

**MUN  
UACH**



UNION OF NATIONS UNITED NATIONS



**HANDBOOK**

# **SECURITY COUNCIL**

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## Welcome Letter

To the delegations:

Welcome to the XII Model of the United Nations of the Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua, this year, we got the privilege to share with you the Security Council and discuss one of the many affairs that concern not only fifteen people in the plenary, but every global citizen.

The Model of the United Nations has sown in me significantly, such as investigation and analysis skills, compromise, practice oratory, persuasion, get to know different people, learn from them, and even make incredible friends. Overall, MUN has taught me I'm capable of more than I imagined in the beginning, and that it is better to do it a little bit scared, than never try it. That's exactly why I can already congratulate you for being brave, and get involved in this growth experience.

This year, the chair is assembled by Laiza Moreno Trevizo, as presidency; Litzel Rodríguez Prieto, who will serve as moderation, Ricardo Rivas Fernandez, who will serve as Conference Officer, Celeste Mijares Jimenez who will serve as Diplomatic Assistant. The protocol established a determined role for each of us, but our main purpose is to accompany you through this model and solve any question the delegates may have. Another of our responsibilities is to develop this handbook, where you can find the preliminary information for both of this year's topics, and tools like guide questions or lectures to invite you to go further, which will definitely be the key to be a well prepared delegate. This handbook will introduce you to the vocabulary use, and do not use in the MUN debate, and preambulatory and operative clauses, which are the first step to materialize the fruit of the debate sessions. The expectations for the committee are to find innovative yet realistic alternatives to get closer to the solution of a conflict that is currently happening and affecting thousands of people, but decisions are made by a few: just a couple of diplomats, somewhere in a room, negotiating on behalf of those whose voice could never reach a dais. Delegate, your intervention matters, and this model wants to hear it.



Laiza Moreno Trevizo

**List of Delegations**

**Permanent members**

1. Peoples Republic of China
2. Republic of France
3. Russian Federation
4. The United States Of America
5. The United Kingdom Of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Non-permanent members**

1. Italian Republic
2. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
3. Republic of Guatemala
4. Republic of India
5. Republic of Korea
6. Republic of Paraguay
7. Republic of Slovenia
8. Republic of South Africa
9. State of Japan
10. Swiss Confederation

## What is a Model of the United Nations?

World War II left an unprecedented aftermath in which the international community was left with significant geopolitical changes and socioeconomic and humanitarian shambles. After the war ended, in 1945, the most influential nations, in a solemn act of solidarity, signed the United Nations Charter, which established new international rules for no recidivism, to maintain international peace and security, promote social progress, and foster friendly relations among nations. Since then, 193 nations have come together in forming various committees to attend to the variety of needs around the globe, the most relevant the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat

The model of the United Nations, or MUN, by their initials, is a friendly academic exercise where students from middle school to college, participate by representing a country in a simulation of the debate sessions of a certain committee of the United Nations.

Following a particular debate protocol, the participants, which will be called delegates, will be in charge of representing a state member of a specific committee, to discuss among their peers, a transcending topic, according to the faculties of that UN organ. The delegates get to analyze a crucial topic for the world and work together towards a functional resolution to protect a global interest, such as security, health, education, human rights, etcetera.

The main objective of a Model of the United Nations is to get to know how the organization works from the inside and practice the limits of the possible actions that a delegate can or cannot do while being the face of a country itself while putting together multiple efforts to solve a global issue.

Each delegate must guard the interests of their nation, and let personal opinions aside, to be able to openly listen to different standpoints, in order to comprehend how international cooperation works fully. Even when there can be conflicts between states, the Model of the United Nations is a forum to look for innovative solutions instead of reaffirming existing problems, this encourages the use of peaceful negotiation, leadership, academic research, oratory and interpersonal skills that may result useful not only on a scholar medium.



