reevaluation of agreements with oil companies. Muammar Gaddafi was a politician, leader, dictator and militar that had the control of the State of Libya for more than 42 years. His government implemented various ideologies, including Arab nationalism, socialism, and aspects of Islamic governance. He initiated the Arab term of Jamahiriya, translating to "state of the masses," which emphasized direct democracy through popular committees and purportedly sought to empower citizens and later being the name officially received by the State of Libya until 2011.

The Arab Socialist Union (ASU) is an organization aiming to create a unified political entity supporting Nasser's (former president of the Arab Republic of Egypt) policies. The style of governance of Gaddafi was crucially influenced by Nasser's ideas although they both share the main purpose of the (ASU), the Libyan leader had a radical revolutionary ideology that later on was shown by the drawbacks he brought to the nation. Another ideology that these both leaders were following was Pan-Arabism which supports the total unity and integrity of Arab countries across the world to achieve cooperation to address common challenges, such as socio-economic development, regional security, and cultural exchange. Because of this, Gaddafi more than once tried to unify the State of Libya with the Arab

Republic of Egypt, the Republic of the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Iraq, originating the Federation of Arab Republics between 1972 and 1977. Global advocacy¹⁹ under Gaddafi desired the blending of Arab peoples aims of creating a transnational caliphate²⁰. His endeavors to foment union resulted in heightened tensions on the continent.

Regarding international relations, the approval by the dictator of extremist activities, accompanied with numerous assaults made by the Libyan regime, cautioned the United Nations Security Council in 1992 to institute a regime of trade and financial restrictions. Over time, the government lost potential and national support, the economic deterioration was attributed to a dependency on hydrocarbon revenues, as inhabitants derived direct income from such sources, public services, including healthcare and education, were provided at no cost, and agricultural activities were promoted. Due to this, the region had a GDP per capita of 3,000 euros in 2011. Gaddafi's doctrine was highly autocratic²¹, any kind of opposition to his rule was not tolerated. Despite both Nasser and Gaddafi being proponents of Arab socialism and Arab nationalism, their methods of governance, political structures, and approaches to implementing their ideologies differed significantly. While the ASU was specific to the Arab Republic of Egypt under Nasser's rule, Gaddafi pursued its unique path, implementing his version of socialism and governance.

Libyan Revolution of 2011

Around 2010, a wave of protests and uprisings traveled throughout the Arab world until reaching the State of Libya on January 6th, 2011. In response to widespread discontent with Gaddafi's authoritarian rule, economic issues, political repression that mainly demanded

¹⁹ **Advocacy**: public support that somebody gives to an idea, a course of action or a belief. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

²⁰ **Caliphate**: the rule or reign of a caliph or chief Muslim ruler.(Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

²¹ **Autocratic**: having complete power; involving rule by somebody who has complete power. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

democratic reforms among others, a group of protestants arose with the name of National Transitional Council (NTC) was officially established in Benghazi, on February, 2011. It was formed in response to the need for a unified political entity to represent the diverse groups and regions opposing the current government. Gaddafi's regime responded to the protests with force, using the military and paramilitary groups to suppress dissent, deploying security troops and blocking access to media. This led to a significant escalation of violence, with reports of human rights abuses and civilian casualties. According to Al Jazeera television various attacks on civilians were reported in Tripoli, the capital of the country.

After several clashes, the protestants took control of important cities such as Tobruk, Benghazi, Tobruk and Misrata, resulting in Gaddafi's government being forced to entrench itself in the country's capital and the leader seeking refuge in Sirte (Libanese city). The United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1973 in March 2011 which authorized the adoption of "all necessary measures to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack" (UN, 1973). As well as the establishment of a no-fly zone over the country, prohibited aircraft that can transport weapons or mercenaries ²²to the State of Libya and allowed for the use of military force to ensure security. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces, with participation from several Arab and Western countries, began airstrikes against Gaddafi's military.

In May, 2011 NATO announced it destroyed two guard towers around a compound used by Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi in two airstrikes in central Tripoli. The conflict quickly started to arise and organizations such as the African Union developed possible solutions such as the formation of corridors where humanitarian aid could be brought, the opening of a dialogue between leaders of the movements and an immediate stop of hostilities.

