



Students' Movement for International Organization (MSOI)
Youth branch of the Italian Society for International Organization (SIOI)
Italian Member of WFUNA-Youth



The Security Council

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters.

When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council's first action is usually to recommend to the parties to try to reach agreement by peaceful means. In some cases, the Council itself undertakes investigation and mediation. It may appoint special representatives or request the Secretary-General to do so or to use his good offices. It may set forth principles for a peaceful settlement.

When a dispute leads to fighting, the Council's first concern is to bring it to an end as soon as possible. On many occasions, the Council has issued cease-fire directives which have been instrumental in preventing wider hostilities. It also sends United Nations peace-keeping forces to help reduce tensions in troubled areas, keep opposing forces apart and create conditions of calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought. The Council may decide on enforcement measures, economic sanctions (such as trade embargoes) or collective military action.

A Member State against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. A Member State which has persistently violated the principles of the Charter may be expelled from the United Nations by the Assembly on the Council's recommendation.

A State which is a Member of the United Nations but not of the Security Council may participate, without a vote, in its discussions when the Council considers that that country's interests are affected. Both Members of the United Nations and non-members, if they are parties to a dispute being considered by the Council, are invited to take part, without a vote, in the Council's discussions; the Council sets the conditions for participation by a non-member State.

The status of Jerusalem after the recognition of Palestine as a non-member state in the United Nations

In the 23rd of September, Mahmoud Abbas, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and President of the Ramallah-based Palestinian Authority handed over the Secretary General the request for international recognition of the State of Palestine on the 1967 border as a full member of the United Nations. However, The United States of America clearly stated they will veto any attempt to make Palestine a full member state, this meaning it will go back to the General Assembly where with a simple majority of votes it is highly probable that Palestine will become a non-member state.

All this will change the way peace talk proceed and the 2 state solution will be more realistic after this step. Within the request for the recognition of Palestine at the UN, a crucial issue for the Palestinians is keeping East Jerusalem as their capital. The Israeli prime minister, at the other side, clearly stated that Jerusalem must be Israel's undivided capital. Take all these into consideration,



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adding settlements surrounding East Jerusalem, the status of the city, the security of its people, the right of religion for all Christians, Muslims and Jews in the Holy City and you will find that Jerusalem is the biggest obstacle in reaching peace between the 2 states. That is why, debating the status of Jerusalem after the recognition of Palestine as a non-member state in the United Nations in ROMUN's Security Council will be a great challenge for all delegates, as it is an urgent matter, especially now, in the times of the famous Arab Spring.