## United Nations

The United Nations came into existence on October 24th 1945. On that day, the United Nations Charter became operative, following ratification by the 51 original Members. The concept of all States uniting to settle disputes peacefully was born of the desire to avoid repeating the horrors of the First and Second World Wars. The United Nations developed as a successor to the League of Nations, which represented the first modern attempt by the countries of the world to achieve this unity.

United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, coined the term “United Nations” in 1942, when 47 countries signed the Declaration of the United Nations in support of the Atlantic Charter. In 1944, representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China prepared the first blueprint of the United Nations at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. The final details for the United Nations were established at the Yalta Conference in 1945. On June 26th 1945, 51 States signed the Charter of the United Nations in San Francisco.

The United Nations has six primary organs. Understanding what each of these bodies does and how it interacts with other United Nations bodies, agencies and affiliated organizations is a critical part of Model United Nations preparation. The six primary organs are The General assembly, The Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the Secretariat composed by the Secretary-General and the United Nations staff.

The primary purposes for which the United Nations was founded are maintaining international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of peace.

## About the Committee

Since its foundation in 1945, the United Nations has covered different facets of global diplomacy to coordinate efforts by the nations around the world, but that hard task is possible thanks to different organisms that focus on certain topics, but the Security Council holds a crucial responsibility: to maintain international security, even when a catastrophic armed conflict was just ending.

Established in New York City, the main purpose of the Security Council is to work towards peacekeeping, by prioritizing negotiation and discussing the nation's interest under the human rights and international law perspective. One of the main differences between this, and other councils, is that Security Council Resolutions must be followed by all the 193 members of the UN, putting their trust in just 15 delegates to carry the weight.

The UN councils do not function only by the plenary, the United Nations provides in their charter the creation of the necessary subsidiary organs to accomplish their main purpose, in this case, the Security Council has thirteen: commissions and investigative bodies, groups, and panels, international tribunals, missions of the security council and the secretary-general, other material on subsidiary organs, peacebuilding commission, peacekeeping operations, representatives, mediators, coordinators, and good offices, sanctions and other committees, special political missions, standing and ad hoc committees, subsidiary organs proposed but not established and working groups. (United Nations, n.d.)<sup>1</sup>

As the international scenario evolves, so does the work of the Security Council. Nowadays, the plenary faces challenges related to disarmament, international law and justice, peace and security, atomic energy, at the level that modern technology has taken them. An exemplification of the last, is Atomic Energy which is well known for bellicose purposes such as the brutal attacks on Japanese territory at the end of World War II, and other civil incidents like Fukushima or Chernobyl, which had led to create the UN Atomic Energy Commission to deal with the scopes of this major discovery. To this day, nine countries own nuclear weapons: the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French Republic, the Russian

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations. (n.d.). Subsidiary Organs: Overview | United Nations Security Council. the United Nations. Retrieved January 19, 2024, from <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/repertoire/subsidiary-organs-overview>



Federation, the People's Republic of China, the State of Israel, Pakistan, India and the Republic of Korea. On account of that, the majority of nations, except for the last four listed and South Sudan, have united institutionally in instruments like the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). This is a significant achievement but does not mean it is enough for this fast-changing world.

The hard-working session brings life changing results. The Security Council works continuously to end armed conflicts, such as peacekeeping missions around the world, in countries like Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Namibia, and Tajikistan, where peacekeeping missions have ended successfully (United Nations, n.d.)<sup>2</sup>. This is possible through a resolution where the council agrees on where, why, and for how long to install it. The peacekeepers help to provide basic security guarantees and supports political transitions to strengthen local institutions (United Nations, n.d.)<sup>3</sup>

Aside from peacekeeping missions around the globe, the Security Council has also been responsible for redacting important resolutions whose main goal was and still, the formation of counter-terrorism actions, leading to meaningful actions that materialize as the foundation of the Counter Terrorism-Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) in March 2004 (resolution 1535), prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in April 2004 (resolution 1540), combating and criminalizing the financing of terrorism in march 2019 (resolution 2462), among other numerous achievements along this committee history.