²² **Mercenary**: a soldier who will fight for any country or group that offers payment. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

In the first four months of the civil war, there were approximately fifteen thousand fatalities on both sides, with cases of sexual violence and war crimes. (Amnesty International, 2011). The NTC obtained the recognition of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as them being the only government in the territory of the State of Libya.

In October, 2011, the defeat and decease of Colonel Muammar Muhamad Abu-Minyar Gaddafi took place, ending a dictatorial regime that persisted for more than four decades. The conflict that the country has gone through since then has led to the dissolution of the nation. The exact details of Gaddafi's autopsy remain controversial, several videos of the moment of his arrest were circulated on social networks, one of them showed the dictator being injured, bleeding and suffering from multiple wounds all over his body; the other video showed his body being kicked and dragged by a group of people. With the decease of Muammar Gaddafi, the revolution ended and the NTC emerged victorious.

Government Control

Following the overthrow of tyrant Muammar Gaddafi in 2011, the State of Libya entered a crisis. The country was split between the National Libyan Army (NLA) in Tobruk and the Government of National Unity (GNU) in Tripoli. The GNU is recognized by the UN, during the creation of this organization, the different sides that existed in the region rejected the formation of the same but on December 17, 2015 it was officially declared as the national government of the country. The House of Representatives emerged as an alternative to GNU, it was not popular among citizens since only less than 20% of the population voted for them.

In November 6, 2014, the Supreme Court of Libya declared it unconstitutional, leading to a series of clashes between the House of Representatives and the GNU causing

more tension to this specific region. The leader of the NLA proposed *Operation Dignity* in an effort to disturb the military police director, which, seriously, fell short owing to the substantial control exercised by diverse Muslim militias across Tripolitania. Simultaneously, parliamentary elections happened that same year, subsequent to the failure of Islamist parties involved. The voting faced low participation due to security concerns, a boycott, and a confrontation emerging between NTC forces and the Parliament or House of Representatives. Afterwards, the NLA and its association in Tripoli declared a ceasefire following the *Libyan Dialogue*, a UN-led effort aimed at attending settlement between odds factions. A Presidency Council was established to control the composition of a unity government, with the goal of guiding elections within a two-year duration.

The NLA is a paramilitary force whose leader is General Khalifa Haftar, he was one of the army generals during Gaddafi's dictatorship and was responsible for commanding important battles during his rule. Currently the Libyan National Army is made up of various tribal groups and mercenaries from the southern part of Africa as well as Gaddafi's followers and militars. The GNU and the NLA signed a peace treaty in Switzerland in 2021 that "provided for the formation of a government of national unity and the holding of elections in 2022." However, this treaty has not been fully implemented since the NLA launched an offensive to seize control of Tripoli in 2022, which significantly worsened the conflict and hampered ²³the nation's progress by taking lives and impeding reconstruction efforts. One of the main causes of population loss of life and harm has been the usage of explosives. A report from various sources states that there were 36 explosive weapons-related incidents in the State of Libya, which resulted in the fatalities of 549 people, including 306 civilians;

²³ **Hamper**: somebody/something to prevent somebody from easily doing or achieving something. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

calamities like this infringes Libyan citizens' rights because International Humanitarian Law forbids the use of arsenals that cause needless or superfluous damage.

Humanitarian crisis after the Storm Daniel

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has documented instances in the State of Libya where exploding arms have been used in densely populated areas, resulting in civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure. One such instance occurred in the Misrata market in 2014, which claimed the lives of twelve civilians and forced hundreds more to flee their homes. Adding to Libya's ongoing humanitarian crisis Tripoli: On November 10th of the current year, Tropical Cyclone Daniel made landfall in northeastern Libya, bringing with it winds of 70 to 80 km/h and deluges of rain ranging from 150 to 240 mm. In addition to the civil war that has been affecting this city since 2011, the storm's consequences have resulted in over 4,000 illnesses and over 10,000 disappearances. It has also obviously caused the destruction of houses and buildings and interrupted telecommunications, making it more difficult to locate people and find help.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has issued a call for donations to help the storm's victims, seeking \$100 million in total. The UNHCR has determined that the community lacks access to food, water, and medical care, which is why it is collaborating with the Libyan government to address this humanitarian crisis. Libya's problem is global in scope because it is a resource-rich nation with abundant natural gas and petroleum reserves. Libya's strategic location in the Mediterranean has made it a target for international attention, and since 2011, countries such as the United States of America, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti, Russian Federation, French Republic, and Italian Republic have all established presences in the country. The principal causes of this conflict in this country are