The Council's role in responding to humanitarian emergencies is a crucial aspect of its efforts to contribute to peacekeeping and the ending of conflicts globally. In 2023, in the middle of the crisis in Gaza, resolution 2720 was adopted; calling for the immediate and unrestrained delivery of humanitarian assistance directly to the Palestinian people, and requesting the UN Secretary-General to appoint specific coordinators to guard the actions. The sum of this efforts demonstrate the Security Council's commitment in the responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

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<sup>2</sup> United Nations. (n.d.). Our successes. United Nations Peacekeeping. Retrieved January 19, 2024, from <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/our-successes>

<sup>3</sup> United Nations. (n.d.). Role of the Security Council. United Nations Peacekeeping. Retrieved January 19, 2024, from <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/role-of-security-council>



## **TOPIC A Gaza- Israel conflict, seek of peace in the Middle East.**

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a complex and lengthy issue that has its roots in the late 19th century, when Britain promised the Jews the land they have always wished for, this by the Balfour Declaration in 1917. That was only the beginning of ongoing geopolitical changes that still threaten international security and humanitarian aid.

The conflict escalated after the United Nations General Assembly adopted the resolution 181, which issued the partition of the British mandate of Palestine into a Jewish state and an Arab state in 1947, provoking the appearance of Gaza, at the east coast with the Mediterranean Sea, and border with Egypt; The State of Israel as the biggest, and The West Bank, next to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. This decision led to the creation of the State of Israel in 1948, and initiated the first Arab-Israeli war, where Israel declared its independence, and broke the agreement partition plan of the UN, claiming Palestinian territory as theirs, and resulting in hundreds of thousands of Palestinians being displaced to refugee camps in Gaza and the West Bank. For Palestinians, this catastrophic event is known as “Nakba”.

Following tensions and conflicts, such as the 1956 Suez Crisis and the 1967 “Six Days War”, where Israeli armed forces started an armed conflict to occupy Gaza and the West Bank, and claim Jerusalem as part of the State of Israel.

Since the international effort to self-determination of the Palestinian people was strong, but the action of the Palestinians themselves were stronger, they conformed different political parties, like the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1964, which is recognized as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and primarily seeks to endure the two-states resolution.

The conflict has seen various attempts at peace, such as the 1979 Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel and the 1993 Oslo I Accords, which set up a framework for Palestinians to self-govern. In 1995, the Oslo II Accord divided the territory into three areas, two of them with higher influence from Israel. However, the rise of militant groups such as Hamas and the expansion of Israel settlements have interfered in the peace process. The situation in Gaza, ruled by Hamas and subjected to a partial blockage by Israel and Egypt, has been particularly volatile, with repeated outbreaks of violence and conflicts.

The most recent major escalation occurred in October 2023, when Palestinian armed groups in Gaza launched thousands of rockets toward Israeli territory, leading to a significant loss of human

life. The Israeli military responded with air strikes, resulting in even further casualties and destruction.

The conflict remains a pressing concern, with the need for immediate humanitarian assistance in the Gaza Strip and a renewed call for the protection of civilians and access to essential supplies. Secretary General Antonio Guterres, has mentioned regarding the conflict: “Hostilities in Gaza and Israel have created appalling human suffering, physical destruction and collective trauma across Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The international community has a responsibility to use all its influence to prevent further escalation and end this crisis..”.

**Guide Questions Topic A Gaza- Israel conflict, seek of peace in the Middle East.**

1. What negotiations have been done?
2. How has the armed conflict developed?
3. Which actions or treaties have been adopted by the parties?
4. How does the international scenario have collaborated?
5. What actions of the parties have been against the law?
6. What are yet, the unexplored alternatives?
7. What geographical consequences have and could occur because of the conflict?
8. What are the economic, cultural, and territorial factors that contribute to the conflict?
9. What are the prospects for a peaceful resolution?
10. What are the humanitarian implications of the conflict?



## Topic B Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

One of the methods of mass destruction created by human beings, are nuclear weapons, which are capable of diminishing entire cities and their population, and having a huge impact on future ways of surviving, such as agriculture, and the extraction of other natural resources.

Their inner functioning works by fusion and fission mechanisms. Fission is basically the energy release from the splitting of atoms, while fusion is when two atoms become one; being this last the most lethal. To create fusion, a primary fission reaction is needed to trigger a fusion-base reaction (*Nuclear Weapons | Nuclear Threat Initiative, n.d.*)<sup>4</sup>

“When a nuclear weapon explodes, it gives off four types of energy: a blast wave, intense light, heat, and radiation. Nuclear weapons can be in the form of bombs or missiles. When a nuclear weapon explodes, a large fireball is created. Everything inside of this fireball vaporizes and is carried upward. This creates a mushroom-shaped cloud. The material in the cloud cools into dust-like particles and drops back to the earth as fallout. Fallout can be carried by the wind and can end up miles from the site of the explosion. Fallout is radioactive and can contaminate anything it lands on” (*Nuclear Weapon | Chemicals, Radiation and Toxicology Infographics | NCEH, n.d.*)<sup>5</sup>

The great example for this topic, is the Second World War, which took place during the years of 1938 to 1945, leaving an unprecedented loss of human life; this, was not only by armed encounters in trenches, but for two catastrophic events: the detonation of nuclear bombs against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima on August the 6th of 1945, and three days later, against Nagasaki by the United States of America armed forces.

Due to global tension and speculation, what can be identified as a nuclear race began among the world’s powers in order to, not only prevent being attacked, but also being the first to take home the scientific achievement of creating the newest armament, that no other nation can surpass.

Even when the detonation of nuclear weapons was the watershed to end the Second World War, the years of the Cold War held innumerable nuclear testing by the permanent members of the Security Council, that rapidly overcame the power of the bombs used by the United States of America.

Since the international community acknowledged the impact of the use of nuclear armament, decided to unite in treaties like the The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which entered into force in March 1970, recognizing two categories of states to settle how and who can possess them: Nuclear-Weapons States, being the following: China, France, Russian Federation, The United States Of America, The United Kingdom Of Great Britain and Northern

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<sup>4</sup> Nuclear Weapons | Nuclear Threat Initiative. (n.d.). NTI Education Tutorials. Retrieved January 22, 2024, from <https://tutorials.nti.org/nuclear-101/nuclear-weapons/>

<sup>5</sup> Nuclear Weapon | Chemicals, Radiation and Toxicology Infographics | NCEH. (n.d.). CDC. Retrieved January 22, 2024, from [https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/multimedia/infographics/nuclear\\_weapon.html](https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/multimedia/infographics/nuclear_weapon.html)

Ireland; and Non Nuclear-Weapons States, which compromise to not develop or acquire nuclear armament.

190 nations signed the NPT, with exceptions like India, The State of Israel and Pakistan. Has been reported that countries like Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lybia have violated the NPT, doing illicit atomic activities, or the special case of North Korea, who left the treaty in 2003.

One of the actions taken by the NTP, is the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZ), defined by the General Assembly resolution 3472 (XXX) B as “...any zone recognized as such by the General Assembly of the United Nations, which any group of States, in the free exercises of their sovereignty, has established by virtue of a treaty or convention whereby: (a) The statute of total absence of nuclear weapons to which the zone shall be subject, including the procedure for the delimitation of the zone, is defined; (b) An international system of verification and control is established to guarantee compliance with the obligations deriving from that statute.” (United Nations, 2002)<sup>6</sup> This, to get closer to disarmament, and encouraging the international community to qualify as a NWFZ along their neighbors, particularly the Nuclear Weapon States, and the Middle East territory, which are in constant alert due armed conflicts and can risk civilians lives.