the political disagreement, the presence of armed groups and also the presence of other governments in this country. This caused the taking of lives, humanitarian crisis, population displacement and obstacles to construction.

International actions and relations with the State of Libya

The Security Council has unanimously agreed on sanctions against the Libyan government, UN has specified that the thousand of refugees together with the Tunisian workers have asserted the conflict, this in order to raise accusations against Libyan authorities, thus causing an investigation to be opened. If an intervention were to occur in this region, it would become a completely different conflict than those previously seen in the country. That could be interpreted as an intervention against the Arabs, and could be used as an argument to join forces and endanger international peace and security. Besides, Europe and the United States of America are going to be cautious before launching a military intervention in the State of Libya to the extent that interventions are very present in very fragmented countries with tribal structures and ethnic divisions, such as the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Iraq." (BBC News Mundo, 2011).

Due to the constant interventions by foreign powers and these supporting different countries, it has caused the conflict to be prolonged. By supporting the Libyan opposition, diplomatic support could be facilitated, thus being able to recognize a Bengasi government, and at the same time provide intelligence and military aid. In the same way, a solution could be reached if Gaddafi's fall were or is leading to a civil war, which puts into constant debate what solutions should be reached. There are sufficient arguments to determine which government forces and armed groups have committed a large number of war crimes, such as arbitrary detentions, murders, torture, sexual harassment, disappearances and slavery, these

being just some of the rights that have been violated. Salame, United Nations special Libanese envoy proposed a plan based on three steps; an exchange of prisoners and corpses, as well as the release of those detained or kidnapped; high-level meeting of the countries involved and a meeting of Libyan personalities. The UN Security Council has referred the situation in the State of Libya to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and that an arrest warrant has been issued for Colonel Gaddafi, Abdullah al Sanussi and Saif al Islam al Gaddafi. This for violating rights under international law will be prosecuted.

Libyan petroleum has an effect on international relations. Petroleum is a primary source of revenue, its export of petroleum is the primary source of revenue for the Libyan government. Revenues from the sale of oil on international markets provide necessary funding for government operations, public services and infrastructure development. The State of Libya is dependent on the profit they receive, it derives most of its revenue from oil exports, contributing to the GDP and to the country's overall economic performance. This also includes providing job creation and economic growth as well as financing infrastructure and public services.

Since the country is divided into parties, international actors have sent militar support mainly to the GNU. The Republic of Turkey, the State of Qatar, the Italian Republic and the Republic of Malta have brought assistance to the GNU. This help includes sending troops and military advisors, the receipt of the first batch of a financial donation as a contribution to support the salaries of the soldiers and has participated in diplomatic efforts to seek a political solution to the crisis. Whereas the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Russian Federation are using paramilitaries to extend its influence over the country. As well, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, French Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan have increased their offensive against Tripoli. Although some of the mentioned countries

have changed their alliances with the parties in question and denied all military support to the Libyan National Army, there have been accusations from the other party and documents that prove the constant domination of the current conflict.

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XXXVII TECMUN
Glossary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

Defined by the United Nations, are non diplomatic terms participants must avoid to mention during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution projects.

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ²⁴	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
Terrorist	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay	Yes or agree
Black ²⁵	African American

²⁴ The word war can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

²⁵ The word black, with regard to race, is not forbidden but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as African American or Afrodescendants.

XXXVII TECMUN
Glossary for Resolution Projects

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

XXXVII TECMUN
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. They 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
Congratulates	Further reminds	Affirms
Considers	Further recommends	Strongly
Declares accordingly	Further requests	condemns
Deplores	Further resolves	Supports
Designates	Has resolved	Takes note of
		Transmits
		Trusts