Amongst other measures taken in this subject, we meet with the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), which is signed between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, as a way to further reduce the strategic nuclear arsenals for both countries, by establishing a limit on deployed strategic warheads.

Additionally, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), signed in 1996 by 185 countries, puts in place a ban on all nuclear explosions anywhere in the world and for whatever reason, whether for military or peaceful purposes.

As a catastrophic record stands just right behind what some people call the most destructive weapon of all time, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons have always been a priority for the international community. If the maintenance of peace and harmony is the true main goal of the nations, then the possession of nuclear weapons among countries is unnecessary.

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<sup>6</sup> United Nations. (2002, June 27). Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean. Security Council Report. Retrieved January 22, 2024, from <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/Disarm%20ARES3472B.pdf>

**Guide Questions Topic B Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.**

1. How has the nuclear weapons issue developed?
2. How are nuclear weapons a threat nowadays?
3. What can be done to reduce the amount of nuclear weapons?
4. Are actual treaties enough for today's mass of nuclear weapons?
5. Are the actual treaties on this topic fair for your country?
6. How can the use of nuclear weapons be sanctioned to increase the effectiveness of the treaties?
7. What are the international treaties and agreements governing the proliferation and use of nuclear weapons?
8. How do nuclear weapons impact regional and global power dynamics?
9. What are the ethical and moral considerations that surround the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons?



## Recommended lectures

### Recommended lectures Topic A Gaza- Israel conflict, seek of peace in the Middle East.

Beinin, J., & Hajjar, L. (n.d.). A Primer. LOKAYAT. Retrieved January 22, 2024, from <https://lokayat.org.in/books/palestine.pdf>

Alashqar, M. M., Rahim, A. A., & Abd Aziz, A. S. (2023, abril 17). View of WAR CRIMES IN GAZA STRIP FROM YEAR 2008 2021: INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT. Retrieved January 22, 2024, from <https://e-journal.uum.edu.my/index.php/jis/article/view/16138/3910>

(2023, December). The Israel-Hamas Conflict in Gaza 2023. <https://www.eliamep.gr/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Policy-paper-149-Antonopoulos-.pdf>

### Recommended lectures Topic B Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

United Nations. (2018, May 24). Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament - United Nations - United Nations | Publications - UNODA. AWS. Retrieved January 22, 2024, from <https://unoda-epub.s3.amazonaws.com/i/index.html?book=sg-disarmament-agenda.epub>

Lee, M., & Nacht, M. (2020). Challenges to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. jstor.org. Retrieved January 22, 2024, from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26937413>

Steinbock, D. (2023, octubre 19). What Led to the Gaza-Israel Catastrophe? The Nightmare after 50 Years of Failed Military Policies. researchgate. Retrieved January 22, 2024, from [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Dan-Steinbock/publication/374901850\\_What\\_Led\\_to\\_the\\_Gaza-Israel\\_Catastrophe\\_The\\_Nightmare\\_after\\_50\\_Years\\_of\\_Failed\\_Military\\_Policies/links/6534ab4d73a2865c7ac38687/What-Led-to-the-Gaza-Israel-Catastrophe-The-Nightmare-a](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Dan-Steinbock/publication/374901850_What_Led_to_the_Gaza-Israel_Catastrophe_The_Nightmare_after_50_Years_of_Failed_Military_Policies/links/6534ab4d73a2865c7ac38687/What-Led-to-the-Gaza-Israel-Catastrophe-The-Nightmare-a)

## Munner advice from the chair

### **Laiza Moreno Trevizo, Chairwoman**

The Model of the United Nations is designed to be a friendly but competitive space for youth, take it as an opportunity to develop your abilities, without being scared to fail. My major point of view is learning: At MUN you will learn to investigate and to study so you will be able to defend your position. Even when you can see the delegates as competition, learn to see them as teachers, and friends. I'm sure that at the end of the day, you have learned more from your peers than from the topic itself!

### **Litzel Rodríguez Prieto, Vice chairwoman**

To succeed in Model UN, it is crucial to be well-prepared, have a positive attitude, and be consistent. Take advantage of every opportunity to learn from everyone around you, from your peers to the members of the chair. Remember that this is a learning experience, so don't be afraid to ask questions or make mistakes. Having fun and enjoying the process is also important. Model UN is a valuable experience that can help you develop confidence, leadership, and a global perspective on world problems. It can also enhance your speaking, writing, and teamwork skills, which you can apply to your future life.

### **Ricardo Rivas Fernandez, Conference Officer**

The Model of the United Nations is finally here! Prepare yourself for one of the most exciting and fruitful experiences of your life. The number of opportunities for your future that might as well result from your participation at MUN, will depend on the amount of time and dedication you put into the Model. This experience will help to sharpen aptitudes and skills such as oratory, English pronunciation, and many more!

### **Celeste Mijares Jimenez, Diplomatic Assistant**

A Model United Nations is an incredible opportunity that comes with a great advantage compared to other types of activities; the protocol, which although it may seem tedious and sometimes cause problems, will help you more than it will harm you. So even if the protocol is a bit repetitive, pay attention to it because it is very important.

## General Glossary

- **Abstention:** An official statement of no opinion.
- **Agenda:** The programme of work adopted by the Security Council at the start of each meeting.
- **Amendment:** Additions, deletions, and changes in a resolution.
- **Annex:** To incorporate into a country the territory of another country.
- **Armistice:** A temporary peace agreement
- **Auspices** Protection or patronage
- **Autonomy Independence:** self-government
- **Binding:** Having legal force in UN member states. Security Council resolutions are binding, as are decisions of the International Court of Justice.
- **Bloc:** Common interest group which meets to formulate group policies on particular issues.
- **Breach of Treaty:** Failure to observe the terms of a signed treaty.
- **Chair:** Person in charge of a committee; assisted by Vicechairs.
- **Dais:** The group of people in charge of the committee.
- **Decolonization:** The establishment of a self-governing area.
- **Decorum:** Term used by the chair to indicate that the committee should follow behavior in keeping with good taste and propriety.
- **Delegate:** The representative of a nation who is designated to defend and represent their nation's position on certain issues.
- **Demilitarize:** To free from military control or presence.
- **Deregulation:** The act of process of removing restrictions and regulations.
- **Destabilization:** The act of making a government unsteady.
- **Dilatory:** Causing unnecessary delay Diplomatic immunity Special privileges accorded to diplomats and their families and staff by international agreement, including freedom from arrest, search, and taxation.
- **Disarmament:** The act of disarming; the reduction of armies, navies, and their equipment.
- **Foreign intervention:** Interference by one nation into the affairs of another.
- **Mandate:** A commission given to one nation by a group of nations to administer the government and affairs of a territory or colony; a mandated territory.
- **Nationalize:** To invest control or ownership of in the national government. Nonaligned A country that is not aligned politically; “Neutral.”



- **Peace keeping forces:** A force sent to maintain, enforce, or intervene to achieve a cessation of hostilities between opposing armies, countries, or other groups.
- **Protectorate:** A country under the protection and partial control of another nation. Puppet A government or person whose actions, while seemingly independent, are actually manipulated or controlled by another.
- **Sanction:** An action by nations toward another nation. Includes blockades, restrictions on trade, withholding loans. Intent is to force compliance with international law.
- **Self-determination:** The ability for the people of a nation to decide what form of government they shall have without interference from other nations.
- **Speakers:** List The order in which delegates will speak in formal debate.
- **Sponsor:** Two of the writers of a draft resolution.
- **Trusteeship:** The administration by a country of a trust territory, approved by the UN, usually with the hope that the area in question will be developed toward self-government or independence.
- **Veto:** The ability, held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States to prevent any draft resolution in the Security Council from passing by voting no.
- **Working Paper:** A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed; often the precursor to a draft resolution.
- **Yield:** In a formal speech, time not needed by a delegation can be “yielded” to another delegation or the Chair.

### Specific glossary

- **Fission:** The process of dividing the nucleus of an atom, resulting in the release of a large amount of energy.
- **Fusion:** An occasion when two or more things join or are combined.
- **Hamas:** “*Harakat Al-Muqawama Al-Islamiyya*”, Islamic Resistance Movement. Is a Palestinian politician and paramilitary organization that defines itself as nationalist, Islamist and jihadist.
- **Nuclear weapons:** Device designed to release energy in an explosive manner as a result of nuclear fission, nuclear fusion, or a combination of the two processes.
- **Zionism:** Ideological and political movement under the premise of creating a Jewish State on the historical Palestinian land.

**Prohibited words**

<b>Prohibited Words</b>	<b>Substitution</b>
War	Armed Conflict
Kill	Commit Murder/ Casualties
Rich Countries	Developed Countries
Poor Countries	Undeveloped Countries
Black	African American
White	Caucasian
Army	Armed Forces
Money	Economic Resources



### Accepted Preambulatory Phrases

- Acknowledging
- Acting
- Affirming
- Alarmed by
- Alarmed
- Anxious
- Appreciating
- Approving
- Aware of
- Bearing in mind
- Believing
- Cognizant
- Concerned
- Confident
- Conscious
- Considering
- Contemplating
- Convinced
- Declaring
- Deeply concerned
- Deeply conscious
- Deeply convinced
- Deeply disturbed
- Deeply regretting
- Deploring
- Desiring
- Determined
- Emphasizing
- Encouraged
- Expecting
- Expressing appreciation
- Expressing concern
- Expressing its appreciation
- Expressing its satisfaction
- Expressing satisfaction
- Firmly convinced
- Fulfilling
- Fully alarmed
- Fully aware
- Fully believing
- Further deploring
- Further recalling
- Guided by
- Having adopted
- Having considered
- Having devoted attention
- Having examined
- Having received
- Having adopted
- Having approved
- Having decided
- Keeping in mind
- Mindful
- Noting
- Noting further
- Noting with approval
- Noting with deep concern
- Noting with regret
- Noting with satisfaction
- Observing
- Reaffirming
- Realizing
- Recalling
- Recognizing
- Recognizing with satisfaction
- Referring
- Regretting
- Reiterating
- Reiterating its call for
- Reminding
- Seeking
- Seized
- Stressing
- Taking into account
- Taking into consideration
- Taking note
- Taking note further
- Underlining

- Viewing with appreciation

- Viewing with apprehension

### Accepted Operative Phrases

- Accepts
- Acknowledges
- Adopts
- Advises
- Affirms
- Also calls for
- Also recommends
- Also urges
- Appeals
- Appreciates
- Approves
- Authorizes
- Calls
- Calls for
- Calls upon
- Commends
- Concurs
- Condemns
- Confirms
- Congratulates
- Considers
- Decides
- Declares
- Declares accordingly
- Demands
- Deplores
- Designates
- Directs
- Draws the attention
- Emphasizes
- Encourages
- Endorses
- Expresses its appreciation
- Expresses its hope
- Expresses its regret
- Further invites
- Further proclaims

- Further recommends
- Further reminds
- Further requests
- Further resolves
- Has resolved
- Instructs
- Introduces
- Invites
- Notes
- Notes with satisfaction
- Proclaims
- Reaffirms
- Recalls
- Recognizes
- Recommends
- Regrets
- Reiterates
- Reminds
- Renews its appeal
- Repeats
- Requests
- Requires
- Solemnly affirms
- Stresses
- Strongly advises
- Strongly condemns
- Strongly encourages
- Suggests
- Supports
- Takes note of
- Transmits
- Trusts
- Underlines
- Underscores
- Urges
- Welcomes

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